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DORCHESTER
BUSINESS and CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
Cambridge, Maryland
Membership Card
of
Thomas S. Applegarth, Jr.
for period ending 8-1- 19 64
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NOT VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY MEMBER
Thomas S. Applegarth, Jr.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS JUST
OVERCOME
AND IS NOW ABOUT TO VOMIT.

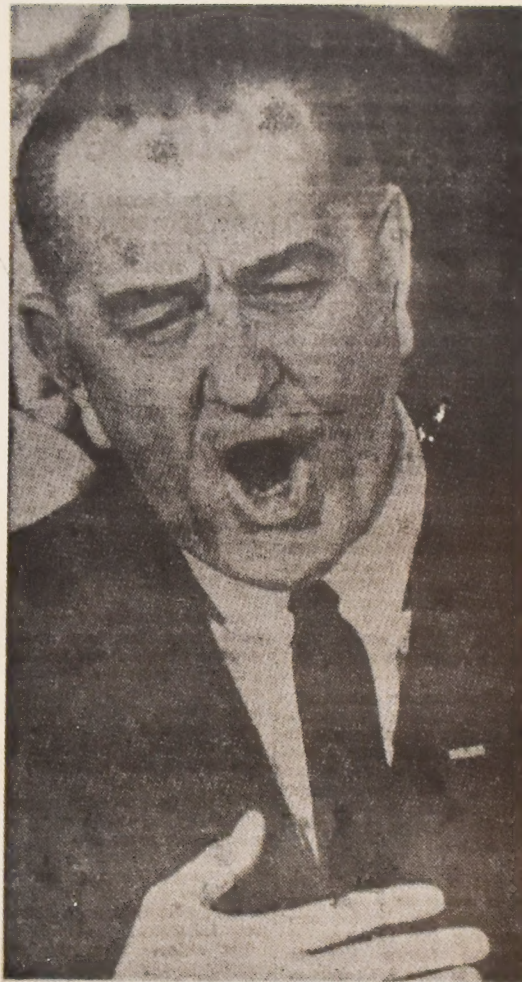
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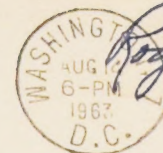


THE PRESIDENT HAS JUST
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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Rogers CB Morton

M.C.

Mr Thomas S. Applegarth, Jr.

6 Somerset Avenue

Cambridge, Maryland

several marked by the intersection of Wills Creek and the Potomac River. Fort Cumberland,

—My Answer—

By BILLY GRAHAM

Question—I often wonder why some people go to church on Sunday morning. They have been attending services for years, but I am sure their minds are not on the sermon.

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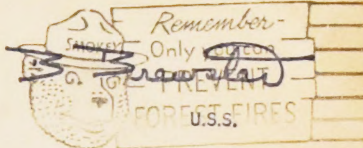
Billy Graham welcomes questions. Please send your questions to Mr. Billy Graham, in care of The Sun, Baltimore, Md. 21203.

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Mr. Thomas S. Applegarth, Jr.

6 Somerset Avenue

Cambridge, Maryland

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



William F. Pickles

M.C.

Mr. Thomas S. Applegarth, Jr.

6 Somerset Ave.

Cambridge, Md.

Morton Memo

REPORT FROM YOUR CONGRESSMAN ROGERS C. B. MORTON, FIRST DISTRICT, MARYLAND.
319 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. • CA. 4-3121, EXT. 5311



Vol. I, No. 6

August 6, 1963

"The Soviets will not honor this agreement (test ban treaty) any longer than suits their purpose." ----

Averill Harriman, July 31, 1963
National Press Club

TEST BAN TREATY

The United States Senate will soon be called upon to ratify the nuclear test ban treaty which has been negotiated by representatives of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Last Friday, an eleven man delegation, headed by the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, left for Moscow to sign the treaty.

We certainly welcome any step which will make nuclear war less likely. At the same time, it must be remembered that it was the Soviet Union which broke the earlier voluntary ban on nuclear tests.

I believe it is imperative for us to make sure this limited ban on testing is not a sedative for the American people. We must continue to watch with vigilance what the Russians are doing. Tactical weapons of lower magnitude, which can be tested underground, still can be tested under the terms of the proposed treaty. It is expected that Russia will continue to develop in this field in which she is deficient. We must, therefore, keep our guard up and remember that peace in this civilization is the product of strength, determination and vigilance.

It is vital that we all understand the Russians will honor this agreement only as long as it is advantageous to the Russians. Examine the history of their agreements--Cuba, Berlin and Laos. Since World War II, the Russians have entered into 53 agreements, of which the Russians have violated 50.

While ratification of the treaty now seems probable, the Senate will undoubtedly first take a long, hard look at the proposal.

CONGRESS FACES LONG SESSION

Congress may remain in session for almost the entire year, a phenomenon not seen since World War II. With the current Session now past the half-way mark, only four pieces of major legislation (excluding a few routine appropriations bills) have been passed and signed by the President. These are: extension of the draft, an increase in the debt ceiling, extension of corporate and excise taxes and the feed grains act.

Still awaiting action in one or both houses of the Congress are the major parts of the Administration's legislative program, some of them highly controversial, including tax reduction and reform, foreign aid, college aid, youth employment, mass transportation, civil rights, area redevelopment and civil defense. Added to this imposing list in recent days is legislation to avert a nation-wide railroad strike. This knotty problem was dumped in the lap of Congress when the Administration failed to secure an agreement between labor and management. It won't be resolved easily. Moreover, whatever action is finally taken may set precedents which will be distasteful both to labor unions and to management.

The Administration's civil rights bill will also provoke extended debate

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in Congress. At this point, it would be impossible to predict accurately what form the legislation will finally take.

COMMON MARKET AGAIN REJECTS POULTRY TARIFF CUT

American farmers lost another round in their battle to hold foreign markets when the ministers of Europe's Common Market last week rejected a proposal to reduce the import levies on U. S. poultry products from 13.5 cents per pound to 10.8 cents. The \$60 million a year market which U. S. poultry producers had built up in Western Europe has shrunk to less than \$20 million since the prohibitive import tariffs were imposed in 1962.

The Common Market action on poultry may well foreshadow what will happen next year to \$1.2 billion worth of other farm commodities which the U. S. now sells annually in Western Europe. Similar prohibitive import duties may be applied to such major exports as wheat, feed grains and vegetable oils.

Despite strong warnings from U. S. spokesmen, the Common Market countries seem determined to invite retaliatory tariffs on the farm commodities which they export to the United States. Trade between Nations must be a two-way street. If American farmers are to be denied access to Western European markets, then we have no choice but to impose similar restrictions on imports from the countries which discriminate against us. Why should Holland hams or Italian cheeses, for example, move freely into American markets if Delmarva poultry products are excluded from those countries?

I strongly believe the United States government should move swiftly to impose retaliatory tariffs which will convince the Common Market countries that we really mean business. Talks and negotiations have accomplished nothing. It's time to show that "actions speak stronger than words."

CIVIL RIGHTS QUESTIONNAIRE

Because of the large number of responses to the questionnaire, and the limited number of persons on the staff, the results are still being tabulated. As soon as the information is available, an analysis will be provided for those who have expressed a desire for the results.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Preparations are now underway for exhibits for the New York World's Fair, which will open next year. I have accepted Governor Tawes invitation to serve as a member of the Maryland Commission for the Fair. We expect to have a colorful and exciting display for our State, including a presentation of the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

An event without parallel in history is taking place at the present time on the New York World's Fair grounds. Here a pavillion is being built to demonstrate the American free market economy. It is the Hall of Free Enterprise and it will dramatize the privileges inherent in economic freedom.

While most of us accept the free enterprise system as the basis for our country's prosperity, too few of us have an understanding of the basic principles upon which the free enterprise system rests. Audience participation exhibits in the Hall of Free Enterprise will interpret these principles for each visitor. Each of you is invited to participate in the part of the Fair which is designed to tell all the world the story of America's free economy.

Rog Worton

319 House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

ASHINGT
AUG
Rogers C.B. Morton
M.C.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON
FIRST DISTRICT, MARYLAND

COMMITTEES:
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

August 14, 1963

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Billy Graham welcomes questions. Please send your questions to Mr. Billy Graham, in care of The Sun, Baltimore, Md. 21203.

Mr. Thomas S. Applegarth, Jr.
6 Somerset Avenue
Cambridge, Maryland

Dear Mr. Applegarth:

Thank you very much for your views on the Civil Rights Bill.

My sympathy has been with the good people of Cambridge, and I hope that things there will settle down.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Rogers C. B. Morton
Member of Congress

vh

Remember—
Only you can
PREVENT
U.S.S. FIRES

any
winning

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KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
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JAMES B. PEARSON, KANS.

WALTER L. REYNOLDS, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

September 20, 1963

Mr. Thomas S. Applegarth, Jr.
6 Somerset Avenue
Cambridge, Maryland

Dear Mr. Applegarth:

This is just a short note to thank you for advising
me of your opposition to the President's civil rights proposals.

Very sincerely yours,

Daniel Brewster

DANIEL B. BREWSTER,
United States Senator

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CARLTON R. SICKLES
MEMBER AT LARGE, MARYLAND

Congress of the United States House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

August 21, 1963

Mr. Thomas S. Applegarth, Jr.
6 Somerset Avenue
Cambridge, Maryland

Dear Mr. Applegarth:

Thank you very much for your letter regarding civil rights.

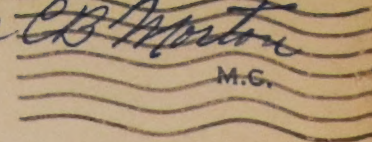
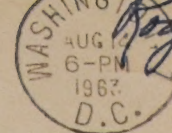
I feel there is a need for legislative action on civil rights, and intend to support the President's proposals.

I appreciate hearing from you on this issue.

Very sincerely,

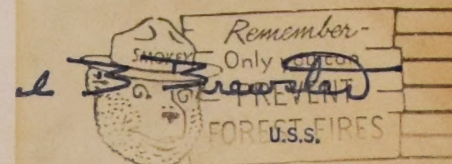
Carlton R. Sickles, M. C.

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Progress Is Reviewed By First Committee

SEPT 19, 63

BANNER

With the date for a public accommodations referendum in the city less than two weeks off, the Cambridge First Committee last night met to review the progress of its campaign to get out the vote in favor of the amendment.

Following the meeting, Chairman J. Edward Walter issued the following statement:

"Through the efforts of the Cambridge First Committee of encouraging the voters of Cambridge to give serious thought to the grave importance of going to the polls on Oct. 1, it is becoming increasingly evident that our citizens are very much aware of the problem which confronts us and are conscientiously attempting to arrive at a sensible, peaceful solution.

"None of us have all of the answers but we think the people of Cambridge are rationally accepting the facts and are seeking solutions by working for the future progress of Cambridge through acceptance of public accommodations."

Members of a subcommittee of the Cambridge First Committee are contacting by phone all 3,700 white voters to urge them to vote for the amendment.

A campaign to get out the vote in the Second Ward is being led by a Voting Committee under the chairmanship of William A. Downs. Leadership in the registration and voting campaign in the Second Ward has been taken by the clergymen and their church organizations.

Letters urging support of the charter amendment are being mailed this week by the five City Commissioners to all registered voters in their wards. When the charter amendment was approved, the Mayor and Councilmen pledged to support it publicly and work for its passage.

The cost of preparing and mailing the letters is being borne by the taxpayers of Cambridge.

Several taxpayers have told the commissioners they object to city funds being used for this purpose.

"This is a city program. The commissioners agreed to it and I agree with them 100 percent," commented Mayor Calvin W. Mowbray this morning.

Doctors To Support Amendment

SEPT 20, 63

Support for the city's public accommodations amendment has come from the community's doctors in the form of a resolution passed Wednesday night by the Dorchester County Medical Society.

The resolution in its entirety says "The Dorchester County Medical Society at its meeting, September 18, 1963, went on record favoring the passage of the 'Public Accommodation Amendment 127A, Discrimination in Public Accommodations' to the city Charter of Cambridge, which is to be voted on October 1, 1963."

The chairman of the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee said today she couldn't pin down charges that "pressure, promises or threats" are being used in the final weeks before the referendum.

Mrs. Richardson was quoted in this morning's Wilmington Morning News as saying: "What I object to and know is going on is vote threats of 'no welfare and no jobs for my people' if the accommodations amendment does not pass, or even if it does pass."

Mrs. Richardson told a Banner reporter this morning she had not yet read the Wilmington story but stated that she has no specific knowledge to substantiate charges of pre-election hanky-panky. She said she had been told by a number of people that vote buying is going on and economic pressure is being used but added that she "couldn't pin it down."

Although reluctant to speculate on the outcome of the voting, Mrs. Richardson said she is not optimistic about its winning. If it should, she said she would personally prefer a majority white vote than a majority Negro and a minority white vote. "There would be less resentment that way," she stated.

Appeals Court Takes Baltimore Ordinance Under Consideration

SEPT 19, 63

BANNER

ANNAPOLIS (AP)—A case under consideration by the Maryland Court of Appeals may have considerable bearing on an Oct. 1 referendum in Cambridge on an amendment to the town charter.

One June 19 Attorney General B. Finan told Cambridge's Mayor and City Commissioners in a written opinion that they "possess the requisite authority to enact" a public accommodations law.

The Cambridge officials sought Finan's views after City Attorney C. Awdry Thompson had told them he was of the opinion that a local public accommodations ordinance would violate the state trespass act.

"In the Cambridge situation," Finan said "the local ordinance would not be in conflict with the public general (trespass) law but would merely, in the area of public accommodations, circumscribe certain rights of the property owner or the one in possession in the enjoyment of his property and would leave the substance of the trespass statute inviolate."

The attorney general held "that

the trespass statute would still be functional after the passage of a public accommodations ordinance."

Subsequently, the City Council adopted a public accommodations amendment to the City Charter, which has been petitioned to referendum, rather than an amendment which would have gone into force at once.

The high court took under advisement Wednesday an appeal from a lower court ruling which held that a Baltimore City equal public accommodations ordinance was unconstitutional.

If the appellate court should agree with the lower court, it could mean that no public accommodations laws passed by counties or municipalities would be constitutional. Hence, the Cambridge charter amendment would be void.

The key in the case is whether the various ordinances conflict with the statewide law against trespass.

In the Baltimore City case, the lower court ruled that the city ordinance did so conflict, and the

1963 General Assembly had to pass an amendment to the state trespass act providing that the Baltimore City legislation was not in conflict with it.

Under the trespass act, it is illegal for a person to enter private property when not permitted to do so by the owner.

The Baltimore City case is now moot, since the amendment was passed to the trespass act and the city also has placed itself under the provisions of the statewide equal public accommodations act.

Dorchester County, of which Cambridge is the county seat, exempted itself from the statewide public accommodations act, however. If the high court rules that equal public accommodations ordinances passed on local levels are invalid, Cambridge would have to seek relief when the Legislature convenes in February and try to get another amendment to the trespass act passed.

In view of the strong opposition by the Dorchester County delegation, however, this seems unlikely.

What Does Your Preacher Preach?

HEAR WHAT BILLY GRAHAM

SEPT 21, 63

DAILY BANNER

The Great Protestant Evangelist
said in an Easter message in
April, 1960

"The Bible also recognizes that each individual has the right to choose his own friendships and social relationships. I am convinced that forced integration will never work. You cannot make two races love each other and accept each other at the point of bayonets. It must come from the heart if it is to be successful. Otherwise, we can build walls of hatred and prejudice that will take generations to overcome.

"Christ said that our problems came from within: 'Out of the heart are the issues of life.' The Supreme Court can make all the decisions it feels are necessary; but, unless they are implemented by good will, love and understanding, great harm will be done."

**LAWS CAN NOT DO . . .
WHAT TAKES TIME AND
UNDERSTANDING**

Published by authority —
DORCHESTER BUSINESS and CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

DAILY BANNER SEPT 21 Salisbury Is Hit 63 For Race Tokenism

SALISBURY (AP) — A Negro leader has charged that this Eastern Shore community, far from being a model of integration, has "projected an image that doesn't really exist."

Cleveland O. Harris, leader of a Negro employment-integration movement which claims to represent 75 per cent of the local Negro workers, said Salisbury pacifies the Negro "with tokenism which they pass off as progress in racial relations."

He pointed to the city and county governments, saying there were no Negroes represented on either body.

"Salisbury Negroes are last hired and first fired," he said.

THE LANGUAGE OF LAW

If you have read the proposed amendment to the City Charter 127 A (a) Discrimination in Public Accommodations, you will note in a paragraph it says — For the purpose of this sub title, a place of public accommodation means any hotel, restaurant, inn, motel or an establishment commonly known or recognized as regularly engaged in the business of providing sleeping accommodations, or serving food, or both for a consideration.

Why are the underlined words included in this bill if the bill pertains to only, hotels, restaurants, inns and motels?

Wouldn't rooming houses, furnished apartments or furnished homes be included in sleeping accommodations, for a consideration?

Be sure you understand this Language of Law before you vote for or against this amendment to the City Charter.

Published by authority —
DORCHESTER BUSINESS and CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

City of Cambridge
CAMBRIDGE, MD. 21613

Thomas S. Applesarth, Jr.
6 Somerset Ave.
City

Letter To The Editor

To The Editor:

The National Council of Churches, the Communist-oriented organization which includes Bishops and preachers of the Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches, is to have a grand rally in Philadelphia the week of December 1st to 7th. According to the literature they sent out, "The man in the pew will be the central figure. His aim will be to help determine what God wants his church to be and to do in this time of change, and to carry back these potent findings to churches all over the land." Apparently, the Bishops and preachers in the National Council of Churches have gone so far out on the limb that they have alienated many of their parishioners. There is a report of one large Methodist Church whose congregation has been cut in half.

Also according to advance publicity, the high point of this week - long convention of from 5,000 to 10,000 people will be the speech of the President of the United States, the Right Honorable John Fitzgerald Kennedy. His theme song is to be "Our Liberties, One and Indivisible." Now isn't that some title which a prospective dictator might talk to his victims? This will be the first time in the history of America that President has ever used the platform of a church body for his political purposes, and is a violation of the doctrine of separation of Church and State.

Another speaker that night will be Republican Governor Scranton of Pennsylvania. With sycophants, ward heelers, and jobholders of both the Democrat and Republican party present, the hall will be so crowded that many will be unable to enter. And, judging from the people running the show, God himself might have trouble getting in.

Victor Lasky's book, "J.F.K. the Man and the Myth," shows how the Kennedys bypass the Roman Catholics (who they think are permanently on their side), and cotton up to the Protestants for political purposes. Thus the presence of J.F.K. should add something (I won't say what) to the atmosphere of that convention hall. Eugene Carson Blake, Past President of the National Council of Churches, and present head of the United Presbyterian Church must have taken an oath to support the civil magistrates in the performance of their duties. Isn't it reasonable to suppose that Mr. Blake violated his oath when he took part in racial demonstrations and broke the law in Baltimore a few months ago? What kind of an atmosphere do you suppose Dr. Blake will add to this convention?

Looking down on the noble assemblage of the National Council of Churches should be little clouds of balloons with letters in gold reading "The National Council of Churches endorses the Supreme Court Decision Outlawing the Bible from the Schools." Also "The National Council (as a member of the World Council of Churches) advocates that we advance from an era of coexistence to one of cooperation with Communism."

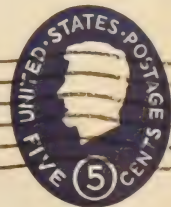
It is not surprising that The National Council of Churches feels the need to make "the man in the pew — the central figure" of the convention. Being a layman, the man in the pew has more common sense than most Bishops and preachers. He should know that it was morally wrong for the Supreme Court to outlaw the Bible, and

he also should know it was legally wrong for the Supreme Court to assume authority in the Bible Decision case when the authority to do so is actually prohibited to the Federal Government by the 10th Amendment.

At this season of the year, there is a drive to get pledges for the support of many churches. In view of membership of leading Episcopallians, Methodists, and Presbyterians in The National Council of Churches, there must be some concern felt for "the man in the pew." Allow me to make a suggestion. Over two years ago, I stopped supporting the Episcopal Church in Delaware and have used that money against Communist activities in church and state. I could use a lot more to advantage. Under such circumstances, anyone who wants to reduce his pledge to a church, or make none whatever this year, is justified in doing so. Furthermore, if he sends a small portion of it (a check for a dollar or so), I will guarantee to put it to good use. Please don't send money; it cannot be checked by an auditor whom I would have to hire for the purpose.

For substantiation of my position, listen to Dr. Carl McIntire on the radio.

L. Lee Layton, Jr.
Dover, Delaware



City of Cambridge

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Cambridge, Maryland

September 21, 1963

Dear Cambridge Voter:

As you know, the Mayor and Commissioners of Cambridge are actively supporting the efforts to secure enactment of the Public Accommodations Charter Amendment that is to be voted on by the citizens on October 1, 1963.

I know that you may have some reservations regarding this Charter Amendment, and, therefore, I believe it is incumbent upon me to explain the reasons for my support of this measure.

Preliminary studies already indicate that wherever racial unrest has appeared in the South, the economies of the Cities and States affected have suffered tremendously. Birmingham, Alabama, has lost 18,000 jobs; retail sales in that City dropped 30 per cent this Spring. The University of Alabama cannot attract professional personnel to its medical center in Birmingham and must fly in scientists for week-long visits.

In Little Rock industrial investment dropped almost \$60 million and not a single company employing more than 15 workers located in Little Rock in the two years following racial trouble in that City. The recruitment program at the University of Arkansas Medical Center came to a standstill as a result of racial tension.

The racial unrest that we already have experienced has seriously damaged our economic development program. Five companies have decided against locating in Cambridge, and other long-established Cambridge companies are objecting because they must imprint the name of our City on the labels of their products. Some of these same long-established companies are concerned because of the unrest created among their employees.

In view of the splendid efforts that have been made during the past several years to attract new industry to Cambridge, this turn of events is, of course, tragic.

DAILY BANNER OCT 21, 1963
The Editor

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DAILY BANNER SEP 21, 1963
The Editor

City of Cambridge

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Cambridge, Maryland

September 21, 1963

Page Two

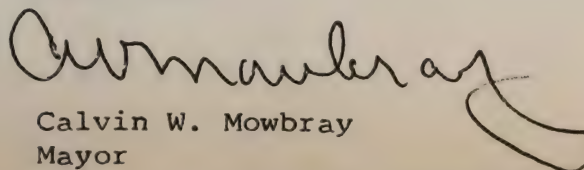
Cambridge still is considered a depressed area. We need additional capital investment in additional industrial plants because we need jobs for our unemployed. We need tranquillity if our efforts to secure a branch of the University of Maryland are to be successful.

I cannot believe that we are willing to have our emotions deny to our children an opportunity for higher education.

I cannot believe that we will permit our emotions to bring about the dissolution of jobs for ourselves, our relatives and our neighbors.

I am firmly convinced that each of us has a responsibility not only to each other but to the future citizens of Cambridge to promote the economic health of our Community and to preserve the peace. It is for this reason that I respectfully urge you to join me in support of the Charter Amendment.

Sincerely,


Calvin W. Mowbray
Mayor

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Statement

Issued

Today

63
SEPT 25, 63
BANNER

Integrationist Quit Last Night But Is Back As Leader Today

Mrs. Gloria Richardson changed her mind today and withdrew her resignation as chairman of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee.

Her resignation was reported Tuesday night by members of her family. She was not available personally and the relatives said Mrs. Richardson would have a statement in explanation today.

Instead she announced:

"After careful consideration, I have decided my resignation would be detrimental to the civil rights movement here and across the country.

"Therefore, — have withdrawn my resignation."

The original announcement of the resignation prompted speculation it was due to disagreement among Negro leaders over next Tuesday's vote on an equal accommodations amendment to the city charter.

Mrs. Richardson has insisted that Negroes boycott the polls at Tuesday's referendum. She says Negro rights are not subject to a vote.

Support Pledged

Other second Ward leaders, including the county's NAACP chapter and church leaders, are backing a drive to get out the vote. They maintain the amendment cannot pass unless Negroes flock to the polls. The Second Ward accounts for 1,300 of the 5,200 registered city voters.

Yesterday 21 business and professional people who do business in the Second Ward pledged their support of the public accommodations amendment. They included: Dr. J. E. Fassett, Dr. N. C. Preyer, Charles E. Cornish, William L. Greene, Lockwood Cornish, Edward Boggs, Hansel Greene, William A. Downs, Edward H. St. Clair, Henry Bacon, Schroeder's Grocery, Charles Streeter, James O. Land, Douglas P. Allen, Woodward Grocery, P. L. Feinster, Carl R. Murphy, Elyte Cleaners, Charles E. Burkett, Mrs. Luther Thomas, Durham Clash and William Jews.

Was Within Her Right

The president of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association told the Daily Banner early today that Mrs. Richardson was "perfectly within her right to resign."

William L. Wise, Race St. businessman who heads the DBCA, said "I feel pressure had been put on her to get out the vote and that it is against her principle."

Wise noted that Mrs. Richardson was quoted in a newspaper as saying she was not in favor of passage of the public accommodations amendment by a Negro majority and a white minority vote. "That would not settle the problem because the white people would still not be in favor of the public accommodations amendment and I agree with her 100 percent in her recent statement," Wise added.

Report Confirmed

Philip Savage, tri-state secretary for the NAACP who spent several months here this summer, confirmed that Mrs. Richardson had resigned over the vote controversy.

"She has not won the support of the community in advocating not voting for the charter amendment," Savage said when reached in Philadelphia.

Savage said he was returning to Cambridge Monday to encourage Negroes to vote in the Oct. 1 referendum, Reginald Robinson, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee who helped Mrs. Richardson plan last summer's civil rights demonstrations, is in town now.

Also expected in Cambridge are such Negro leaders as James Forman, director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Parran Mitchell, executive director of the Maryland Commission on International Problems and Relations, and state NAACP officials.

A corps of newspaper, radio and television reporters and photographers are expected to cover the election. According to veteran newsmen, never before has an American city held a referendum on the public accommodations issue.

AFTER THE RESTAURANTS . . .

WHAT'S NEXT?

SEPT 25, 63
BANNER

ASK YOURSELF THIS QUESTION . . .

Do you really believe . . . that if the amendment is passed that the demands will end?

And do you really believe that if future demands are not met immediately there will be no more threats of demonstrations and violence?

TODAY IT'S RESTAURANTS

TOMORROW (OR SOONER) . . .

. . . the demand will be for forced integration of

BEAUTY PARLORS

BARBER SHOPS

PRIVATE ROOMING HOUSES

APARTMENTS

YOU NAME IT.

WE DON'T BELIEVE . . .

. . . approval of the amendment will solve anything. The problem will not be solved in Cambridge, Maryland or in any other community until elected representatives accept their basic responsibility of enforcing law and order.

HERE IS THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY . . .

. . . you have had to let your elected representatives know how you feel about the manner in which they have handled and are handling the Cambridge situation.

If you approve the amendment . . . you will in effect be approving their past actions . . . and indicating you wish them to continue to . . .

. . . bow down to outside political pressure

. . . rush to Washington to "get orders" on what to do in Cambridge

. . . give in to the demands of a minority . . . REGARDLESS of the feeling of the majority.

IF YOU APPROVE

. . . of the way your representatives have handled the Cambridge situation . . . then by all means show your approval by voting for public accommodations.

HOWEVER, IF YOU WISH

. . . to express disapproval of past actions . . . and wish to indicate to them that YOU INSIST they enforce the laws of the community . . . then . . .

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED . . .

VOTE AGAINST
Public Accommodations
On October 1st.

Published by authority —

DORCHESTER BUSINESS and CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

— JOIN NOW —

Applications For Membership Can Be Obtained At

Dashlell Realtors
Gay & Poplar Sts.

Charles E. Brohawn Bros.
Route 50

George Haddaway's Shell Station
Race St.

Dorchester Automotive Service
232 - 234 Race Street

Brooks Bros.
Gay St.

Collins Drug Store
Race and Muir Sts.

Recreation Centre
Poplar St.

A. T. Jones & Moore
Race St.

SEP 23, 1963
**Amendment
Opposition
Is Re-Stated**

**400 Men, Women
At Meeting Of
DBCA In RFC Arena**

About 400 men and women attended a meeting of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association held in Cambridge at the RFC Arena last night, and heard the president of the group, William Wise, report on action taken as a result of the last meeting, which was held to discuss the proposed public accommodations charter amendment in Cambridge.

Wise told the gathering he had appeared at a meeting of the Cambridge City Council and asked to have the National Guard troops removed from the city but the council had told him this was impossible.

He said he had requested that the city pass a "No Picketing" ordinance, but was told this could not be done.

Given Good Reception

Wise also said he asked the council to drop the proposed federal housing project in favor of a housing program outlined by the Dorchester Business and Citizens group but was told by the council that the federal housing program was too far advanced to stop.

The DBCA head told the members present that he had attended a meeting of the Dorchester County Commissioners yesterday and was given a good reception. He reported the commissioners told him they are interested in a vocational training program for both white and Negroes. Wise said he told the commissioners his group wanted such a school under the direction of the Dorchester County Board of Education and not supervised by a private group.

Lee Brohawn, vice-president of the group reported on a meeting held between him and Wise at the request of the Negroes in the Cambridge Second Ward. Brohawn said he and Wise explained their proposed program of housing but found the Negroes mostly interested in the matter of public accommodations. The vice-president said some of the Negroes were courteous and some not so courteous at the meeting.

On To Bigger Things

Brohawn said when he asked the Negroes why they were so intent on public accommodations and their answer was they "Didn't care to eat in Cambridge's greasy spoon restaurants, but they had to get the matter of public accommodations out of the way to get on to bigger and better things."

Brohawn went on to say that Wise told the Negroes he was not taking a stand against them any more than he was taking a stand against the white people. He said the DBCA president said he felt the Negroes as well as the whites had a right to refuse service to anyone and he was only against taking away an individual's rights.

Delegate On Platform

Wise told the group he had talked to a city councilman prior to the enactment of the charter amendment and the councilman had told him he did not think the people in Cambridge wanted public accommodations but he was going ahead with the amendment anyway. Wise did not identify the city commissioner credited with the statement.

Seated on the speaker's platform was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, Thomas Merryweather who told the group public accommodations was nothing new to him. Merryweather said, "I campaigned ten months ago in every district except the Second Ward and I did not go there. Mrs. Gloria Richardson told me I would not go back to Annapolis again, but I did."

Merryweather said he could find no sympathy for the public accommodations amendment anywhere in the country and he thought it odd that some people who were formerly opposed to public accommodations were now in favor of it.

Articles Cited

Wise took the microphone again to call attention to newspaper articles that have appeared recently.

Speaking about a newspaper article that quoted the University of Maryland Board of Regents as saying a branch of the University located in Cambridge, hinged on the public accommodations referendum, Wise said "no one, from Governor Tawes on down, has said a college will come here. This is the oldest political stunt in the world to try and influence people

(Continued on Page Four)

Amendment

(Continued From Page One)

to vote for the amendment."

The DBCA head commented on an article in the Cambridge Banner which said Salisbury did not have a "No Picketing" ordinance and held up a copy of the Baltimore Sun which he said reported that Salisbury did have such an ordinance. "If Salisbury does not have such an ordinance," said Wise, "Then the Baltimore Sun is not telling the truth and the articles about me in the Banner are not taking me apart.... they are taking the Sunpapers apart."

Takes Exception

Wise took exception to an article appearing in last night's Banner which referred to the DBCA as "segregationists". He reiterated his stand that his group is not a segregationist group and said if restaurants want to serve Negroes voluntarily, the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association does not object.

The DBCA head referred to an article which said the Dorchester County Medical Society favored a public accommodations amendment and said the doctors had asked Cambridge citizens for aid in fighting

socialized medicine, but now the Medical Society wanted to force the same type of controls on Cambridge citizens that the doctors themselves didn't want.

Reading a copy of the charter amendment to the group, Wise called attention to the section which outlines the fact that motels, hotels and places providing sleeping accommodations come under the law and said this means a widow with a guest home or one room to rent could not rent rooms to whom-ever she saw fit.

Quotes Evangelist

The DBCA president said he heard the Dorchester County Ministerial Association did not believe a statement was made by Evangelist Billy Graham which appeared in an advertisement in the Banner this week. Wise held up a copy of "U. S. News and World Report" which quoted the statement and attributed it to Graham.

"Now, I'd like to get into the city," said Wise, pointing out that he assumed the city council had sent out 5,200 letters at the taxpayers' expense asking citizens to vote for the public accommodations amendment. He said he had questioned city attorney C. Awdry Thompson asking if the attorney thought it was legal to use taxpayers' funds to send out such letters. He said Thompson told him he felt the commissioners were justified because they had made an agreement at the Attorney General's office in Washington to support public accommodations in the city.

Wise said he did not feel the city had the right to send out the letters on public accommodations when the taxpayers were not in agreement on the matter of public accommodations. Wise said, "this may be a city council program, but it is certainly not a city program. The commissioners should spend their own money for this purpose like we are spending ours."

Calls On Committee

Wise said he felt passage of the charter amendment will not stop demonstrations and he also felt the failure of the amendment will not stop demonstrations, but he appealed to the group to "put the city back like it was before all the racial strife started."

Wise called on the Cambridge First Committee to hold a public meeting prior to the referendum so that everyone could see who was in favor of the charter amendment. "Are the supporters of the charter amendment ashamed," he asked. Saying those in favor of the amendment should stand and be counted. Wise said his group is not ashamed of their stand and is "out in the open."

Speaking from the floor, Sam Setta, Easton businessman who has waged a fight against integration, told the throng that Easton has only "token" integration. He said some of Easton's restaurants keep reserved signs on their tables and other restaurants as well as his motel have never been integrated. He said one restaurant owner in Easton voted for integration and closed his doors shortly thereafter.

Pressure On Postmaster

Setta attacked the Cambridge First Committee who is supporting the referendum and said they should be called the "Negro First Committee". He said this committee will be the first to take away the rights of the private business man. He said he was sure pressure was brought to bear on the chairman Postmaster Edward Walt or from Washington.

Wise took the microphone again to say that the DBCA will not disband after the referendum. Wise

12:00 NEWS
**Amendment Reported
Added To Rights Bill**

BY JOHN RECKLER

WASHINGTON (AP)—A sweeping new civil rights bill, reported by the House Judiciary Committee today, has added to the civil rights bill a public accommodations amendment.

An earlier version of the bill was passed Tuesday but was not made public at the request of the administration because of the crucial vote pending today on President Kennedy's tax cut bill.

The votes of Southern Democrats are needed to defeat a Republican amendment that would

block the new law from being a bill in passed on federal grounds for the coming year. The Senate will the House these days, some of the House bill passed yesterday those votes.

The provision the subcommittee is reported to have accepted originally goes beyond the administration's original proposal by giving the attorney general authority to bring the attorney general with final authority to intervene in cases of racial discrimination in places of public accommodation, based on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

In its proposed bill the administration pinned its basic authority to the narrower right of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. The amendment reportedly approved uses both the commerce clause and the 14th Amendment.

The only type of public accommodation apparently escaping coverage under the subcommittee's amendment is the small boarding house, characterized as "Mrs. Murphy's boarding house" in House and Senate hearings on the bill. The amendment exempts owner-occupied private homes with not more than five rooms open to the public.

The amendment was reportedly offered by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier, D-Wis., and in accepting it the subcommittee endangered the bipartisan support needed to move the entire civil rights bill through the House.

The public accommodations section is only one of seven provisions in the bill, but it is regarded as the most controversial. Many Republicans, including Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, are opposed to it.

The subcommittee has now apparently given tentative approval to all seven parts of the administration bill. The other sections deal with voting rights, school desegregation and job opportunities.

said, "we will have many things to fight as long as we have administrations like we have in Washington and Cambridge."

The DBCA head said, "in regard to industrial development of Cambridge; if it meant having a few industries here and, in return, I had to give up my right as an individual under the Constitution of the United States, pertaining to the freedom of operating my business and the other citizens of Cambridge having to forfeit their rights as American citizens under the Constitution of the United States, I believe that the price is too high to be paid in order to put a dollar bill in my pocket at the expense of the citizens of the community."

Policy Announced

During the meeting, Realtor Hamilton Dashiell read this statement of policy which was released to the press:

"We the members of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association do hereby set forth this statement of policy:

It is our sincere belief that the majority of citizens of Cambridge do not think the Public Accommodations Amendment to be voted on October 1st, 1963 ... or other forms of forced integration are right or necessary.

Because of this the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association

will work to defeat the amendment and put the majority of citizens of Cambridge on record by means of their most basic democratic process the referendum."

VOTE FOR THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS AMENDMENT ON OCTOBER 1st

WHY THE NAME "CAMBRIDGE FIRST?"

..When the committee to support the public accommodations amendment was formed, there was considerable discussion concerning a name for the group.

The name "Cambridge First" was chosen, because, briefly and simply, it describes the purpose of this committee.

We make no attempt to debate the many side issues brought up by the opposing forces of the amendment, but we strongly feel that the city, economically, will suffer irreparable damage if the public accommodations amendment is defeated and violence returns to Cambridge.

Political implications, "who gets hurt most", all of these individual arguments cannot be permitted to cloud the main function of this committee whose sole objective is to work for the best interests of "Cambridge First."

This Advertisement
Sponsored By The
Cambridge First Committee

DATS RITE

Oh say can you see, by de dawn's early light,
How we sets by de creek waitin for de fish to bite,
We is non-working niggers, with nary a care,
Cause de government sends us dat lovely welfare.

Day mails us de money, we don't pay it back,
Dats why we can drive our new Gadilac.
We lives in heaven each hour of de day,
And don't have to worry, cause de white folks pay

Po white folks must labor from sun to sun,
To pay welfare taxes - while we have de fun.
We don't pay no taxes, we don't make no goods,
We just raise more niggers, way back in de woods.

Day pay us to vote and reward us to sin,
While dem sweet politicians keep de checks comin in
We wait every month fo de slips and de figgers,
And dats all we do - we is damn lucky niggers.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

A Special Election will be held in the City of Cambridge on Tuesday, October 1, 1963, between the hours of 7 o'clock A.M. and 7 o'clock P.M., Eastern Daylight Time to determine whether or not Charter Amendment No. 15, adding a new section 127-A entitled "Discrimination in Public Accommodations", shall be added to the Charter of Cambridge. The text of the amendment is as follows:

127A - (a) DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMODATIONS

It is unlawful for an owner or operator of a place of public accommodation or an agent or employee of said owner or operator, because of the race, creed, color, or national origin of any person, to refuse, withhold from, or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of such place of public accommodation. For the purpose of this subtitle, a place of public accommodation means any hotel, restaurant, inn, motel or an establishment commonly known or recognized as regularly engaged in the business of providing sleeping accommodations, or serving food, or both, for a consideration, and which is open to the general public; except that premises or portions of premises primarily devoted to the sale of alcoholic beverages and generally described as bars, taverns, or cocktail lounges are not places of public accommodation for the purpose of this subtitle.

(b) Any person who violates subsection (a) hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00).

Calvin W. Mowbray,
Mayor

City Church Bells To Toll For Voters

Church bells will ring in Cambridge on Oct. 1 to remind citizens to vote in the public accommodations referendum.

Rev. Daniel Kasten told other members of the Cambridge First Committee last night a decision was made by the Ministerial Association this week to ring the bells at 8 a.m., noon and 5 p.m. to remind residents to vote. The polls will be open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Postmaster J. Edward Walter, chairman of the Cambridge First Committee, said the group's Executive Committee has agreed, is the event the public accommodations amendment is passed, to assist Cambridge restaurant owners in every way possible.

The amendment to the City Charter was approved by the City Council on July 1, then was petitioned to referendum by some 1,272 voters in August.

Thirty - one local citizens subsequently formed themselves into the Cambridge First Committee to work for passage of the referendum in the best interest of the city. Currently, the committee members are attempting to contact 1,500 voters personally to ask them to vote for the amendment.

At last night's committee meeting a number of members said the public response to their appeal is encouraging. They noted that some voters who had signed the referendum petition have told them they did so without serious consideration of the problem and have now decided to vote for the referendum.

City Elections Supervisor William A. Brotemarkle announced last night that 5,282 voters are now eligible to vote on Oct. 1. This is a gain of 600 registered voters between Aug. 11 and Sept. 1.

Brotemarkle gave the following registration by wards. The first figure is the current registration; the second is the registration as of Aug. 11:

- First Ward: 1,310; 1,166.
- Second Ward: 1,535; 1,326.
- Third Ward: 700; 634.
- Fourth Ward: 1,020; 908.
- Fifth Ward: 717; 648.

Chairman Walter told the committee last night that a number of rumors aimed at defeating the amendment have been circulated in the city in the past few days. He said the Cambridge First Committee will wage its campaign cleanly and openly.

Ad Did Not Refer To Actual Plant

A spokesman for the Cambridge First Committee pointed out this morning that an advertisement appearing in yesterday's issue of the Banner concerning the closing of a "million dollar plant" because of racial problems did not refer to an actual plant closing in this area. The purpose of the ad was to point out that such a plant closing might happen if a solution to racial unrest were not found.

More specifically, the spokesman said, the ad had no connection with the recent announcement of Dorsett Marine's intention to close its Cambridge plant. Officials at Dorsett have repeatedly said the racial problem has nothing to do with their decision to close.

No. 2 In A Series

VOTE FOR THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS AMENDMENT ON OCTOBER 1st

THE FUTURE OF DORCHESTER COUNTY DEPENDS ON PEACEFUL PROGRESS!

The people who are in favor of the Public Accommodations Amendment and the people who are opposed are in reality in agreement. We agree that individual businessmen have the right to refuse service to anyone, but we also believe that, unless the racial problems of Cambridge are resolved, the bitterness and unrest which results will slowly but surely destroy our town.

We feel if Cambridge is to progress we have no alternative but to pass the public accommodations amendment. We also feel the people who oppose the amendment have an obligation to offer a solution to the problem if they reject the amendment.

This Advertisement Sponsored By The Cambridge First Committee

No. 5 In A Series

VOTE FOR THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS AMENDMENT ON OCTOBER 1st

MILLION DOLLAR PLANT CLOSES IN CAMBRIDGE

"Because of the bitter feeling between white and colored workers in our Cambridge plant, we feel we have no choice but to shut down."

The above statement from one of our industries may not be far from the truth unless racial strife in Cambridge can be settled peacefully.

The only apparent solution to the Cambridge problem is to pass the Public Accommodations Amendment.

THINK BEFORE YOU VOTE ON CAMBRIDGE'S FATE!

This Advertisement Sponsored By The Cambridge First Committee

VOTE FOR THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS AMENDMENT ON OCTOBER 1st

THE TRAFFIC WAS TERRIFIC!

"As word got around that cars entering Cambridge were being stopped and searched, more and more beach-bound traffic turned off route 50 onto 404 through Denton. Traffic flowed (sometimes two abreast) out Franklin Street. Who is to say, that some of these motorists finding Route 404 shorter, will not continue to use this route?"

The above editorial appeared in a recent edition of the Federalsburg Times. We feel it sums up the Cambridge situation if the problem of public accommodations is not solved.

HOW LONG CAN CAMBRIDGE EXIST IF WE ARE BYPASSED?

This Advertisement Sponsored
By The Cambridge First Committee

Tawes Has Hope For Amendment

By GORDON BEARD

BALTIMORE (AP)—Gov. Tawes has expressed hope — and confidence — that Cambridge voters will approve an equal public accommodations amendment to the town charter in an Oct. 1 referendum.

The amendment, passed by the Cambridge City Council during this summer's racial strife, would prohibit motels, hotels and restaurants from denying service to Negroes. Opponents of the amendment have petitioned it to a vote.

"From the reports I have from persons in favor of the charter," Tawes said Tuesday at a news conference, "they are more hopeful for success than they were two or three weeks ago."

Sees Close Fight

"I hope it will pass, and I believe it will—although it will be very close, a narrow fight."

State officials have considered what action would be necessary in the event the amendment is defeated, Tawes said, but contended this was not the proper time to discuss the possible procedures.

National Guard troops have been in Cambridge since July 12, after a previous stay of more than three weeks. Tawes ordered the guardsmen to return after a half dozen persons were injured in shootings.

Tawes said he did not think the racial problems of Cambridge would exclude the consideration of a suburban Cambridge site for a University of Maryland branch. He said university officials would inspect the Dorchester County site and three in Talbot County.

Too Early To Speculate

The governor said he would "naturally resist" any proposal to extend the moratorium on the abolition of slot machines in Southern Maryland.

"I think we gave as much as we could possibly give at the last legislature," he said. "This could change—but only if facts and studies are made to justify a change."

Tawes said it was too early to do anything, except speculate, about a possible tax increase in Maryland next year.

He also said it was too early to comment on next spring's Democratic primary for U.S. Senate, but added that he hoped the winning candidate would be "any good Democrat capable of winning the general election."



Mr Thomas S. Ap
Samaract Ave
City

Dorchester Business and Citizens Association

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

HERE'S WHY YOU MUST VOTE YOUR CONSCIENCE. . .

We are approaching a milestone in our way of life. Shall we live under. . .

FREEDOM or FEAR?

Will our future be determined by law and order, education, qualification and progress or will our future laws, restrictions and ordinances be a result of fear.

Today one of the basic constitutional principals is being contested - the right of a man to run his business as he sees fit. Every trade paper says even the Congress of the United States will not have this in their civil rights program. No other community in the United States has ever had to vote FOR or AGAINST giving up this FREEDOM. Yet Cambridge is again singled out this time by Washington to determine our destiny.

Imagine attempting to pass a law so broad that even a widow with one room to rent will have no say in who she can rent it to without being subjected to a \$300 fine. Imagine using threats and inferences that if you give away this FREEDOM you will have accomplished potential peace in our community.

From the very beginning they have announced this is only a small issue. We want to get this out of the way so we can get to the bigger issues. They have consistently announced as soon as this referendum is out of the way demonstrations will start for the next objectives.

If you want to give up your way of life. If you want to turn your individual FREEDOMS over to the government for decision - then vote For the Public Accommodations Amendment.

However, if you like the democratic form of government we've enjoyed these many years and want to preserve it - NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR BIG DECISION to vote AGAINST the Amendment.

We are going to vote AGAINST it. Most of your friends are too. When you close that curtain - we hope your vote will also be AGAINST the Amendment and preserve our democratic way of life.

Sincerely

DORCHESTER BUSINESS and CITIZENS ASSOC.

PS: We are using our own money to pay for cost of mailing this letter.

CAMBRIDGE FIRST COMMITTEE

Cambridge, Maryland

September 27, 1963

Chairman

J. Edward Walter

Executive Committee

Mrs. Mary H. Baumann

Samuel M. Cannon, Jr.

William D. Gould

William M. Hart

Harry E. A. Keenan

Committee Members

C. Norman Barnes

Dr. Lewis Burdette

Vernon Caldwell

Arnold Daane

Charles E. Edmondson

Frank Ero

Mrs. Joseph Feldman

Frederick Gray

Calvin Harrington

Rev. Daniel Kasten

Dr. Richard LaRose

Mrs. Nellie Marshall

Dr. Lawrence Maryanov

Calvin W. Mowbray

Charles W. Mowbray

Mrs. Betty Nelson

Reginald Orem

Levi B. Phillips

Theodore Phillips

G. P. Richards

Vernon E. Robbins

Father David Schilly

Mrs. Sara Shepherd

Mrs. Hattie Skinner

John Thoman

Mrs. Evelyn Tomey

Dr. Eldridge Wolff

Dear Voter:

On Tuesday, October 1, 1963 the registered voters of the City of Cambridge will have the opportunity to go to the polls to vote on a very important piece of legislation: Public Accommodations for the City of Cambridge, Maryland.

Many citizens of our community will exercise that voting right granted us through the democratic principles of this great country of ours by voting for this Public Accommodation Amendment. Others will express their opposition to the passage of this amendment by voting against it. The individual right to vote "yes" or "no" is as it should be in a free democracy.

Unfortunately, there are those who do not appreciate the supreme sacrifices that have been made by the people of our country to assure the citizens of America that voting is a privilege, an honor and a deep responsibility. There are those who will not bother to vote at all on October 1st, on a matter which is of vital interest to every citizen of Cambridge, both young and old.

A vote on October 1st for the Public Accommodations Amendment or against it will help to decide many, many things for the life of the City of Cambridge of the future. It could decide whether we will be looked upon as a citizenry of great progress and achievement and as an encouragement to others to visit here, to build here, to work and live here, to invest in a growing, prosperous, happy community.

Whether our children of today and those of future generations will have the opportunity to grow in an environment of hate, fear and distrust or in one of understanding, cooperation and peaceful existence depends upon what your decision will be on October 1st. A breakdown of the moral and ethical values of young minds, a disruption of school activities and the exclusion of the possibility of a college locating here thus depriving many young people of our community of an excellent opportunity to receive a college education, are important actualities which are at stake.

The question as to whether any city in America can survive for any great period of time under the environment of martial law, loss of revenue, closing of stores and businesses, loss of future job opportunities, mass unemployment, restrictions on community activities and gatherings, curtailment of traveling, endangerment of loss of life and property, not to mention the condemnation our city will receive from the vast majority of communities and people of the United States who are voluntarily accepting public accommodations, will be answered for us following your vote on October 1st.

We, the members of this Cambridge First Committee who have given voluntarily of our time and effort toward many other community projects in the past, do so again with the firm conviction that "Cambridge is worth saving." We also firmly believe that there is no fundamental difference between the people of our community and the millions of other Americans who realize that survival of a free America depends upon finding peaceful solutions, if at all possible, to all of our problems.

It is a most important decision we all must make and in every sense of the word, the future of Cambridge depends upon your vote. The biggest failure will be the one who fails to vote at all. Won't you please go to the polls on Tuesday, October 1st and cast your vote? Won't you please believe also that we are most sincere when we say, "A vote FOR public accommodations is a vote in favor of the future welfare, progress and existence of the City of Cambridge."

Sincerely,



Ed Walter, Chairman

Positions For, Against The Amendment Are Presented

SEPT. 28, 1963 DAILY BANNER

Last July 1 the City Council adopted a public accommodations amendment to the City Charter. On July 23 that amendment was one of five major points incorporated in a racial agreement signed in Washington by integrationists, city and state officials.

Although the agreement stated that it would be "in the best interest of the entire city of Cambridge that the charter amendment not be petitioned to referendum," a successful petition drive was made by local restaurant owners last month.

Vote "For," Cambridge First Group, Officials Say

"I feel that Cambridge voters will approve the public accommodations amendment on Tuesday," says Postmaster J. Edward Walter with quiet confidence. Walter is chairman of the Cambridge First Committee which has waged a month-long campaign for the amendment.

"The city has lived up to the agreement 100 percent. Do the citizens expect their officials not to live up to their commitments?" asks Mayor Calvin W. Mowbray who signed the July 23 racial pact which ended civil rights demonstrations here.

"If we could take every Cambridge voter and send him on a two-week trip around the country to listen to what they are saying about Cambridge, there would be no opposition to the amendment," believes City Attorney C. Awdry Thompson who also signed the racial agreement for the city.

Banner interview this week, three cited reasons why they the city must have a public accommodations law. They also cited criticism which has been directed at them by opponents of amendment.

First, a World War II veteran former state commander and all vice commander of the American Legion, says without equivocation that the issue is both moral and economic. "I am willing to stand on it," he adds, noting that the opposition claims amendment will take away the "constitutional rights" of the restaurant owners. Walter points out they are a very small minority. Yet they are willing to take away the rights guaranteed by the Constitution away from 4,000 of the city.

The Prime Issue

Korea thousands of Negroes in the battlefield fighting for us they felt was just and

How can we look their widows in the eye and say we are not good enough to eat but their men were good to die for us?"

He cited this "fundamentally the issue."

These people fought for our rights. Then they came home and asked for jobs and opportunities. But they saw the same opportunities refused to them were offered to the 3,000 registered Communists in Maryland.

"When even a registered Communist is not denied the right to be served in our restaurants, are we looking at a man's heart or color of his skin?" Walter asks.

Both the mayor and Walter deny that they have been pressured to work for passage of the amendment.

Walter explains that he had to get permission from the Post Office Department before he could serve as chairman of the Cambridge First Committee. "Bobby Kennedy wouldn't know me if he met me on the street. He doesn't know my name. It is misleading to say we were pressured by any group."

No Pressure Exerted

Mayor Mowbray reveals that no federal official ever contacted the city officials about the racial crisis prior to adoption of the City Council's July 1 Civil Rights package which included: The public accommodations amendment, naming a Human Relations Commission and renovating federal housing.

"No one from Cambridge ever saw Attorney General Robert Kennedy in private or made any deals

(Continued On Page Three)

Support for the amendment has been spearheaded by the Mayor and City Council and the Cambridge First Committee made up of 33 business and professional leaders.

Chief opposition to the amendment has come from the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association which was formed last summer and claims some 500 members.

Spokesmen for the two opposing views have stated their positions in the following interviews with the Daily Banner:

Vote "Against," Says Head Of Dorchester Association

"If I had been on the City Council, I'd have sat there 'til I was an old man with a four-foot beard before I'd have signed that pact," says William L. Wise of the racial agreement which city officials signed in Washington on July 23.

Wise is president of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association which is fighting to defeat the public accommodations amendment which comes up for vote on Tuesday.

In an interview with the Banner, he called the amendment unconstitutional, described it as an infringement of individual rights and wondered whether the civil rights movement "is a Negro movement" or whether the Negro is being used as "pawns in a game."

No stranger to election campaigns and predictions, Wise forecasts that the amendment will be de-

feated by a 2-1 margin. He expects 50 to 60 percent of the voters to go to the polls.

Wise says he feels the city's public accommodations amendment abridges "the state public accommodations law from which Dorchester County is exempted. The General Assembly certainly supercedes the City Council. And even under home rule," he contends, "the city has no right to abridge a law set up under the legislature."

Calling the amendment "nothing but another wedge for the federal government to intervene in private enterprise and another step to eliminate it," the DBCA president also refers to it as "infringement of individual rights as given a man under the Constitution of the United States by depriving him of the right to operate his business as he sees fit."

He feels many people do not understand the association's position that it is "as much against taking rights away from the colored people as from the whites."

The Race Street businessman regards the amendment as "an out-and-out attempt to appease in the same manner as was done by Chamberlain to Hitler before World War II."

AGAINST Who's Behind It?

Asked who he felt was being appeased, Wise says: I am not so sure who is behind it. By appeasement, it is appeasement for a certain class of people who want to change the operation of this country as it has operated for the last 180 years.

"I would like to state further that I am not all sure that it is a Negro movement or that they may be being used as pawns in the game."

Does the DBCA oppose voluntary desegregation of restaurants?

"No," says its chief spokesman. "No law in Cambridge keeps any Negro from coming to Race St. and opening up a business. The Camper Sisters have been in the white section for 30 years and all the whites buy from them."

In the event that the public accommodations amendment is approved, does the DBCA plan to contest it in court?

Wise said he could not answer that question without a meeting of the association.

Will the DBCA continue in business after Oct. 1?

"I feel there will be a steady stream of things to take away people's rights," the president says, indicating that he sees much for the association to do after the referendum.

Civil rights demonstrations, which produced the disorders that brought National Guard troops to Cambridge, will continue whether the

(Continued On Page Three)

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(Continued From Page One)

amendment is passed or defeated, Wise believes.

On the subject of troops in the city, Wise says the association feels the guard "could be removed without causing any trouble if the city would do the job the way it should be done."

Could Deputize 200

No law on the books keeps the city from "deputizing 200," Wise says, pointing out that no other city in the nation has had "to call out the National Guard to maintain order."

Commenting on the DBCA's program — which includes defeat of public accommodations, private housing financed by a revolving fund, and vocational training — Wise says: "I think we've got the only fair approach to the whole thing and I think we are the only ones who are sincere about the whole business."

He said a Negro group told the association officers: "At least you people have come up with the best program that any bi-racial committee has ever presented to us."

High unemployment created the conditions which led to the demonstrations, says Wise, and educating for jobs and offering Negroes the chance to buy their homes are the most important needs.

Wise said he has asked the City Council to consider his group's housing proposal as supplementary to federal housing if the city's plans in that direction have gone too far to stop.

Representing the DBCA, he approached County Commissioners this week and asked them to try to get a vocational training program set up under the Dorchester Board of Education. "We have written letters to the governor and the Manpower Security Commission asking them to survey Dorchester County to find what types of skilled employment is available and to set up schools."

He says a federal retraining program now being set up by the Maryland State Department of Education "in my opinion is being set up under the direction of Morgan State" which has received a contract to do some counselling and testing.

Criticizes Council

Wise criticizes the legality of the city's using tax moneys to send letters urging voters to approve the amendment and says the city attorney only "felt" the mayor and councilmen were justified in spending the money.

"Who is the city?" Wise asks and answers: "My definition of the city is the citizens who live in the city of Cambridge, pay taxes in the city of Cambridge and elect the officials who are supposed to represent them."

He says the county legislators spoke for the people when they exempted Dorchester from a statewide public accommodations law last spring. But "the City Commissioners did not do what the people wanted them to do."

Wise scoffs at what he terms "threats" by city officials that Cambridge will suffer economically if the amendment is defeated.

He brushes off statistics which Mayor Calvin W. Mowbray cited in a letter to taxpayers to show the financial losses suffered by Birmingham, Montgomery and Little Rock after racial disorders.

Wise points to the current issue of "Time" magazine which quotes Gov. George Wallace as saying that he has brought hundreds of millions of dollars worth of new industry to Alabama since he took office.

Rights Are Important

"What do we care what happens in Alabama or Arkansas? Why should I care if they have to shut down the University of Mississippi?" the DBCA spokesman asks.

The only thing that matters, he believes, is that Cambridge should be alert to see whether residents of Birmingham and Little Rock lose their rights as individuals so it won't happen here.

"It is perfectly ridiculous to tell the people that Cambridge will suffer if the amendment is defeated," Wise asserts.

In his view, the City Council was not pressured into enacting the public accommodations amendment. "I feel they took the easy way out. In my opinion, nobody forced anything down your throat."

Although he concedes employment to be the crux of the community's problem, Wise looks at the industrial development program and declares, "I would rather go 10 years the way we were" before industrial development than "to do something that is not right."

"I don't want my rights taken away," he says. "I may be used."

with him," says the mayor. "The only promise Kennedy made was to do all he could to help the city."

Mayor Mowbray contends that the opponents of public accommodations have been inconsistent and inaccurate in their statements. The opposition he refers to stems from the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association (DBCA).

"On the one hand they call for removal of the National Guard and on the other they charge that local law enforcement is inadequate," says the mayor.

He points out that \$500,000 has been spent to keep the guard in Cambridge. Before that, more than 200 State Police were brought here at the request of the city officials.

"When they speak about enforcing the law, they mean enforcing the law as they would like to have it, not as it is," comments Attorney Thompson.

Same As State

He describes the city's public accommodations amendment as "exactly the same as the state law. The only difference is in the enforcement procedures." He points out that the DBCA has not quoted the city amendment in its entirety but has made "obvious and deliberate" omissions.

In one newspaper advertisement, Thompson says, the DBCA asks whether the amendment will not also apply to apartments and rooming houses. On the opposite page, he continues, the DBCA in another ad asks whether "apartments will be next" if the amendment is passed.

When the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association says it opposes the public accommodations amendment because it does away with their rights, "they are saying they oppose law," Thompson went on. "Some rights must yield in a civilized society. If you oppose the law because you say it takes away some of your rights, you are opposing civilization."

Declaring that there is "no alternative" to the city's program, Mayor Mowbray answers the charge by the DBCA that the city is trying to frighten citizens into voting for the amendment.

Fear Change

"Is it fear to have concern for the well-being of the city?" he asks. "I think the city officials are showing the proper concern. On the other side of the coin, it seems there are some who fear change."

"They fear the change which is catching up with the Eastern Shore," interjects the city attorney.

According to the mayor, both Mayor Sherwood Hubbard of Easton and Mayor Frank Morris of Salisbury have told him their cities have had no trouble with restaurant integration. "I see no reason why it should be handled any differently here than in Salisbury or other places on the Shore," states Mayor Mowbray, adding:

"Something builds up in people's minds and they imagine a great influx of colored people to restaurants. That just doesn't happen anywhere."

Walter says he has been told by Mayor Hubbard that every business in the city of Easton "including restaurants, has been doing better than ever."

Get Out The Vote

With 100 volunteers working with him on the Cambridge First Committee and its sub-committees, Walter says: "Our main concern is to make people realize the importance of getting out to vote."

Partly through the efforts of the committee, Cambridge now has the highest voter registration in history — 5,282.

More than 45 volunteers have been phoning every one of the 3,700 white voters "trying to impress on them the reasons why we think it is important to vote," Walter says. "We do not ask people how they are going to vote. We try not to encroach on their privacy. If they do not agree with us, we try not to be intrusive."

"Most people accept the calls in good grace; some oppose us. But a large majority indicate voluntarily how they will vote."

All three leaders agree that Tuesday will see a high percentage of voters turn out at the polls for what they agree is one of the most critical issues over to face the people of Cambridge.

THE DAILY BANNER

SEPT. 28, 1963

A Thought Before Oct. 1

"Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, exercises a public trust." — GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Clear Duty To Vote

Cambridge leaders who are fighting hard to win passage of the public accommodations amendment have been criticized in some quarters for trying to sell it on purely economic grounds. In an interview the other day Mayor Mowbray stated that there are many reasons for seeking passage of the amendment and you cannot separate the moral reasons from the economic ones.

Mrs. Gloria Richardson, who once told the Cambridge First Committee that she would not work against the charter amendment even though she preferred not to vote on what she feels is rightfully hers, has now reversed course and endorsed a drive to boycott the referendum.

In many ways the position of Mrs. Richardson is curiously like that of the segregationist Dorchester Business and Citizens Association. Both oppose public accommodations by law but neither seems to have any notion of what Cambridge would do if the amendment were defeated.

And the National Guard holds out the prospect of new restrictions on our lives if we fumble away the solution.

We know that Cambridge's economy has been cramped by racial disorders. Five new industries have passed up Cambridge, says the mayor, and local business has suffered. So much for the economic justification for the amendment.

The moral side of the case is well stated by a white war veteran who points out that any one of Maryland's several thousand registered Communists can sit down beside you in a Cambridge restaurant, provided he is white. But that Baltimore GI who was shot up by Korean Communists last summer couldn't. His skin happens to be black. The operator of a segregated restaurant never looks under the skin. He does not care one iota whether his customer seeks the overthrow of the government, professes atheism, socialism or any other ism. If he is white, reasonably quiet and can pay the bill, that alone qualifies anyone to rub elbows with the rest of us.

This is a paradox that the champion of property rights can not explain away.

Every Cambridge voter has a clear duty to go to the polls and vote on Tuesday. Principles worth living for and worth marching for ought to be worth voting for.

How The Leaders Line Up In Pre-Referendum Drive

DAILY BANNER SEPT. 28, 1963

This is the lineup of groups in the white community which are publicly supporting or opposing the public accommodations amendment.

On the record in favor of the amendment are: The Mayor and City Council, the Cambridge Fire Committee, the Cambridge Ministerium, the Cambridge - Dorchester Chamber of Commerce and its Industrial Development Committee, the Dorchester County Medical Society, the Daily Banner and the Democrat and News.

Lined up in opposition to the amendment are: The Dorchester Business and Citizens Association and the Cambridge Rescue Fire Company.

The 33 members of the Cambridge First Committee and the 12 officers and directors of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association are sparking campaigns for and against the amendment.

Serving on the Cambridge First Committee are: Postmaster J. Edward Walter, chairman; Mrs. Mary H. Baumann, housewife; Samuel M. Cannon Jr., radio station manager; William D. Gould, attorney; William M. Hart, banker and Harry E. A. Keenan, businessman, who are members of the Executive Committee.

Also C. Norman Barnes, hospital aide; Dr. Lewis Burdette; Vernon Caldwell, industrialist; Arnold Daane, newspaper publisher; Charles E. Edmondson, attorney; Frank Ero, realtor; Mrs. Joseph Feldman, housewife; Frederick Gray, realtor; Calvin Harrington, attorney; Rev. Daniel Kasten.

And Dr. Richard LaRose; Miss Nellie Marshall, retired government worker; Dr. Lawrence Maryanov; Mayor Calvin W. Mowbray; Charles W. Mowbray, businessman; Mrs. Betty Nelson, attorney and social worker; Reginald Orem, newspaper editor; Levi B. Phillips, businessman.

And Theodore Phillips, businessman; G. P. Richards, radio station owner; Vernon E. Robbins, accountant; Father David Schilly; Mrs. Sarah Shepherd, office worker; Mrs. Hattie Skinner, retired home demonstration agent; John Thoman, store manager; Mrs. Evelyn Tomney, housewife, and Dr. Eldridge Wolff.

Officers of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association are:

President William L. Wise, fuel oil dealer; Vice President Lee Bro-hawn, building contractor; Secretary Arthur Johnson, auto dealer, and Treasurer Paul Slacum, contractor.

Serving with the four officers on the board of directors are: Hamilton Dashiell, realtor; George Haddaway, service station operator; Thomas Matthews, businessman; William O. Corkran, accountant; Leslie Bradley, farmer; George Todd, insurance agent; Stacy Lewis, auto dealer, and Thomas Merryweather, businessman.

DAILY BANNER

Full Text

Of The SEPT. 28 1963 Amendment

The Public Accommodations Amendment, passed by the City Council on July 1, adds a new section 127-A - (a) Discrimination in Public Accommodations.

This is the full text of the amendment as it will appear on the voting machines next Tuesday:

Section 1. BE IT RESOLVED by the Commissioners of Cambridge that the Charter of said municipal corporation be, and the same is hereby amended by adding a new section 127A to read as follows:

It is unlawful for an owner or operator of a place of public accommodation or an agent or employee of said owner or operator, because of the race, creed, color, or national origin of any person, to refuse, withhold from, or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of such place of public accommodation. For the purpose of this subtitle, a place of public accommodations means any hotel, restaurant, inn, motel or an establishment commonly known or recognized as regularly engaged in the business of providing sleeping accommodations, or serving food or both, for a consideration, and which is open to the general public; except that premises or portions of premises primarily devoted to the sale of alcoholic beverages and generally described as bars, taverns, or cocktail lounges are not places of public accommodation for the purposes of this subtitle.

Voters will find on the voting machines two levers marked FOR and AGAINST the amendment.

To The Editor:

In regard to this racial situation and spiritual matters in Cambridge, let's get our Bibles and see what God says about these conditions, and let God give us the answer.

In Genesis 11:1-9 men started building the tower of Babel whose top would reach unto heaven to **MAKE A NAME FOR THEMSELVES**; also, in Genesis 27:1-33 Jacob and his mother Rebekah stole the blessing of Isaac thru deceit even tho the blessing was promised Jacob, but they would not wait on God, and did it to **MAKE A NAME FOR THEMSELVES**. In both these cases and many similar cases, God punished people who would not do according to God's plan.

The point in above narratives is this, that I know God has a divine plan for this racial problem, but different organizations and churches are trying to **MAKE A NAME FOR THEMSELVES** by public demonstrations, threats, and trying to force something down one's throat. There is an old saying that you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink. And as one minister said, you can put a colored man and a white man into a room and lock the door on them; and, if there is hatred in their heart, somebody is going to get hurt. You have got to have Love in a man's heart.

Now, thru socialism which is being pushed in the liberal churches and organizations upholding these demonstrations which are supposed to be nonviolent, but from our experience this summer and what is happening in Alabama, we know there is a communist infiltration in this movement, and we know that the communist are delighted in what is happening in Alabama, because what does life and property mean to the communist. If it furthers their cause, we all know this is a wrong approach to the racial problem, because surely all this hatred and confusion is not of God, because God is not the author of confusion. Proverb 14:12 says, "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Khrushchev 10 years ago said let's co-exist, meaning if you don't believe in communism, let's be on an equality and live in peace - today, he is saying, let's cooperate, meaning we are a little more in favor thru socialism with his doctrines.

Just a few months and he will say, now that the United States has gone socialistic there is not much difference between socialism and communism so let's combine our forces together for world peace. That is when communism gobbles up socialism. There is a story about a bear that was very hungry, and there was a man who wanted a fur coat, they met and the man threw up his gun to shoot the bear and the bear threw up his hands and said don't shoot let's talk this over and co-exist, so the man laid his gun down and walked towards the bear, and the result was that the bear got a belly full and the man got a fur coat. Russia is anti-God while America is anti-Christ, a professional man said, why that's not so, we believe in Christ, so I told him it is so because if you reject Christ you are against Christ and anti means against.

Observing from a national and local level, I think our liberal churches are primarily to blame for the racial situation in America, because they are social clubs preaching a social gospel, and are trying to push socialism, which is baby communism, instead of pushing evangelism. People had better be Fasting and Praying instead of Feasting and Playing. I know the divine plan of God regarding this racial trouble is the same as John Wesley believed in, which is to preach the Truth of the Gospel, hold revivals — read Ezra 9:8, preach Christ Crucified, Buried, Risen, and Coming Again. And let people know their lost condition as stated in John 8:44 which says, "Ye are of your father the devil, etc.", also in Romans 3:23 "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." Also, Romans 6:23 which says, "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life thru Jesus Christ our Lord." What is the gift of God? It is the free plan of Salvation, which is first "Believe that Christ is the Divine son of God; secondly accept Christ as your personal saviour, and thirdly - repent of your sins. Then read John 1:12 which says, "But as many as received Him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name." Some people say, "Just so you believe", the devil believes there is a Christ, he has walked, talked, and seen Him. You have got to believe and receive Him, then you become a son of God no more the son of the devil as stated above. Then look at John 3:1-6, which says Nicodemus was a pillar of the church, a ruler of the Jews, very wealthy, and highly educated, and he came to Jesus to find out what he must do to see the Kingdom of God. Jesus answered, "Verily, Verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God. Then Nicodemus saith, "How can a man be born when he is old?" can he enter the second time into his mother's womb and be born?" Jesus answered, "Verily, Verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God. The sixth verse explains, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is Spirit." Which means that we have got to have a definite encounter with Christ, and surrender your heart to Him. Read Romans 10:9 & 10

which says, "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised Him from the dead, thou shalt be saved." "For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." And the work was done when Christ died on the cross for us, all we have to do is to take a step of faith. Praise the Lord.

Folks, do you hear this kind of Gospel Truth? Because, if you are saved, you will then fulfill the first commandment which is "Love Thy God with all thy heart, soul, mind, and body." and then automatically you will fulfill the second commandment which is, "Love thy neighbor as you do thyself." This is God's Divine Plan. But the liberal churches have got the cart before the horse, trying to make people love thy neighbor before they love God. It cannot be done that way. I challenge the churches in Cambridge, both white and colored that are not doing so, to start holding revivals, have prayer meetings again, and then you will be fulfilling the Divine Plan of God. 1st Corinthians 9:16 says, "For though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of: for necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel!"

It is not going to be the color of your skin that is going to get you to Heaven, but how is your heart. I was reading the 23rd psalm, and this verse impressed me, "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies, etc.", if people only realized that the most important thing is that we are prepared to sup with Christ at the marriage supper of the Lamb, when at the rapture Christ takes us up to the skies. Folks, get ready for that day, read the whole 24th chapter of Matthew with particular emphasis on the 44th verse which says, "Therefore be ye also ready; for in such an hour as we think not the son of man cometh." I look forward to that Blessed Day, praise the Lord; and, if you don't, you had better get ready. Just remember the Bible says what it means and means what it says.

There is a spiritual warfare on between God and Satan to capture the minds of men, and Satan is trying to divert the minds of men from evangelism to socialism. And whatever way this amendment is voted upon, we should primarily realize that we should do as scripture says in Matthew 6:33 - "But seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

We know both sides are wrong in their methods because men are using their wisdom and trying to answer their own prayers instead of waiting on God, as the psalmist said in 46:10, "Be still, and know that I am God, etc." This problem can be turned to the Glory of God if all of us will turn to God for spiritual wisdom as stated in 1st Corinthians 2:9-16 which is summed up in three ways, 1st - The wisdom of man is foolishness to God, 2nd - the natural man will not understand the spiritual things of God, 3rd - you have got to become spiritual to understand spiritual things. Let's do as the psalmist says in Psalm 139:23 & 24 which says, "Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." The prayers of a righteous man availeth much.

I am not telling you people how to vote, as for me I have taken this problem to the Lord, I am not going to be led by any man, and this is what you should do. God has the answer. We are our brother's keeper, and I invite any man, white or colored, to come to my home or I will go to his home, feed with him, plead with him, and pray with him about his soul as long as there is breath in my body, because "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Mark 8:36. A little chorus came to my mind that used to be sung when I was a kid, which says, "Red, and Yellow, Black and White they are precious in His sight: Jesus loves the little children of the world." Even though we have strayed away we are His little children, and in Matthew 11:28 it says, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

All should come to repentance, and for those who have rejected Him, I repeat the immortal prayer of Jesus Christ, when on the cross He said, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Sincerely in Christ,
Harpel A. Moore

To The Editor:

First I would like to say that I am neither an extreme believer in segregation nor integration. I believe both are good up to the point of abuse. Beyond that both are bad. I want it understood that I don't mean to condemn one side and uphold the other. Nor am I making any attempt to advise any one how to vote. I believe this should be left to each person to make up their mind without pressure or influence from any persons or group of persons. In our case we don't even have to be told what the conditions are or have been. We already know. We live here. As for the future and what it holds, that remains to be seen. No one really knows.

Each group tells us that unless we vote according to their opinion the result will be disaster. According to this we are doomed regardless of how the vote goes.

We just can't win. Whether this is true or false depends on our mental attitudes before and after Oct. 1.

After listening to and reading the news and hearing people talk, one must conclude that there are destructive forces working in our community. The forces which I refer to are: Hate, malice, resentment, revenge, fear and false pride. These are evil forces and can only breed and produce evil results. Science has proven that the above attitudes render us unable to think clearly. Realizing this, if we vote on the referendum under the influence of such, then we will be committing a moral crime, not only against our fellow man but against ourselves, also.

I moved to this town seven years ago as a representative of a large concern. In our minds it was more or less a temporary move, as I had spent my whole life up to that time in the community of my birth. We had not been here long before my whole family decided we wanted to make it our permanent home. We loved the place and we loved the people. They are, as a rule, peace loving and broad minded. However, it seems they have become emotional as a result of undesirable circumstances.

So may I suggest that before we vote, we search our minds and hearts and make sure that every wrong thought and attitude is removed. Not by words to whoever may be near. Words are worthless unless we really mean what we say. The only person we need to communicate with in this case is ourself.

If we will do this, there is a principle or law established by the creator of this universe that says the results have to be good. I believe it was Lincoln who said (WE DESTROY OUR ENEMIES BY MAKING THEM OUR FRIENDS). After we vote, regardless of the outcome, let us keep this thought in mind. If we do, WE CAN'T LOSE. I believe the people of this community will do it. I still think they are wonderful.

H. L. Ward Sr.
2-B Linden Ave.



Mayor Charges That Mrs. Richardson Hopes To Defeat Amendment Get Back In The News

Voters Urged Not To Be Duped By "Her Shabby Game"

Mayor Calvin W. Mowbray today charged Mrs. Gloria Richardson with trying to sabotage passage of the public accommodations charter amendment so she can retain "the public attention she so desperately craves."

He urged Cambridge voters not to be "duped into playing her shabby game."

In a sharply-worded statement this morning Mayor Mowbray said it is clear that Mrs. Richardson wants to see the amendment defeated. He said "It would be most unfortunate if the citizens of Cambridge deluded themselves into thinking that the best way to strike back at Mrs. Richardson is to vote against the charter amendment."

Mrs. Richardson, chairman of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee who has publicly called for a boycott of the polls next Tuesday, has now "resorted to tactics designed to antagonize the white citizens" of the city, the mayor stated.

"In sowing her bitter seeds of hatred, Gloria Richardson expects to reap a harvest of violence. For it is only through violent action that she can project herself in the image of a modern-day Joan of Arc."

The mayor said it would be a disaster for the city, state and nation if Cambridge citizens fell into the trap set by Mrs. Richardson and if events once again projected her into national headlines.

Mrs. Richardson said at a public meeting on Pine St. on Thursday that "the amendment will settle very little. It does not cover bowling alleys, movies, skating rinks, pools or beaches." And she said a boycott would continue "until we are satisfied that the whites are proceeding in good faith." Although she continually holds out the threat of new protests, she has never spelled out her intentions.

best way to strike back at Mrs. Richardson is to vote against the charter amendment.

"It is obvious that this is exactly what she wants.

"In sowing her bitter seeds of hatred, Gloria Richardson expects to reap a harvest of violence. For it is only through violent action that she can project herself in the image of a modern-day Joan of Arc."

"It is not courageous to adopt a negative policy. It is not courageous for one to use the concepts of influence for self-serving ends. It is not courageous to undermine a community and threaten it with virtual extinction merely because no one is paying sufficient attention to a self-styled and thoroughly discredited leader.

The mayor's appeal to the voters was seconded by J. Edward Walter, chairman of the Cambridge First Committee, who called Mrs. Richardson's strong opposition to the amendment "a cold, calculated move to deceive the white people of Cambridge to vote against Public Accommodations."

Walter also charged that Mrs. Richardson's sole aim in working against the amendment is "to maintain her dictatorial position, her prestige and influence both nationally and locally."

He said she has made Cambridge dance like a puppet on a string for too long. "The string she is now pulling is the one that could defeat the Charter Amendment because she personally does not want it to pass."

Noting that opposition to Mrs. Richardson is building up in the Second Ward, Walter said his committee has supported the amendment in the hope that "with its passage there will come forward new Negro leadership who will desire to settle their differences around the table and not in the streets."

Walter yesterday sent letters to the 5,200 registered Cambridge voters urging support of the amendment on Tuesday.

The full text of Mayor Mowbray's statement follows:

"The last-minute attempt by Mrs. Gloria Richardson to sabotage enactment of the public accommodations charter amendment is deplorable and merely demonstrates that her insatiable lust for power surpasses her concern for the welfare of all the citizens of Cambridge."

"It is evident from the lack of success she has encountered that Mrs. Richardson's failure to attract the support of a vast majority of responsible Negro citizens of Cambridge has punctured her vanity."

"Realizing that enactment of the Charter Amendment in Cambridge at this time will deprive her of the public attention she so desperately craves, Mrs. Richardson has resorted to tactics designed to antagonize the white citizens of Cambridge."

"It is our hope that our citizens will not be duped into playing her shabby game."

"There is too much at stake in Tuesday's election for us to cater to the whims of Mrs. Richardson, who preaches self-sacrifice but practices self-indulgence."

"It would be most unfortunate if the citizens of Cambridge deluded themselves into thinking that the

"Mrs. Richardson does not deserve our hatred. She should not be given the satisfaction of seeing the charter amendment go down to defeat. She should not be given an opportunity to rise from the ashes like a Phoenix simply because of her unique ability to antagonize responsible citizens."

"She deserves ridicule — nothing more, nothing less."

For events once again to project this woman into the Nation's headlines would be a disaster for Cambridge, for Maryland and for the Nation."

"Unfortunately, we have a white citizens committee whose actions in opposing the charter amendment serve only the purpose of glorification of Gloria Richardson. This white citizens committee does not understand that the city officials have been fighting Richardsonism for a long time while simultaneously supporting the legitimate claims of the Negro population. This white citizens committee does not understand that their extreme segregationist position only tends to justify the position of a Gloria Richardson."

"We believe the city of Cambridge deserves a better fate than to become known as the home of Gloria Richardson."

"We believe Cambridge can become a shining symbol of a community's ability to rise above the Gloria Richardsons of this world."

"Let us be concerned for the education of our children, for the employment of our citizens, for the welfare of our families."

"In no better way can we relegate Gloria Richardson to oblivion and restore progress to Cambridge than by voting in favor of the Public Accommodations Charter Amendment on Tuesday."

In his statement, the chairman of the Cambridge First Committee said:

"We are not surprised at Mrs. Richardson's strong opposition to the Charter Amendment. It is a cold, calculated move to deceive the white people of Cambridge to vote against Public Accommodations."

"Her motive is an obvious one. As long as Public Accommodations are withheld from the Negroes, she will be able to maintain her dictatorial position, her prestige, and her influence both nationally and locally."

"Take this issue away from her and you take away her last hope to remain in the national spotlight."

"We have for too long reacted to her every maneuver like puppets on a string. The string she is pulling now is the one that could defeat the Charter Amendment, be-

Mayor

(Continued From Page One)

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"Although I have always maintained that the Negroes have a moral right to Public Accommodations, the Cambridge First Committee has been doubly dedicated to the task of passing the Charter Amendment because they realize that with its passage there will come forward new Negro leadership who will desire to settle their differences around the table and not in the streets."

"Already, this is taking place in the Second Ward by the formation of a Negro group which is openly opposing Mrs. Richardson's views."

"We, too, oppose her views and ask that the white citizens of Cambridge show their indignation at her shenanigans by voting for the Charter Amendment on October 1st."

(Continued On Page Three)



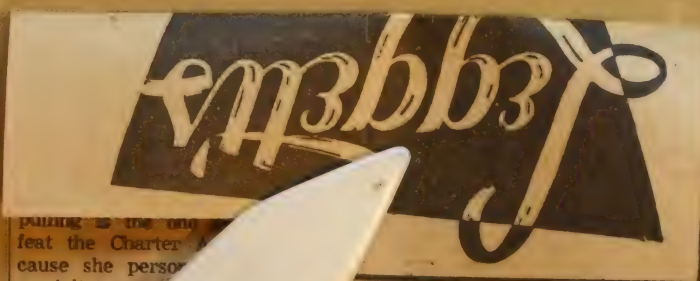
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In a sharply-worded statement this morning Mayor Mowbray said it is clear that Mrs. Richardson wants to see the amendment defeated. He said "It would be most unfortunate if the citizens of Cambridge deluded themselves into thinking that the amendment is a ploy to strike back at Mrs. Richardson."



Noting that Mrs. Richardson is in the Second Ward, the amendment committee said "with its passage she will come forward with her differences and not in the table and not in the streets."

Yesterday sent letters to 2,000 registered Cambridge voters urging support of the amendment on Tuesday.

The full text of Mayor Mowbray's statement follows:

"The last-minute attempt by Mrs. Gloria Richardson to sabotage enactment of the public accommodations charter amendment is deplorable and merely demonstrates that her insatiable lust for power surpasses her concern for the welfare of all the citizens of Cambridge."

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(Continued On Page Three)

Cool

Clear and cool tonight with lows 33 to 45. Tuesday sunny and a little warmer. Outlook Wednesday fair and warmer.



THE DAILY BANNER

A Test Of
Leadership. See
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Heavy Vote Expected In Tuesday's Referendum

Voting Hours Will Be 7 A.M. To 7 P.M. At Five Polling Places In City

With fair and cool weather predicted for tomorrow's referendum on a public accommodations amendment, city officials said today they expect that 80 percent of the 5,282 registered voters will turn out at the polls.

Speaking over a Baltimore television station last night, Mayor Calvin W. Mowbray called the voting "the most important that has ever been held in Cambridge since the incorporation of our city in 1793."

Polls Open At 7 A.M.

The polls will open in Cambridge at 7 a.m. and close at 7 p.m. First Ward residents will vote at Cambridge High School, Second Ward voters at Pine Street Elementary School, Third Ward at City Hall, Fourth Ward at the Rescue Fire Company Arena, and Fifth Ward at East Cambridge Elementary School.

All liquor sales in Cambridge will be prohibited during the voting.

FBI agents and State Police plainclothesmen are expected to be on duty at the polls to prevent any attempts to intimidate voters. City Attorney C. Awdry Thompson said the federal and state agents have been requested and "I am pretty sure they will be here."

Brig. Gen. George M. Gelston, commanding 400 National Guard troops now on duty in Cambridge, said this morning the guardsmen will patrol the polls "quite frequently" and the rest of the troops will be "ready for anything."

If the public accommodations amendment is adopted and the city remains quiet for the next 48 to 72 hours, Gen. Gelston said, he will recommend that troops be withdrawn from Cambridge.

Should the amendment be defeated, "civil rights demonstrations" reshaped county school officials indicated that it would probably be necessary to close schools in Dorchester County.

That statement was made by J. Edward Walter, vice president of the Dorchester County Board of

Education and chairman of the Cambridge First Committee which has led the campaign for passage of the amendment. It was concurred in by Superintendent James G. Busick.

In the event that the amendment passes tomorrow, it would go into effect 30 days after the mayor issues a proclamation to that effect. Such a proclamation would have to be issued within 10 days of the election, according to the city attorney.

Over the weekend statements were issued and television appearances made by spokesmen both for and against passage of the amendment.

At 6 p.m. last night William L. Wise, president of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association, appeared on a Baltimore TV news-cast to explain why he opposes the amendment. He told an interviewer he believes the amendment takes away a businessman's rights. And he averred that demonstrations will resume regardless of the outcome of the referendum.

Five hours later Mayor Mowbray in a TV speech from Baltimore urged passage of the charter amendment. "Our main task now is to restore lasting peace and tranquility so that all of us can devote our energies to promoting the economic health and well-being of our community."

The following statement was released this morning by William Wise, in behalf of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Committee which is opposing the passage of the charter amendment in tomorrow's election:

"Have the mayor and city council and the First Committee forgotten what the election is about? Their whole theme has changed from vote for public accommodations to vote against Gloria Richardson."

"I don't seem to be able to recall her name being on the ballot. Are they running a campaign and fight between themselves and Gloria Richardson? They should be running a campaign about the welfare of the people of Cambridge and Dorchester County because to most of us, this is a very serious thing. Much more serious than a few people getting into an argument with one another."

"I'd like to say something about the city of Cambridge. According to the Mayor and City Council and the First Committee, if this bill isn't passed, Cambridge will dry up and blow away. Have they given any thought whatsoever that Cambridge is just a small part of Dorchester County, or are they figuring on isolating Cambridge in the middle of Dorchester County?"

"Have the merchants in Cambridge talked to the people who live outside the city limits about how they feel? Because, as much of their business comes from the county as it does from the city and these people are certainly due some consideration."

In a statement issued this morning the Cambridge Industrial Development Committee endorsed passage of the amendment, saying "a favorable vote on the public accommodations amendment tomorrow would give the economy of Cambridge a tremendous boost."

The committee members, whose efforts have brought a half dozen new manufacturing plants to Dorchester County in the past five years, said:

"The eyes of the nation will be riveted on our town tomorrow and a favorable vote is bound to impress people across the land."

"Cambridge will have demonstrated that it is a community that is concerned with progress, concerned with the rights of all citizens and determined to live and progress amidst peace and tranquility."

A letter mailed to Cambridge voters today by the Dorchester Business and Citizens Committee urged citizens to "vote your conscience. Recognizing that the referendum is 'a milestone in our way of life,' the letter says no other community in the nation has ever had to vote for or against giving up 'the right of a man to run his business as he sees fit.' And it charges that 'Cambridge is again being singled out this time by Washington to determine our destiny.'"

Declaring that a vote for the amendment is a vote against turning individual freedoms over to the government while a vote against it is a vote to preserve "the democratic form of government," the letter concludes with this postscript: "We are using our own money to pay for cost of mailing this letter."

That jibe is aimed at the Mayor and City Commissioners who have defended their action in using public funds to send letters urging passage of the amendment.

In the Second Ward which accounts for 1,535 registered voters, Negro leaders today were busy urging citizens to get out and vote. Last night the Executive Committee of the Dorchester chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met with Gloster B. Current, who is director of branches for the national organization.

Rev. Theasdar Murray, president of the county chapter, said last night's discussion centered on getting out the vote. Car pools will be operated tomorrow in conjunction with other Second Ward agencies, the clergyman stated.

The NAACP is not planning demonstrations following the referendum, Rev. Murray said.

He told the Banner this morning it is the policy of the NAACP to use demonstrations "as a last resort, only in extreme circumstances."

He said it is not the intention of the NAACP to go back in the streets after tomorrow's voting.

Leaflets urging Second Ward residents to vote were being distributed today. The leaflets included editorial excerpts from metropolitan newspapers as well as a statement from Commissioner Charles E. Cornish who pointed out that: "Our people marched to Washington to convince Congress to vote on a National Civil Rights bill. Surely we can march to the polls on Tuesday to support a local public accommodations bill."

Also urging Second Ward citizens to vote tomorrow is Andrew C. Jordan, former athletic coach at Mace's Lane High School and now athletic director at Bowie State Teachers College.

"I feel that all the people in the Second Ward should exercise the right to vote on one of the most important issues in the history of Cambridge," he said this morning.

"It may not be all we desire but after the passage of this referendum this will give the leaders of both groups an opportunity to work in good faith in a joint effort for the good of all the people of Cambridge."

Attorney Reginald C. Smith of Riverhead, N. Y., a 1916 graduate of Cambridge High School, said in a telegram to the Daily Banner today: "As a native of Dorchester and a graduate of Cambridge High School I urge all citizens to support the accommodations amendment and again make me proud of my old home town."

Commenting on a statement made by Mayor Mowbray on Saturday that Mrs. Gloria Richardson, chairman of the Cambridge Non-violent Action Committee, would like to see the amendment defeated to raise her own prestige, Mrs. Richardson told the Associated Press:

"We are American citizens."

"I think it creates a hurt and a disappointment that after 300 years here we are going to have to go to the polls and vote on whether we can go into a place of public accommodations."

"As far as a lust for power is concerned, I didn't have to start out in civil rights because I think it's quite evident that in America today these people who fight hardest and are outspoken are not prone to get political offices or get jobs."

"When you go into the type of fight I'm having here now, everything else is nullified."

"The people here in the community are telling me they went overseas and fought in a war and came back and now they are expected to vote on this sort of thing. But people can come here from Europe and can go anywhere they wish — people who have not been here for generation after generation and have not fought for America."

The mayor said on television: On Tuesday, the citizens of our town will vote on whether or not to ratify an amendment to the City Charter. This amendment is designed to end discrimination in our places of public accommodation on the basis of race, creed or color.

I would imagine that Tuesday's vote is the most important that has ever been held in Cambridge since the incorporation of our city in 1793.

As many of you no doubt know, many of our citizens several weeks ago formed a group known as the Cambridge First Committee. This committee, with my support and with the support of all the City Commissioners, has been working diligently to secure ratification of the charter amendment.

This committee was formed because it is our belief that the outcome of Tuesday's vote will determine to a very large degree the future economic health of Cambridge and the prosperity and well-being of its citizens.

We believe that ratification of the charter amendment will enable Cambridge to continue an economic development program that will bring capital investment and job opportunities to our city.

Concern For Future

We believe that ratification will strengthen our position in securing facilities for higher education.

We believe that rejection of the amendment will bring a resumption of demonstrations, a failing economy, a loss of jobs and a stagnant intellectual atmosphere.

Our concern is not only for the present but also for the future. Cambridge has a rich heritage upon which we should build, not stand. We do not wish to see Cambridge become a city for the very old or the very young.

Our citizens are not unlike the citizens of any American community. We seek to live in peace and tranquility, assured by the necessities and, perhaps, an occasional luxury.

We cannot, however, afford the luxury of unemployment, of business failure, of foreclosures or inadequate higher education facilities.

Naturally, a good many of us have become embittered by recent events. We were making good progress in our economic development programs; we thought we were making good progress in the area of human rights.

However, we were caught up in the same social upheaval that affected the entire nation and we became a focal point - a center of racial unrest and bitterness.

Perhaps, today, the edge of this bitterness is not as sharp as it was several months ago. But, it still exists and will continue to persist for some time to come.

Plea For Reasoning

It is this lingering bitterness that concerns me tonight. As long as it persists, there exists the danger that rational men and women will abandon reason in seeking a solution to racial indifference and be guided solely by their emotions.

This is a matter that cannot be solved when men are guided by emotions.

This is a matter that cannot be solved by moralizing.

But it can be solved if, guided by reason, our citizens pause for a moment and examine the significance of Tuesday's vote.

For several years Cambridge has suffered from unemployment. When the Federal Government created the area redevelopment administration, Cambridge and Dorchester County were among the first communities in America listed as distressed areas.

With the assistance of this agency, Cambridge was making a startling comeback. We became a shining example of economic recovery. We did so well that the story of Cambridge was filmed for distribution throughout the country.

I could take the next few minutes to recite the facts and figures that formed the basis for this filmed report, but I think the film, itself, narrated by Chet Huntley, better tells the story.

(At this point a film on industrial development was shown.)

This, then, is the story of Cambridge. At least it is the story of Cambridge up until a few months ago.

Restore Peace

I need not, I think, elaborate upon what has happened since then. To elaborate would serve no useful purpose and perhaps might open old wounds and re-ignite unbridled bitterness.

Our main task now is to restore lasting peace and tranquility so that all of us can devote our energies to promoting the economic health and well-being of our community.

There are those who argue that enactment of the charter amendment is no guarantee that racial unrest will not be resumed in Cambridge.

I suppose there is nothing that any individual in any community in America can do to guarantee absolutely that racial demonstrations will not break out in their community.

But, we can demonstrate good faith.

We can develop in Cambridge an atmosphere in which demonstrations serve no useful purpose. The purpose of a racial demonstration is no different than other forms of protest. It is to rally public support for a cause.

The cessation of demonstrations in Cambridge did not result simply because our city was placed under virtual martial law.

The cessation came about primarily because we negotiated in good faith with the leaders of the civil rights movement and acted to end inequality wherever we could.

Thus when demonstrations continued for a short time following negotiations, it became apparent to all that the foundation of public support for the Cambridge movement was eroding. The President expressed this feeling. The Governor expressed this feeling, and finally, the civil rights leaders experienced this undercurrent - this eroding of public support.

This, then, is our guarantee again: demonstrations should be the public accommodations charter amendment be enacted.

"Demonstrations simply cannot accomplish their purpose when the atmosphere is not conducive to success.

There are those who argue that the restaurant owners in Cambridge, and, indeed, anywhere, have a right to serve whomever they wish whenever they please.

Obligations

I am not going to argue this question of human rights versus property rights.

But I will dispute the contention by restaurant owners that the serving of Negro customers will result in a loss of customers and bring about a drastic decline in business activity.

We all have our rights and we all expect these rights to be respected. But, we all have our obligations to the City of Cambridge and as responsible citizens, we are expected to meet these obligations.

As I said previously, this is a question that cannot be solved by moralizing or by permitting our actions to be governed by our emotions.

The question can be solved by reason.

Let us, then, examine for a moment the economic and social impact that racial demonstrations have had in various sections of the south in recent years.

Earlier this month, the Governor of Alabama proudly proclaimed that Alabama remained as the only state in the union wherein the public schools were not integrated.

He failed to mention that many of the schools were forcibly closed over the objections of parents and local school boards to prevent integration.

Our schools were not intended as battlegrounds nor am I of the opinion that federal court orders be defied.

But let us examine more closely the economic aspects of Alabama so we may better understand what's in store for Cambridge should the charter amendment fail.

To hold its own, the City of Birmingham must create 8,000 to 12,000 new jobs a year. As a result of racial unrest in that city, Birmingham has lost 18,000 jobs.

Sales Drop

This spring, retail sales in Birmingham dropped 30 percent and businessmen reported that there were more stores for rent in downtown Birmingham last fall than there were during the depression.

The University of Alabama Medical Center, a \$100 million, 15 block complex in downtown Birmingham experienced severe problems in attracting top-flight professional personnel because of racial unrest. Scientists are invited for a week to examine the center's facility in an effort to solve the problem.

It leads one to wonder how the University of Maryland would fare in attempting to convince professional people to staff a branch of the university in Cambridge should racial violence erupt again.

In 1961, Birmingham was negotiating for a plant which makes products from steel when racial unrest flared. The company decided against Birmingham and built its plant in Tennessee despite the fact that it has to ship its steel from Birmingham.

The president of a sales consulting firm perhaps summed up Birmingham's problems when he said, "We've become known as a city of reaction, rebellion and riot and because of that, we're not gaining industry."

Is it different elsewhere? Let us look at Arkansas.

The faculty recruitment program at the University of Arkansas Medical Center in Little Rock came to a virtual standstill as a result of the school crisis in September, 1967.

In the two years following the disturbance, not a single company employing more than 15 workers moved into the Little Rock area and industrial investments dropped from \$248 million to \$190 million.

Impact On Little Rock

Ironically, the slogan on Arkansas license tags was "Land of Opportunity."

A study of the economic impact of racial unrest on Little Rock following the school crisis revealed that in 1969:

One - An estimated one-third fewer Arkansas families moved into the city than in 1967.

Two - There was an estimated 50 percent drop in newcomers from outside the state.

Three - The sale of homes dropped between 20 and 25 percent in 1969 as compared to the previous year; vacancies in rental properties rose 20 percent.

Four - Employment in the building industry was running ten percent

below the previous year. The value of building permits was down 12 percent from 1963.

Five - Effective buying income per household dropped seven percent.

Alabama and Arkansas are not the only states hit hard economically because of racial unrest. The pattern exists throughout the South.

Perhaps Mr. Malcolm Bryan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, best summed up the situation when he said in a speech in 1961:

"If we behave like a Banana Republic we shall get and deserve the economic rewards characteristic of a Banana Republic."

But we need not look beyond the borders of Maryland or even beyond the borders of Dorchester County to evaluate the economic impact of racial unrest.

Do We Benefit . . .

Does Cambridge benefit economically when the manufacturers of Cambridge are reluctant to imprint the name of the city on their products?

Does Cambridge benefit when the members of our own Economic Development Committee advise us that many firms are now dismissing Cambridge as the site for a new plant?

Do our children benefit when university officials rightly conclude that they cannot locate a branch of an integrated state university in a segregated city and hope to promote an atmosphere of learning?

Would the state consider locating the eastern terminal of a second Chesapeake Bay Bridge near a county and city that would refuse to cater to the needs of all travelers?

Cambridge is surrounded by cities and towns on the Eastern Shore that have proceeded to desegregate facilities of public accommodations.

Yet, I hear no cries of alarm from these areas. I see no economic chaos to their restaurants and hotels.

No Demonstrations

I also see no demonstrations on their streets. I see no soldiers standing guard.

I ask that my friends, neighbors and fellow citizens in Cambridge support the public accommodations charter amendment.

I want us to regain the momentum that was carrying us out of the economic doldrums of the late 1960's.

I want Cambridge to continue to be one of the economic and cultural centers of the Eastern Shore.

And may I close my remarks this evening with a message to those few citizens of Cambridge who have expressed little interest in the vote on Tuesday.

They feel that human rights ought not be subject to a vote.

But I am reminded of the Book of Obadiah in the Old Testament.

When the Babylonian armies sacked and destroyed Jerusalem in the sixth century before Christ, the neighboring Kingdom of Edom stood by and did nothing.

The Lord rebuked Edom, saying: "On the day that you stood aloof, you were like one of them."

I hope and pray that on Tuesday, no citizen of Cambridge will stand aloof and that all, white and Negro, will support the public accommodations charter amendment.

"The Cambridge Industrial Development Committee said in its statement today that 'a favorable vote on the public accommodations charter amendment tomorrow would give the economy of Cambridge a tremendous economic boost.'

"The eyes of the Nation will be riveted on our town tomorrow," the Committee's statement said. "and a favorable vote is bound to impress people across the land." It added:

"Cambridge will have demonstrated that it is a community that is concerned with progress, concerned with the rights of all citizens and determined to live and progress amidst peace and tranquility.

"The unfortunate events of the past several months have given the world the impression that Cambridge is a city of racial unrest, bitterness and hatred fostered by people who care little for the progress of the City or the welfare of our citizens.

"Tomorrow, we have a chance to dramatically reverse in one day an image of Cambridge that months of racial unrest has darkened, distorted and all but destroyed progress in this community. Business firms now embarrassed because the name 'Cambridge' must be imprinted on their products will suddenly become proud of that fact.

"Out - of - State industrial firms that have stricken Cambridge from the list of possible locations for new plants will look upon us with renewed interest.

"Our City fathers will be able to press Cambridge's claim for a branch of the University of Maryland with greater vigor and the opportunity to locate an eastern terminal of a second Bay crossing in or near Dorchester County will be greatly enhanced.

"Cambridge will become more than just another American city experiencing racial difficulties. The glow of our success here will serve to illuminate those other areas of the Country where emotions still hold sway over reason, overshadowing the prospects for the future.

"To insure this success, we urge all the citizens of Cambridge to cast a vote for the charter amendment."

DAILY BANNER

(An Editorial)

SEPT. 30
1963

Tomorrow's Test

Tomorrow the people of Cambridge, through the time-honored secret ballot will voice their views on one phase of the racial question. What the views of Cambridge have been widely bruited by metropolitan newsmen, some of whom have persistently depicted the people of Cambridge as ardent opponents to advances by its Negroes. To the chagrin of Cambridge people this was the characterization that was most widely circulated. As a result the image of Cambridge that was widely accepted throughout the country has been deeply resented locally as a slanderous distortion. To some extent the tide of publicity has turned. More capable newsmen succeeded the more callow ones who came first with pre-conceived ideas which they tried to bolster up with the story the integrationists told.

Tomorrow Cambridge will speak for itself as to its attitude on the racial question. How the voting will go only a count of the ballot can tell. However, it is pretty certain that the result will emphatically contradict the accounts of some of the newsmen who depicted the white people of Cambridge as 100 percent anti-Negro. Even the one white group which is opposing the amendment to the city charter insists through its leaders that it is not segregationist. While the private expressions of some of its members may appear to deny that, the public expression of its officers must be accepted as the attitude of the organization.

The immediate issue is public accommodations, which, in effect, means serving Negroes in restaurants of the city. It was the demonstrations before the restaurants that caused most of the furor and brought out most of the unfavorable publicity. Most of the restaurant owners are vigorously insisting upon their right to serve whom they please. One unfortunate phase of this is that in other communities of the Eastern Shore, restaurant owners have integrated voluntarily to prevent racial upsets in their communities. Some there are who take the attitude that the restaurants are giving less consideration for their community than those of other Shore communities.

The voting tomorrow involves far more than the integration of local restaurants. It also involves the determination that Cambridge will continue to set its own pace in advancing the position of its Negro citizens — a pace that has been more rapid than in other communities of the Eastern Shore.

The Daily Banner urges Cambridge's 5,282 registered voters to fulfill their obligation as good citizens and go to the polls tomorrow.

Letter To The Editor

To The Editor: *DAILY BANNER*
Listening with interest to the remarks of Senator Mallus who took part recently on a panel discussion at Goucher College, commenting on the widespread unrest in our country due to racial discrimination, I could not help but take issue with the Senator on some of the statements he made.

He said, among other things, that "discrimination had included, in other years, people of German, Polish, Irish and Jewish descent, but that these people had lifted themselves by their own bootstraps until they became recognized as first class citizens."

I would like to remind the Senator, however, that at no time were any of these groups denied freedom to patronize our restaurants, hotels and other places of public accommodations for which our Negro citizens are rightly contesting.

The Senator also spoke of the widespread illegitimacy we find in our colored population. Unfortunately, much of this evil can be traced to slave days when white masters imposed their wills on their helpless slaves, resulting not only in illegitimate offspring but also in a mixture of the races that is so apparent to us today in the varied shades represented in our Negro population. This we must recognize as a product of the white man's sin.

Our Bill of Rights reminds us that we are created equal and this cherished document makes no reference to the color of one's skin as the basis of determining to whom these rights might apply. Justice demands equality of rights to Negro and white alike.

As Christians we are taught to practice the teachings and the wonderful life of our Savior.

When Christ said: "Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavily laden and I will give you rest" he included the tired and weary Negroes as well as others.

I am deeply concerned over the good name of Cambridge which has recently been compared to Birmingham, Ala., Oxford, Miss., and other southern cities that have gained an evil reputation because of their unjust treatment of their Negro citizens.

I sincerely hope that we will rise above our inherited prejudices by giving our Negro population the rights and privileges that are justly his.

A vote in favor of the Amendment at the ballot box on Tuesday will be a right step in that direction.

Ernest Brannock
1 Hillside Ave.
Towson, Md.

DAILY BANNER SEPT. 30, 1963 WILL CAMBRIDGE BE NEXT?

Here's what's happening now in Los Angeles, California and Portland, Ore.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP)—The California Real Estate Association has put up \$10,000 for use in a campaign to get signatures on petitions calling for a vote on a constitutional amendment outlawing the Rumford Act. The Act, which became law last week, prohibits discrimination of any sort in the lease, rental or sale of most California housing.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 27—Administration officials at Portland State College last night suspended all six national sororities on campus on charges of racial discrimination.

Suspended were chapters of National Sororities of Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Omicron Pi, Alpha Phi, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Zeta and Pi Beta Phi.

The University cited "the complete rejection by all sororities of two eminently qualified Negro applicants."

Published By Authority
Dorchester Business and
Citizens Association.

DAILY BANNER SEPT. 30, 1963 WHAT'S WRONG WITH A BUSINESS- MAN SELECTING HIS CUSTOMERS?

Ask This Question
Out Loud Of Everyone
You Meet!

You'll find the answer
is — NOTHING!

VOTE AGAINST
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Published By Authority
Dorchester Business And
Citizens Assn.

DAILY BANNER
SEPT. 30, 1963
VOTE TO PROTECT

WHAT'S LEFT OF YOUR FREEDOM

Discuss This Important
Issue With Your Friends
And Neighbors . . .

Then Join With Them
And . . .

VOTE AGAINST
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Published By Authority
Dorchester Business And
Citizens Assn.

DAILY BANNER
SEPT. 30, 1963
AFTER
THE
RESTAURANTS . . .

WHAT'S NEXT?

Forced Integration Of:

BEAUTY PARLORS
BARBER SHOPS
PRIVATE ROOMS
APARTMENTS
AND . . .

YOU NAME
IT!

VOTE AGAINST
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Published By Authority
Dorchester Business And
Citizens Assn.

DAILY BANNER
SEPT. 30, 1963

BUDDY, YOUR BUSINESS GREW OUT OF A FOXHOLE . . .

NO ONE EVER ASKED THE NEGRO SOLDIER TO GET TO THE BACK OF A FOXHOLE . . .

At Normandy, Bouganville, Bastogne, Remagen Bridge, the Negro G.I. stood side by side with guys from Maine, Alabama, Montana and Georgia and no one said "You're trespassin', Bud," except the enemy.

NO ONE EVER TOLD THE NEGRO GI TO GET TO THE BACK OF THE CHOW LINE . . .

He griped about his Spam, he griped about his K-Rations and he griped about the coffee. But he did a job. He earned his right to gripe along with the rest of us.

THE DOC NEVER ASKED HIM THE COLOR OF HIS SKIN . . .

He looked at his arches, examined his ears, slapped him on the back, then we tossed him a pair of sloppy olive drabs . . . It was only later that we found out his blood was the same color as ours.

NO ONE EVER ASKED THE NEGRO GI TO GET OUT AND FIGHT ONLY FOR THE INTEGRATED RESTAURANTS . . .

He was just like any other dogface. He worried about his girl back home, about seeing another sunrise, about the guy fifty yards to his left and thirty to his right. Now, the people for whom he fought placed a cloud over that sunrise and he couldn't take his girl within thirty yards of too many restaurants he helped to keep in business.

THE STAR WAS THE SAME COLOR IN EVERY WINDOW . . .

The telegram from the War Department never began "I regret to inform you that your Negro son . . . the poppies in Flanders grow on the graves of all and nobody at Bataan ever groused about having to walk alongside a Negro G.I. They were just happy they could walk . . .

ISN'T THIS REALLY THE KEY ISSUE

- Isn't it about time we decided that if the Negro is good enough to die in our foxholes he's good enough to eat in our restaurants?
- Isn't it about time we examined our conscience and decided that what's good enough for a G.I. chow line is good enough for any restaurant?
- Isn't it about time we realized that the Negro has long paid the price of admission into our places of public accommodations?

WE DIDN'T KICK HIM OUT OF THE FOXHOLES . . .
WE DIDN'T KICK HIM OUT OF THE CHOWLINE . . .
WE DIDN'T KICK HIM OUT OF THE BARRACKS . . .

- LET'S NOT KICK HIM OUT NOW, AFTER
ALL, BUDDY, YOUR BUSINESS
GREW OUT OF A FOXHOLE . . .

By Authority of
J. Edward Walter,
Chairman
Cambridge First Committee

DAILY BANNER
SEPT. 30, 1963

DID YOU MISS THIS IMPORTANT STATEMENT IN THE DAILY BANNER?

WE QUOTE THE EVENING SUN ... Friday, Sept. 27, 1963

"Mrs. Richardson made it clear, however, that DEMONSTRATIONS OF ONE KIND OR ANOTHER WOULD RESUME AFTER THE ELECTION unless swimming pools, bowling alleys, beaches and the towns only movie theater were also integrated. These are not covered by the charter amendment, which applies only to hotels, motels and restaurants".

"After this referendum, we will BE OUT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THAT", she told her audience.

IN OTHER WORDS

... YOU are now being threatened with demonstrations whether the amendment passes or not. Do not give in to this sort of unreasonable attitude. VOTE AGAINST public accommodations.

IT IS OUR SINCERE BELIEF ...

... that the MAJORITY of the citizens of Cambridge do not think the amendment and other forms of FORCED INTEGRATION are RIGHT or necessary ... and that they will VOTE to DEFEAT the Public Accommodations Amendment by an overwhelming margin.

VOTE THE WAY YOU AS AN INDIVIDUAL ...

... think is RIGHT!

LET THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY ...

... go on the record FOR ONCE AND FOR ALL!

Published by authority —
DORCHESTER BUSINESS and CITIZEN S ASSOCIATION

THE DAILY BANNER

A Thought Before Oct. 1

"The partisan, when he is engaged in a dispute, cares nothing about the rights of the question, but is anxious only to convince his hearers of his own assertions." — HORACE. SEPT. 30, 1963

A Test Of Leadership

Tomorrow we will be voting on far more than public accommodations. We will be voting on Cambridge's future. By voting "FOR" the amendment, we will be showing the rest of the nation that Cambridge prefers responsible, moderate leadership to the leadership of the extremists.

Opposing the amendment on the far right-wing is the white Dorchester Business and Citizens Association. Opposing it on the far left is the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee. Grouped in the center are the reasonable white and Negro leaders who favor passage of the amendment.

Because public meetings always involve a numbers game, it is impossible to know how much popular support either the Business and Citizens Association or the Nonviolent Action Committee has ever enjoyed. At their recent meetings, neither group was able to muster an impressive crowd.

The key to the election now is held by that large body of citizens who have never committed themselves openly.

The referendum is unique in several respects. It is the first time on record that a community has voted on this issue. More than that, it will give both Negro and white voters a chance to express their views about radical leadership. It will be the first open test of the real strength of the Nonviolent Action Committee. While the committee has made large claims about representing all the citizens of the Second Ward, it has never offered any credentials to support those claims.

Voters should keep in mind that neither of the extreme groups which are opposing the amendment has offered workable alternatives. They are just "agin it." On the other hand, those leaders who have worked hard for passage of the amendment do offer a program to end racial strife in Cambridge.

Compromise is woven into the fabric of American democracy. When the Nonviolent Action Committee leaders urge a boycott of the referendum "because these things are our constitutional rights," they forget that the Federal Constitution was built on compromise. In fact, the cherished Bill of Rights did not even appear in the original document. It had to be voted on later by Congress and the states.

Only 39 of the 65 qualified delegates to the Constitutional Convention bothered to ratify the Constitution. If a few more had decided to stay home and boycott the final vote, we might have no Constitution or country today.

Extremism, like compromise, has been a factor in American life from the beginning of our history. But valuable as the radical can be in nudging us out of the rut of complacency, Americans wisely avoid both the far right and the far left with their prospect of demagoguery, excessive emotion and disaster.

The stakes in tomorrow's referendum are high. Victory for the amendment will show clearly that Cambridge citizens think their best hope lies with responsible, moderate leaders.

This has been the path we Americans have chosen ever since the days our forefathers struck the first blow for independence. Your vote for the amendment will show that you want to keep Cambridge in the mainstream of American life.

Where Do You Draw The Line On Forced Integration?

DAILY BANNER
SEPT. 30, 1963

Churches
Public Schools
Private Schools
Restaurants
Private Businesses
Employment
Doctors, Dentists
Hospitals
Movies
Bowling Alleys
Swimming Pools
Barber Shops
Beauty Parlors
Private Clubs
Social Gatherings
Private Homes
Private Rooming Houses
Marriage
Hotels
Motels
Residences
Etc.

If you haven't drawn a line somewhere vote for
the referendum.

If you have . . .

VOTE AGAINST The Referendum

Published by authority - - -

DORCHESTER BUSINESS and CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Letter To The Editor

DAILY BANNER
SEPT. 30, 1963

To The Editor:

An open letter to Mr. Calvin W. Mowbray:

I received the letters you sent my wife and I, and I am writing you to let you know that I wasn't pleased one bit about it.

As a young man 29 years of age, living in Cambridge all of my life with the exception of four years in the Army, I am ashamed of the officials we have running our city like you and the rest of your henchmen.

I often wonder if you are concerned of the Welfare of the City of Cambridge or the Welfare of your own personal pocketbook with the dollars flowing into it.

Here you have sent letters to some certain number of people in Cambridge, spending the very money that they worked hard for to pay their taxes, urging us to vote for something we don't even want any part of.

I ask you Mr. Mayor, have you got a conscience or are you doing this for a political stunt for which you might think will help you later.

Every night I pick up the paper to read. All I see is threats after threats and what has happen in other cities which has nothing at all to do with Cambridge. The so called First Committee which it supported are afraid to recognize themselves to the public to let people know who they are.

I am very grateful for my family and the City of Cambridge that we have men like William Wise and the officers of the DBCA that will stand up and fight for the Citizens of Cambridge to defeat this Public Accommodation that the officials of Cambridge are trying to shove down our throats and choke us to death on it.

I intend to support the DBCA in any way I can, and I am also going to vote NO, Tuesday Oct. 1st. And nothing will change my mind

from doing so, and I am proud to say this.

Save your time Mr. Mayor, your tactics doesn't mislead me.

C. Wendell Willey
405 Race St.
City

P. S. Wake up Cambridge, Are you going to let them buy you off by threats and so on. Vote No Tuesday and go home with a clear conscience.

DAILY BANNER SEPT. 30, 1963

Notice To 2nd Ward Voters

CARS will be available from
WAUGH PARISH HOUSE
for anyone desiring TRANSPORTATION
to the POLLS on OCTOBER 1st from
7:00 AM to 7:00 PM

Phone 228-9744

Committees from ALL Churches

CITIZENS OF CAMBRIDGE
HERE IS

A SOLUTION

We propose that:

1. The Cambridge City Council pass an ordinance concerning peaceful demonstrations.
2. That, this ordinance require citizens who wish to express their opinion by means of a demonstration or march first obtain a permit indicating the time, place and number of persons involved.
3. That, the City of Cambridge give adequate protection to those citizens who obtain and who wish to demonstrate in accordance with the ordinance.
- 4 That, any person who interferes with an approved demonstration be subject to arrest and fines of \$100.00 and up to 30 days in jail.
5. That, any person who demonstrates without first obtaining a permit, or who demonstrates in a manner not approved by the ordinance, such as obstructing street or sidewalk traffic shall be subject to the same penalties.
6. That, if the mayor and the city council feel they cannot pass an ordinance controlling peaceful demonstrations, or CANNOT see that these and other laws of the community are enforced then as representatives of the people they should resign in favor of individuals who can.

WE SINCERELY BELIEVE

. . . that the above suggested laws are fair to ALL CITIZENS.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE. . . .

. . . for the City Council to Act. We recommend that they pass such an ordinance and enforce it as soon as possible.

Published by authority —
DORCHESTER BUSINESS and CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

DAILY BANNER
SEPT. 30, 1963
1963

To The Editor:
The administration's omnibus Civil Rights Bill (S1731) offered as a cure - all for civil rights of minority groups should be carefully scrutinized by every American.

If the Congress adopts this legislation in its present form, the administration will suddenly take on many powers which would violate our Constitution.

Title 1 - Voting Rights; Kennedy's bill to put governmental control over elections is in violation of the Constitution which clearly leaves the fixing of general qualifications for voting in the hands of the sovereign states. If this move were made to "protect voting rights" it would merely be necessary to enforce the 15th Amendment of our Constitution which clearly prohibits discrimination in elections.

Title 2 - Public Accommodations; Private enterprise will no longer retain the power to operate their businesses as they see fit. The excuse used for this title is the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Read the Constitution! The 14th Amendment does not prohibit acts of private discrimination in ordinary daily life. As a basis for this Title, the Commerce Clause is cited. The Interstate Commerce Clause of our Constitution (Art. 1, Sect. 8) is being deceptively adopted and distorted, not for Interstate Commerce but for Social Reform.

Title 3 - Desegregation of Public Education - Under its present form, this phase of the Bill will allocate Federal Control over all schools (public) and private schools receiving "Federal grants." The Attorney General would be given the right to determine racial imbalance conditions and to alter this accordingly. The administration will have control over teaching personnel and what they may teach to our children!

Title 4 - Commission on Civil Rights; This Commission will be given vast new powers to include not only voting rights, but will also have control of rights dealing with education, housing, employment, transportation and the administration of Justice.

Title 6 and 7 - Nondiscrimination in Federal Assisted Programs; This provides that all contracts, loans and insurance backed up by Federal Aid will carry with it complete Federal Control. Employment practices, instead of being on merit basis, will be determined by "racial balance".

This act not only clearly violates the Constitution of the United States by extending powers of the Federal Government beyond those permitted under the Constitution, but, destroys rights reserved to the states and to the people respectively under the tenth Amendment. It also grants to the executive departments, powers which were intended under the Constitution

to be within the realm of judicial determination and legislative action.

This bill is being introduced as Civil Rights for a minority. It is in fact, a despotic grab for complete Federal Control of our nation and our last big hurdle into Socialism.

Dave Hitchcock
New Castle, Delaware

OCT. 31, 1963
The Editor

DAILY BANNER

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Since that time this penetration has been tremendous. Nearly all the officers listed are meshed in a cobweb of Communist front organizations which are often times extremely difficult to pin down. The House Committee On Un-American Activities has devoted exhaustive study to this subversive threat to our nation.

In Feb. 1950, Dr. J. B. Matthews, a leading authority on Communist front organizations, testified before a state senate legislation committee and stated, "Public records show that 145 of the 236 officers or 61 percent listed as national officers of the NAACP have records of affiliation with Communist organizations." (Special permission, American Opinion Mag., Sept. 1, 1961, P40).

On July 29, 1963, The House Committee On Un - American Activities placed in the Congressional Records a consolidated list of 50 top members of the NAACP and their Communist front backgrounds. This list of members of the NAACP includes such well known names as Roy Wilkins, Phillip Randolph, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Thurgood Marshall and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Said J. Edgar Hoover recently, "The Communist party's sole interest is to hoodwink the Negro, exploit him and use him as a tool to build a Communist America."

It becomes increasingly evident, the NAACP seeks only to exploit racial tensions and plant the seed of racial hatred for the white man. The NAACP openly advocates racial inter-marriage knowing full well this will serve their purpose of racial unrest. They have seldom made any sincere effort to help the Negro population and bitterly denounce Negroes who oppose their views. The Kremlin serves only to use these Negroes for the Communist scheme of world conquest. There is little doubt the Negro will be first to be axed should the Communist aim be realized.

If you would like a complete list of these officers and directors of the NAACP send a dollar to the Patrick Henry Group; Richmond, Va.; P. O. Box 217 and ask for their packet, "Is the NAACP Subversive?" This packet lists each of the members and their subversive counterparts.

Dave Hitchcock
28 N. Stockton Dr.
Stockton, New Castle, Del.

The PRAYER
FOR TODAY FROM
The Upper Room

Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer, be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. (Revelation 2:10)

PRAYER: Heavenly Father, thank Thee for Thy faithful ones to us and for those whose courage and trust in Thee have enable them to endure. Do Thou so sustain us. O Lord as we try to bear witness to Thy saving and keeping power. This we pray in the name of Jesus, our Savior and Master. Amen.

To The Editor:

The NAACP has denied vehemently that they have Communist subversion within their ranks. Only recently Robert Kennedy whitewashed them by going out on a limb to maintain there was no record of red in-

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Published by authority —
DORCHESTER BUSINESS and CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

DAILY BANNER
SEPT. 30, 1963
1963

BANNER 11-1463
Letters To The Editor

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VOTE AGAINST THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS
Amendment on October 1st

Citizens of Cambridge
Here Is The Issue
Here Is Your Choice To Have

DAILY BANNER
SEPT. 30, 1963

FREEDOM OF CHOICE

Experience — trial and error — clearly show to anyone who will look that the "Public Accommodations" ordinance is NOT the course and that we should pause to consider rather than plunge blindly ahead to an unknown and possibly disastrous destination.

In the case of **Standard Oil Co. v. United States** (221-US 1), which held: "Freedom to contract is the essence of freedom from undue restraint on the right to contract."

In another case: **St. Louis S.W. Railway v. Griffin**, 106 Tex. 477 which held: "Liberty to make contracts includes a corresponding right to refuse to accept a contract or to assume such liability as may be proposed."

In another case: **Federal Communications Commission v. Raymond Brothers - Clark Co.** 263 US 505 holding: "Every man has the right freely to deal or refuse to deal with his fellow man."

In another case: **Highland v. Russell Car and Snowplow Co.**, 279 US 253, where it said: Liberty of contract is universally recognized and conceded to be within the protection of the 14th Amendment and the 5th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

And my last case: **Bayside Fish Flour Company v. Gertey**, 297 US 422, which says: "The free and untrammelled right of contract is a part of the liability guaranteed to every citizen."

Authorized and paid for by Edgar C. Partlow, President,
ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS, INC.
Box 1133
Hyattsville, Maryland.

Cambridge Public Accommodations Amendment Loses By 274 Votes

Wednesday, October 2, 1963

Amendment

(Continued From Page One)

commented this morning: "The Negro people had it within their power to pass a public accommodations law simply by going to the polls and voting. If they don't want it badly enough to vote for it, I don't see how they can want it badly enough to demonstrate for it."

The National Guard, which has banned demonstrations in Cambridge, placed a cordon of soldiers around the Second Ward last night to keep out whites. A guard colonel said the city was "extremely quiet" last night.

Gen. George M. Gelston, guard commander here, said last night he has no plans to place restrictions in effect immediately. "We will have to play it by ear as we go along."

The general added wryly: "I've asked my wife to send my winter uniform down."

Mayor Mowbray and William L. Wise, president of the Cambridge Business and Citizens Association which opposed passage of the amendment, differed on the city's plans for the future.

The mayor said he was being honest when he proposed that Wise's group might attempt to negotiate with restaurant owners for the purpose of voluntarily dropping racial barriers.

Since the City Council was unable to bring it about, the mayor stated, "Mr. Wise and his group have a better opportunity to do so."

Wise accused the mayor of trying to "Pass the buck — something he has been trying to do for eighteen months."

"If they can't control the situation and carry out their responsibilities, then our suggestion is that they resign," added Wise who has proposed that the city pass an ordinance to require permits for demonstrations.

Declaring that "it is very easy to pick up somebody and make a goat of him," the mayor stated that the violence in Danville, Va., broke out after the city adopted the kind of ordinance which Wise's group is calling for.

This morning neither the moderate white nor Negro leaders

had any firm plans for the future.

Mayor Mowbray said he will probably not have a chance to discuss the situation with the City Council until next Monday night.

A meeting of the county chapter of the NAACP, which supported the amendment, will probably be called the first of next week, according to Rev. Theodor Murray, the chapter president.

The future of the Cambridge First Committee remained uncertain but Chairman Walter said: "We can't stand by and say we've lost and let Cambridge go down the drain. I sincerely believe time will show we were certainly right not only as to what happened but also as to the way Cambridge must go in the days ahead."

Wise said plans for the future of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association "would have to be worked out now that we have something concrete to go on, that is, that the citizens of Cambridge do not want a bill to force a man, under penalty of law, to give up his own rights."

Wise said: "I would like to see a meeting of responsible groups. A course could be laid out that would prove beneficial to all. This work cannot be done overnight, in a week, or a month, but with time it would be worked towards an ultimate solution."

"The question of who is right in their entirety possibly could never be solved. However, with conscientious negotiations a solution can and must be found."

He said a full report will be made to the association later.

Rumors of intimidation against Second Ward voters yesterday could not be substantiated. Savage told the Banner last night: "My life has been threatened all day." He explained that "veiled threats" were made by persons "who accused us of being paid by the white power structure."

Four White Wards Vote Against It

1,994 Vote Against Amendment; 1,720 Vote For Approval

Cambridge voters yesterday turned down a public accommodations charter amendment by 1,994 to 1,720 and left city leaders wondering: "Where do we go from here?"

The amendment was defeated in each of the four white wards of the city and only in the Second Ward was it able to rack up a sizeable majority.

But Mayor Calvin W. Mowbray, noting that only 42 percent of the Negro voters turned out at the polls compared to some 80 percent in the rest of the city, laid the blame for the defeat squarely at the door of Mrs. Gloria Richardson, chairman of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee. She had urged Negroes to boycott the polls.

Whites Are Blamed

On the other hand a Negro official for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Philip Savage, denied that the defeat of the amendment was a victory for Mrs. Richardson and the boycott. Rather, he blamed it on the failure of white citizens to support public accommodations.

The chairman of the Cambridge First Committee, J. Edward Walter said this morning he was "reluctant to blame the defeat on the colored people."

Walter, whose group worked hard to win support for public accommodations, expressed disappointment at the referendum results and called it a victory for emotion over reason. "I had too much faith in the people of Cambridge," said the chairman who had forecast a close victory for the amendment.

Vote By Wards

The vote by wards was as follows:

—First Ward, 512 for the amendment, 593 opposed with 84 percent of the 1,310 registered voters going to the polls.

—Second Ward, 587 for the amendment, 32 against with 29 votes not recorded. Forty-two percent of the 1,535 voters turned out.

—Third Ward, 240 for the amendment, 308 against with 78 percent of the 700 voters at all polls.

—Fourth Ward, 157 votes for, 670 against. Some 80 percent of the 1,020 voters were recorded.

—Fifth Ward, 224 votes for, 391 votes against. A total of 86 percent of the 717 registered voters cast ballots.

Analyzing the vote today Walter said the 1133 votes cast in the four white wards was within 2 percent of the commitments made to his committee.

Executive Order Asked

He noted that the Cambridge First Committee expected to lose the 4th Ward by 500 votes and actually lost it by 513. He said he expected to see stronger backing for the amendment in the 1st and 3rd Wards.

With the amendment dead, three Negro clergymen sent a telegram asking Gov. Tawes to issue an executive order banning racial discrimination throughout the state in places of public accommodation. The governor has said that he lacks the legal authority to do so.

NAACP official Philip Savage told the Banner last night the Cambridge City Council will now be asked to issue a public accommodations ordinance. Second Ward Commissioner Charles E. Cornish had urged the council to pass an ordinance last summer but was unable to get a second for his motion.

Declaring that "we are not going to support any demonstrations immediately," Savage added, "Cambridge's failure to accomplish this end in any other way would mean we certainly will support peaceful demonstrations."

City Given Time

In a statement on the election last night, the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee said it would give the city "an unstipulated period" to organize and implement a program. "We won't be out on the street tomorrow but we have any number of things we can demonstrate about," the statement said.

City Attorney C. Awdry Thompson, who supported the amendment

(Continued On Page Three)

ROGERS C. B. MORTON
FIRST DISTRICT, MARYLAND

COMMITTEES:
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

October 11, 1963

Dear Friend:

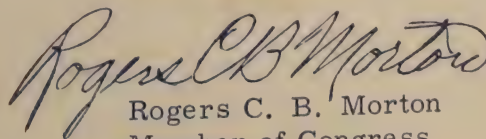
We have finished tabulating the results of the questionnaire which was issued in July concerning the major provisions of the Administration's Civil Rights Bill. May I extend my sincere thanks to you for taking the time to express your opinion.

This questionnaire was a random sampling concentrated mainly in two counties--Dorchester and Talbot. Twenty per cent of the total number of questionnaires were returned, representing approximately five per cent of the population. The majority was opposed to all of the features of the Bill except vocational training and voting. It was apparent by the comments which accompanied nearly every response that those who were opposed to specific features of the Administration's Bill indicated not as much a protest against equal opportunity for all citizens but rather a resentment against federal intervention and concentration of federal power.

I shall continue to study this whole issue and I am deeply grateful to you and others who shared your ideas and opinions with me.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,


Rogers C. B. Morton
Member of Congress

Norwegian U.N. Correspondent Reports On Image Of Cambridge

The image of Cambridge, in the minds of Europeans, is not synonymous with Birmingham or Little Rock even though the name of Cambridge is well known overseas as a result of last summer's racial disorders.

That view was expressed here yesterday by a Norwegian journalist and radio commentator, Per Oisang of Oslo.

Oisang, now a United Nations correspondent for the Norwegian Broadcasting Corp., came here on Friday from Washington where he reported on Norway's opposition to a plan that half of all wheat sold to Russia be shipped in U. S. bottoms.

Through a mutual friend in Baltimore he contacted Dorchester County School Supervisor Thomas Flowers and has spent the last several days talking to people in many sections of the community. He expected to return to the U. N. today.

"I have found the racial situation in Cambridge very complicated," Oisang stated yesterday. He said he did not plan to air any premature judgments for his Norwegian radio listeners.

Europe tends to be liberal on racial matters because "we don't have the problem," commented the 43-year-old newsman who received his undergraduate training at Northwestern University and capped that with a graduate degree in



Per Oisang

journalism there. "It is very easy for Europeans to say you should solve the problem."

He thinks there are no more than five or six Negroes among Norway's 3½ million people. One is a star of the stage play "Porgy and Bess" who married a Norwegian athlete but Oisang says his countrymen look on such affairs as "eccentric."

The present U. S. ambassador to Norway is Carl Rowan, a Negro journalist who formerly held a position in the State Department.

Norway's minority problem is represented by the Lapps of the

far north whom Oisang refers to as "an absolutely different race, a Mongol tribe." "For centuries when a Norwegian boy married a Lapp girl it was a kind of disgrace for the family" he explains, but the problem is easing.

Oisang refers to the Lapps as a regional problem which has caused little dislocation because "they stay up north."

Brought up in Trondheim where his father was editor-in-chief of a newspaper for over 40 years, Oisang had enrolled in the University of Oslo when the Germans invaded the country in 1940. For two years he was held in a German concentration camp in Norway, gaining his freedom in May, 1945, when the country was liberated.

After receiving degrees from Northwestern, he served for 10 years as news editor of a daily paper in Bergin, Norway, then in 1959 entered radio broadcasting.

For a year he will be at the United Nations headquarters in New York where "the atmosphere is very interesting but in New York City you can feel terribly lonesome," then return home to his job as correspondent at the Storting, Norway's parliament. His wife and 13-year-old son remain in Oslo.

Norway is allied to the West through membership in NATO and the Outer Seven, a trading bloc that includes Great Britain and the Atlantic nations not in the European Common Market.

The Common Market precipitated Norway's biggest post-war fight, Oisang says, with the government favoring membership and more radical politicians and conservative farm groups opposing it.

After French President de Gaulle vetoed Britain as a Common Market partner, the question of Norway's participation became moot, according to Oisang. He thinks "the question will be up again. De Gaulle won't be around forever."

While Europeans often think Americans fear communism too much, Oisang is not sure "if it is fair to criticize the United States." On a visit to the Soviet Union it seemed to him that the Russians are "more scared of Americans."

"I do hope the more easy-going period that started with the atomic test agreement should make way for a better atmosphere," he says.

Domestic politics in Norway is complicated by the presence of seven major political parties in the field. According to the Oslo correspondent they range from the Social Democratic party which has the support of the unions and professional people — "about 50 percent of the people" — to the left — of labor Socialist Folk Party and

the Communist Party. So small that it does not claim a single representative in the Storting, Norway's Communist Party is "free to do what it wants." But in Oisang's words it is "an old men's party made up of men who were radical in their youth and remain loyal to Moscow."

The Conservative party, next in strength to Socialist Democrats, is not far from the thinking of labor but is made up of the more aggressive politicians like Britain's young Tories.

"Domestic politics in Norway is quite peaceful," Oisang asserts. The quadrennial elections are preceded by only a month of active campaigning. The Social Democrats who have retained power for 28 years were unseated by a Conservative government shortly before the last election. But the Conservatives lasted only four weeks and fell just two days before the voting.

Oisang points out that Norway is an important trading nation and has the third largest merchant marine in the world with more than 1,300 ships. Only the United States and Great Britain have more.

Last Sunday, with little to do, the newsman walked around

EVERY WHITE AMERICAN SHOULD READ **BLACK TIDE!**

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NOTE: White organizations interested in
segregation of the races are given discount
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...the country was liberated from the occupying degrees for 10 years as news editor of a daily paper in Bergen, Norway, then in 1958 entered radio broadcast-
...for a year he will be at the United Nations headquarters in New York where "the atmosphere is very interesting but in New York City you can feel terribly lonesome," then return home to his job as correspon- dent at the Storting, Norway's parliament. His wife and 13-year-old son remain in Oslo. Norway is allied to the West through membership in NATO and the Outer Seven, a trading bloc that includes Great Britain and the Atlantic nations not in the European Common Market.
Oslo range from the has- tic party which has of the unions and prote- of the unions and prote- people — "about 50 percent of the people" — to the left - of - labor Socialist Folk Party and the newsmen
...bottles e doorwa oating ar e, a kid h re he rea -year-old t he expe is this Ch n't turn m othing has versy in H it years th nalist org e more tha merican na ons in Har ined membe han 5,000. The Harle NAACP has 9,000. The Rev. M heads the ch years we tr dressed our of the South now turned problems." But he m highly disc Mosque No Muslim le Shabbazz, c Now, it Muslims' o the only o nicate wit than 12,450 street in H

Harlem Indifferent To Rights Fight

DAILY BANNER 11-14-63

EDITOR'S NOTE — Through out the South the fight for civil rights rages among Negro groups. But in New York's Harlem things are different. Instead of militancy, indifference; instead of unity, division. In the

third of three articles on Negro communities in Northern cities, Associated Press staff writer Junius Griffin, a Negro, tells of the squalor, the despair, seething turbulence, and the status of the civil rights fight in Harlem, the nation's largest "Black Metropolis."

By JUNIUS GRIFFIN
NEW YORK (AP) — Much of Harlem, the nation's largest "Black Metropolis," is cool to the point of indifference toward the civil rights struggle.

But behind this indifference, lies a seething hatred of the white community by lower class and unemployed Negroes. Many also loath the Negro leadership, which they say has brought false hopes of relieving overnight the community's social ills.

"Our leaders do a lot of talking but take no action," said Rose Graham, 41, a mother of three daughters who live in a run-down tenement on West 124th Street.

Mrs. Graham is on relief. Her daughter's ages range from 11 to 15. All are in junior high school.

"I'm especially concerned about my oldest girl," she said. "The drunks and tramps in this neighborhood might do anything to her."

The Graham family is one of 15 that live in the five-story walk-up.

While cooking a meal of red beans and rice over an ancient gas range, Mrs. Graham talked about her plight.

"What young girl would want to bring her friends into this firetrap?" she asked. "It's clean, yes, but look around you."

You enter the apartment through the kitchen door. Under worn linoleum, a rotting wooden floor creaks. The plaster is peeling from the walls and ceilings in every room. Furnishings are spare. Rent: \$45.14 a month.

Are you warm during the winter?

"Yes, but I'm glad the radiators in the hall have been removed," she said. "Because now we won't have tramps sleeping in the halls when cold weather comes."

I told her that I had noticed a vacancy sign in front of a renovated adjoining building. Why didn't she move there?

"The rent there is \$35 a week for 1½ rooms," she said. "Who can afford it?"

"I'm just one of many living under these conditions in Harlem, and if our civil rights leaders would leave their ivory towers, they might find out what our needs are."

"No more demonstrating for me until someone demonstrates they care about me and my daughters."

Like many of Harlem's half-million Negroes who cannot afford high rents, Mrs. Graham must either live in squalor or in public housing.

Thomas Pipkin, 36, a post office employe, said "there is just no general interest among Harlemites for things like civil rights. Most people just don't care. Our neighborhood community programs should include self help. There should be more demonstrations in New York, but we are tired of displaying ourselves in the streets."

A similar opinion was expressed by Frankie Brown of 373 W. 116th St. "Our Harlem

leaders are adequate for some people, but they are not concerned enough with the fact that we must help ourselves."

"There should be more done to relieve the community of derelicts, but Harlem's main concern has been to push for full social integration rather than integration that means economic and political equality."

Some of the derelicts were just across the street shooting dice under the watchful eyes of a police officer on the next corner.

I joined the game, lost \$2 in about five seconds, but was able to start a conversation. When I told one of the street gamblers that I had to leave and go to work, he said, "You're lucky, most of us haven't worked in more than a year."

"We had a chance to get jobs as construction helpers, but the civil rights groups want us to become skilled laborers now and hell, we don't have the qualifications for those type jobs."

Miss Sandra Tate, 22, said, "Civil rights activities in Harlem have not been particularly inspiring."

"Our demonstrations seem to lack drive mostly because the leaders — political and civic — do not seem to be too interested in keeping the people aroused on the issues of equality," she said. "Harlem leaders are too concerned with their individual security."

The Rev. Richard A. Hilderbrand, executive secretary of the Harlem chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, disagreed.

"It could very well be that Miss Tate has come into contact with Negro leaders with qualities she described, but I doubt the validity of such a charge in a general sense. We all are not that way."

Edward M. Davis, a leader in the African Nationalist movement, said: "Harlem's concern with the civil rights movement is nonconsistent. The people can be easily aroused but there is no follow through."

"The old-line leadership is nonmilitant and the young people who are militant are too inexperienced and show a lack of responsible concern."

The attitudes of the Harlem community have changed but not the conditions under which Negroes live.

There are still more than 20,000 jobless. More than 12,450

receive public assistance.

Some Negro attorneys, physicians, businessmen, teachers and other professional groups have diverted their attention to the social season.

Instead of civil rights meetings, many can be found nightly at cocktail parties, fashion shows or at downtown integrated social functions.

In one Harlem neighborhood, bounded by Park and Fifth Avenues and by 126th and 132nd Streets, live 7,880 people of whom 7,618 are Negroes. This area has an unemployment rate of 9.7 per cent compared with 5.1 per cent for New York City as a whole. Here, rental per room is higher than the city average and the extent of dilapidation of rental property is far greater.

A new public school slated to open between Seventh and Eighth Avenues could well be delayed because of conditions on 126th Street, between Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, where narcotic addicts make their daily purchases from a man with a brown paper bag or a man carrying a black attache case who poses as an insurance man.

Wine bottles and garbage litter the doorways. Dice games are floating and continuous.

Here, a kid becomes an adult before he reaches his teens. An eight-year-old urchin, asked what he expected from Santa Claus this Christmas, replied: "Don't turn me on, man."

Nothing has caused more controversy in Harlem during recent years than the black nationalist organizations. There are more than two dozen Afro-American nationalist organizations in Harlem with a combined membership of not more than 5,000.

The Harlem chapter of the NAACP has a membership of 9,000.

The Rev. Mr. Hildebrand, who heads the chapter, says, "For years we in Harlem have addressed ourselves to problems of the South. No more. We have now turned our heads to local problems."

But he may be too late. The highly disciplined Muhammad's Mosque No. 7, led by Black Muslim leader Malcolm X. Shabbazz, did this months ago.

Now, it appears, the Black Muslims' organization is about the only one that can communicate with the man in the street in Harlem.

Boston Writer Calls Mrs. Richardson True Segregationist

(Editor's note: The following column was published in Wednesday's issue of the Boston (Mass) Herald and is printed here with the special permission of Robert Choate, publisher of the Herald. Columnist George Frazier visited Cambridge this week.)

By George Frazier

CAMBRIDGE, Md. — In broad daylight, things look different, the blazing sunlight's splashing into the dark places of the night before and showing that most of the apprehension was in one's imagination. In the early dark of Monday evening this town was uneasy with the suspiciousness that turns into fear when night finally falls. Then, the streets were quiet, with only a few people abroad. All over town, the National Guard has gathered in little knots, the rifles bulletless but the bayonets in readiness. At nine, all businesses closed and an hour later the curfew was in force and there was no sound at all except, once in a while, the hum of tires in the distance. This was a place in history, a place that has been the scene of racial unrest for eighteen months, of violence for more than a week and, since last Friday night, of soldiers in the streets.

All over the United States, this town of 12,600, some 4,000 of whom are colored, has become a symbol of the Negro's summer of discontent, a mark of shame to everyone who likes to think of this as the

land of the free. And at night that image is not without a certain exactness, for then people sleep with rifles or shotguns beside their beds, their dreams troubled by the memory of last week's violence — a white service station owner's being set upon by Negroes when he stopped in the colored section to drop off one of his Negro employees two stores in the same district set afire because they were owned by whites; a white mob's marching to the jail and demanding the release of one of their race — and so forth and so on through the nights of terror. And, over it all, like the wail of some slave in bondage, there has been the voice of a divorcee named Gloria Richardson, who, to those not of this town, sounded like the plea of one oppressed.

Negroes' Biggest Grievance

But in broad daylight, things look different. Suddenly, Mrs. Richardson seems to make no sense. Suddenly, the imported representative of the NAACP sounds arrogant and without any of the calm and compassion he insists is lacking in the whites with whom he has negotiated. Starkly and shockingly, it becomes clear that, though the Negro in Cambridge, Maryland, has many grievances against his white brethren, his biggest one — if only he would realize it — is against such irresponsible spokesmen as Mrs. Gloria Richardson.

In The Daily Banner, this city's exemplary fair-minded paper,

Mrs. Richardson was quoted on Monday as demanding, among other things, "the release of the two juveniles who are held in the state reformatory for engaging in protest demonstrations." Reading that, the dispassionate observer is aghast. And properly — or so it would seem. But afterwards, upon investigation, it turns out that the two juveniles, who assisted Mrs. Richardson, are not starry-eyed idealists, but a pair of delinquents with a record of arrests on one charge or another. One of the juveniles is Dwight Cromwell, who, in addition to being convicted of breaking and entering, was adjudged a menace to the school board, while the other, Dinez White is a girl of such refinement that she spit and snarled obscenities at her jailers, though they had had nothing to do with her arrest.

Can't Legislate Respect

If Mrs. Richardson is to delegate such delinquents as members of her Non-Violent Action Committee, she, far, far more than even the most militant racist, is the true segregationist, alienating even the moderates who devoutly wish an end to strife. What Mrs. Richardson seems unaware of is that no one, not the Supreme Court itself, can legislate respect.

As one who has never had color-consciousness, who bleeds for the plight of the Negro in the Jacksons and the Birmingham of this white world, I find it difficult to write even a single word that might

provide the racists with ammunition of acrimony. But fair is fair and it would be an injustice to the decent residents of this town, colored and white alike, not to deplore the demagoguery of such as Mrs. Richardson. One feels sure that her late grandfather, Mannie St. Clair, who was a respected city councilman, would have shared these misgivings. As long as the Negro has, not Ralph Bunche or Thurgood Marshall or Duke Ellington, but a Gloria Richardson, as its spokesmen, he is forfeiting his right to be respected. Indeed, one wonders, listening to Mrs. Richardson, if she truly wishes an end to hatred, for, with it, must inevitably also come an end to her grasp for glory.

But, in the long run, all demagogues meet defeat — Hitler and Mussolini and Joe McCarthy — and now it would seem that, after all the weeks of a city's image's being injured, all the weeks of a press that has not been so circumspect as it should have been, the truth is finally emerging. In Tuesday's Washington Evening Star, for example, John Barron wrote, with marvelous understanding, of the other side of the coin — of the efforts that white moderates have been making to integrate this town, whose only sin, really, has been one of "too little, too slow."

"This town," wrote Mr. Barron, "has fallen into racial chaos because it tried to step rather than leap forward."

"Headlines now link Cambridge with Southern cities where Negroes, aroused from decades of docility, are rebelling in the street against uncompromising segregationist rule."

Different From Other Cities

"But it is decidedly different from Birmingham, Jackson, Oxford and other cities governed by adamant white supremacists."

"For unlike such cities, Cambridge voluntarily has made what it considered to be significant concessions to Negro demands."

And Mr. Barron is correct, for it has — and not only that, but it is prepared to make many more. Yet, at a rally in Bethel Church on Monday evening, a Negro speaker, 18-year-old Dwight Eisenhower Campbell of the Philadelphia branch of the Congress of Racial Equality, announced, "We are going to walk downtown if the situation continues and we are going to walk over the National Guard." And, on Saturday from the same platform, Philip Savage, four state director of the NAACP, proclaimed that he could bring 10,000 demonstrators into Cambridge by Friday if his terms were not accepted.

This sort of inflammatory statement is anathema to the decent of both races in this town. And, as it turns out in broad daylight, there are many men of decency here, colored as well as white. On the one hand, there is Charles Cornish, a Negro city councilman of such calmness that when he

pleaded with the violent members of his race for a measure of moderation, he was spit at. And, on the other hand, there are whites like Mayor Calvin Mowbray and the four members of white Industrial Development Committee, Philip Williamson, the owner of The Point, an integrated restaurant; Don Holdt, an electronics man; Herman Stevens, the business manager of The Daily Banner; and Robert Davis, the owner of a men's clothing store. This, though it might seem otherwise, is not a town of emotion and ignorance — except, that is, for the Gloria Richardsons.

On Tuesday, Robert Davis, 38-year-old, Peddie and Yale ('49) sat in his office on the second floor of his store, and reminisced about Whitney Griswold, with whom he had studied political philosophy at New Haven. Mr. Davis talked, too, of his town, and how it has some fine men, like Laird Henry, a Princeton graduate and Chief Judge of the 1st Circuit Court of Maryland, who is a true liberal.

And listening to him, one knew that with such men — and men as well, like the mayor and the Negro councilman — this town cannot be all bad, not nearly so bad as it would appear from the words of such a segregationist as Gloria Richardson. That the Negro must march is a simple truth. But the trouble with Mrs. Richardson, her riffs and rowdies, is that, in this town that sincerely wishes integration, they are rebels without cause.



Know Your Enemy

by Hurst B. Amyx

A Daily Radio Program Emphasizing The Perils of Communism.

NEGRO MINISTER OPPOSES INTEGRATION (Rev. Webster McClary--Kingstree, S. C.)

SCRIPT #580-116B

Rev. Webster McClary is the negro pastor of a church in Kingstree, South Carolina. He has lived most of his life in the south, and he has a keen insight on the true relationship that exists between the negro and white people below the Mason Dixon Line. His prophetic words should be considered by all responsible negroes, for they provide a semblance of sanity that is not apparent in the actions and statements of many prominent integrationist leaders.

In one more attempt to show that all negroes, and particularly the negroes in the south, are not in sympathy with the present racial demonstrations, I will read a few excerpts from Rev. McClary's lengthy statement:

"There are times to speak and times to keep quiet and this is a time to speak. I am a negro who was born and raised in your county. I been to the Free & Accepted Masons, to the Grand Order of Odd Fellows and to the Joint Stock Society. It has been reported that I belong to the NAACP also.

First, let me say to my white friends that I have never belonged to the NAACP and never expect to. I'm too free and happy praising God, working hard and living in the friendship of both races. I can say this to any negro who says that he can't be happy without trying mixed schools. All you have to do is buy a ticket to Philadelphia or other points north where they are already mixed. You might want to come back like I did after I had lived up there a while. Who is going to help you then? When I finally came back home I hardly had one dime to rub against another. What did I do? I went to my white friends and got a job. Later, who lent me money to start farming? Who sold me seed and fertilizer and mules on credit? When dry weather ruined my crops, who let my debts ride till the next year? Who let me have groceries and clothes on credit when I needed them? When I was sick, who fed and clothed me free? Not the Red Cross, not the Welfare Department, not the NAACP, but my own white friends. I say God bless them and their seed. Now don't take the notion that I'm talking against my own race. I am not. I'm trying with the help of God to lead my people right. I'm warning all you negroes not to be misled by a few outsiders you see strutting their stuff in your community. Remember the old saying, "Give a self enough rope and he will hang himself." If you are one of the calves, cut the rope now. Come out into the open and throw your weight for equal but separate schools where negro children can learn to take pride in their own race instead of being ashamed of it. Listen my colored brethren and sisters: Come out into the open and tell the world it's equal schools you want, not mixed. How long do you think they are going to have mixed schools in South Carolina with all the whites saying, "We won't have them!" and three-fourths of the negroes slipping around to whisper "We don't want them!" Take an even stand with your white and colored friends so things can settle down. Beg your Christian leaders to furnish you with good leadership. What this country needs is more Christian leaders on both sides who will teach their people to pray more and work toward friendship and peace and prosperity. It was God Almighty's plan to have a white race and a negro race and when Gabriel blows his last trumpet, the two races will still be on earth to smolder. Many (negroes) are already taking fast time to reach trusted white friends who have already helped them out of more than one tight spot. Northerners don't want to believe it's like that down South. I've done a lot of traveling in my day and seen a lot of sights. And I'm telling the world that South Carolina is a good place for negroes who want to be good citizens. My colored brothers and sisters pray to God to give you the wisdom to teach your children to teach their children never to let strangers come into South Carolina and mess things up for our race. God's blessings be on you." Webster McClary, A negro Pastor, St. Paul M. F. Church, P. O. Box 401, Kingstree, South Carolina

Huntsville Times
Huntsville, Alabama

Huntsville, Alabama
May 24, 1963

Dear Sirs;

Will you please help me get the following information from the Supreme Court. Before I start next year's crop, I would like to get things straight as the Supreme Court has changed many things that our constitution and forefathers fought for.

1. I would like to know if I will be permitted to plant black and white peas in two equal rows, or will I have to mix them together.
2. I would like to sell my hogs; but all of them are white and I do not know whether I can sell my hogs unless I have an equal number of black ones to go with the white ones.
3. Would it be permissible to separate my black and white cattle by a fence or do I have to let them run together.
4. My white dog will not hunt with my black dog. Could I get an injunction to make them hunt together? My white dog will not hunt birds and my black dog will not hunt coons. So do you suppose the Judge could use legal means; or will Kennedy send troops to make them hunt better?

If they convict our Governor and send them to a concentration camp, may I take him mixed peas, parboiled eggs, coon meat, and black bird pie to supplant the diet the Damn Yankees are cramming down our throats? I would like to get a copy of the new Star Spangled Banner, as my copy is mixed up with Old Black Joe, and it doesn't sound right. I would like to learn the National Anthem so I can be 100% again.

5,000 years ago, Moses said, "Pick up your shovel, mount your ass, or camel and I will lead you to the promised land."

5,000 years latter, Roosevelt said, "Lay down your shovel, sit on your ass, light up a Camel, this is the promised land."

Now, if you don't watch it, Kennedy will take your shovel, sell your Camel, kick your ass, and give the niggers the promised land.

N.A.A.C.P. MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name _____ Address _____
 (If living in an automobile, give model and tag No. _____
 (If stolen, give approximate time you had it _____

Name of Mother _____ Father (if known) _____

Make of automobile "owned" (check) Cadillac _____ Lincoln _____ Imperial _____

Number of children claimed for relief _____

Number of children (Legitimate) if any _____

Total number of children you have fathered If Known _____ Approximate _____

Give approximate estimate income: From Theft _____ From Relief _____
 Shady Crap Games _____ Unemployment _____

If you have income from other sources, explain _____

Marital Status (check one) Shacked Up _____ Making Out _____ Worn Out _____

Age _____

Place of Birth _____ (check one) Charity Hosp. _____ Free Public Hosp. _____

List White Schools you would like to attend _____

Have you ever paid any legitimate bills? Yes _____ No _____

Give references - Any of the following: ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
 ED SULLIVAN
 RICHARDSON DILWORTH
 EARL WARREN

Abilities: Government Employee _____ Agitator _____
 Good Preacher _____ Dancing _____
 Slum Construction _____ Number Writing _____
 Dope Pusher _____ Have Razor-Will Travel _____

Would you be willing to serve as: DIRECTOR OF THE FORD FOUNDATION
 Yes _____ No _____ DIRECTOR OF THE URBAN LEAGUE
 DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Have you ever been associated with any organization that believes in preserving Social Liberty and Democracy by the use of force if necessary?

Explain _____

PLEDGE: I believe in equality and that we Niggers is better than White folks, and dat dem dar white folks should pay more taxes so us Niggers can have more and more relief, and now dat we have the Supreme Court and The United States Army on our side, the laws should not be changed no more; I promise to praise Eleanor and the Supreme Court and never to snicker when other white folks start crying over how we's being persecuted. I know my rights, and dem is to git all the relief I's can git, and if any of dem white folks says anything, to yell, "I's Being Persecuted!"

SIGNED _____

PUT X MARK HERE _____

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And now if you don't watch out, Kennedy will take away your shovel, sell your Camel, kick your ass, and give the nigger the "Promised Land."

I am glad I am an American
I wish that I was free;
I wish I was a little dog
And Kennedy was a tree.





SCRAP
BOOK



Locals

Mr. and Mrs. Nickski and daughter of land Ave., visited White Lake Placid Region ironclads recently. Included a drive to high Memorial Hill Whiteface Mt. near face Ski Center.

Mr. and Mrs. Ro of Fallston, Md., daughters, Jennifer are the guests of uncle and aunt, M. Granville Hooper, 1 St.

Mr. and Mrs. Hu Mrs. John Collier Anne A. Jaworski a week at the Plimtel in Ocean City, 1

HOSPITAL ADM

The following persons have been admitted to bridge-Maryland Hospital: Harry Foxwell, 800 Gl. Harvey Sutton, 82 St.; Lisa Hurley, 40 Ave.; Mr. and Mrs. bott, Wingate; Mr. Gootee, Church Cre Neilly Bradford, Route No. 3; Mrs. Flkins, Cambridge, Rd. Mrs. Donald Keyes, Route No. 3; Miss liott, 927 Pine St.; Mva Harris, 730 Wash and Wayne Hess, 12 Ave.

Miss Nettie Fo

Funeral services held today at 2 p.m. Willoughby Funeral East New Market for tie C. Foxwell, 81, Saturday at the Glas ing Home, Cambridge illness extended over months.

Born Aug. 19, 1885 a daughter of the B. and Alice Hurley who lived near Viena attended the Methodist Survivors include

TAWES CALLS ACTION
'GREAT STEP FORWARD
IN RACIAL RELATIONS'

Governor Hopes For End Of Disturbances But
Segregationists Who Fought Measure
Start Talking Of Referendum

Rights leaders jubilant over extension of accommodations law

By CHARLES WHITEFORD
[Annapolis Bureau of The Sun]

Annapolis, March 14—The General Assembly, responding to a mighty prod from an aroused Governor Tawes, tonight enacted legislation outlawing racial discrimination by restaurants, hotels and similar places of public accommodation throughout Maryland.

"This is a great step forward in racial relations," the proud and happy Governor exulted moments after

the Senate took final action on the measure and sent it to him for signature into law.

He expressed hope today's action—which had seemed to be all but impossible a scant 48 hours before—will bring a halt to racial disturbances which have plagued various areas of Maryland for more than two years.

Referendum Talked

In essence, the General Assembly act will blanket twelve counties under the 1963 Public Accommodations Act, which is applicable only to Baltimore city and the other eleven counties.

Even as the 26-3 Senate vote which completed General Assembly work on the measure was being taken, segregationists who have haunted the State House corridors since the special legislative session began Wednesday were talking about petitioning it to referendum.

If they succeed in their aims, the act, scheduled to take effect June 1, would not become effective unless the electorate approved it next November.

Victory Exciting

But few, other than the so-called "State's Righters," gave that possibility more than a passing thought in the atmosphere of excitement engendered by the Governor's come-from-behind victory.

Two days ago, the idea that the Governor could get a final 83-50 vote for a State-wide equal accommodations bill in the House (as he did late this afternoon) would have been laughed at by even his own administration stalwarts.

Just 24 hours before the act was passed, the Senate shunted aside the State-wide feature of the measure and allowed four Eastern Shore senators to exempt their counties—Dorchester, Worcester, Kent and Queen Annes.

Greatest Triumph

But as dusk settled on Annapolis tonight, Mr. Tawes had what he wanted—a truly State-wide public accommodations act.

It was perhaps Mr. Tawes's greatest personal triumph in his long years of dealing with the General Assembly—first as State Banking Commissioner, then as Comptroller, and, since 1959 as Governor.

Twice before he had shattered the age-old tradition of local opposition.

(Continued, Page 14, Column 1)

PAGE 14

RACIAL BILL
IS ENACTED

Tawes Calls It 'Great Step Forward' For State

By CHARLES WHITEFORD
(Continued from Page 1)

tion that usually guides the legislators—once in ramming the municipal court act through the General Assembly in the face of violent opposition from Baltimore city delegates, and again last year when he steered the act to outlaw slot machines in Southern Maryland through the Assembly.

But few thought he could do the same with the public accommodations bill, with delegates from his home Eastern Shore lined up against him in an all-out effort to keep eight Shore counties out of the bill.

Tawes Goes To Work

Governor Tawes just kept his mouth shut and went to work. Edmund C. Mester, James Morison, Ejner Johnson and other key aides of the Governor button-holed legislators in Annapolis hotels and eating places last night, quietly passing the word that the "plan upstairs" wanted the bill badly and wanted their votes.

They were in the State House corridors early this morning, checking members of the House Judiciary Committee, which was to take up the bill with its Senate-imposed amendments before the coming floor fight.

So were Delegates W. Dale Hess (D., Harford), the House Majority Leader; Speaker of the House Marvin Mandel (D., Fifth Baltimore), and Roy N. Staten (D., Baltimore county). Ways and Means Committee chairman.

They, with the full power and prestige of the Governor behind them, completely outgunned the Eastern Shoremen and others opposed to an extension of the public accommodations law to their home territories.

Amendment Rejected

In quick order, the full Judiciary Committee rejected an amendment which would have watered down the bill still more than the Senate had done. Those amendments—to exempt Somerset, Wicomico, Talbot and Caroline from terms of the bill—were beaten down, 17 to 9.

Then Mr. Hess, an ex officio member of the committee, sounded the Administration's call to arms. He moved that the counties which had been exempted—Worcester, Dorchester, Kent and Queen Annes—be restored. The committee complied.

Carroll county, which had tacked a referendum rider to its inclusion in the 1963 act, lost the right to hold that referendum under the new bill as the Judiciary Committee worked it over.

No Exemption Effort

There was no effort at any point along the road to passage to try to exempt the three other counties not in the present act who will come under the new law—Garrett, in far Western Maryland, and St. Marys and Calvert counties, in Southern Maryland.

The House session, itself, was delayed for more than two hours while leaders were doing some nose-counting, lining up votes for the floor battle to come.

There was a brief scare when they found that just two of the thirteen Baltimore county delegates were ready to vote for the public accommodations bill. But good reports came from other sections of the floor, so the measure was sent to bat.

Debate Orderly

The debate that followed was one of the most orderly, responsible—and sincere—in the recent history of that sometimes raucous, boisterous body.

Both sides were fighting for what they considered good principle.

Proponents termed it a moral issue, one that must be settled if the State is to return to a harmony it once knew. Eastern Shore spokesmen pleaded for a chance to settle the problem voluntarily, declared the Shore is making fine progress now.

The Administration won a key vote—one tentatively approving the bill as it came from the Judiciary—by a 75-49 margin, and it was all over but the oratory.

One Vote Close

There was another brief scare for Governor Tawes (who was ducking in and out of the spectators' galleries throughout the long day) when delegates from the Eastern Shore came within one vote of tacking on an amendment which would have stayed the effectiveness of the measure, pending referenda in their counties.

Just one Eastern Shore-inspired amendment was adopted—one making it a crime to accept cash to take part in a racial demonstration. Then the bill was sent to the Senate on the 93-50 roll-call.

Twenty-eight City delegates voted for the bill, nine against it, and two were not recorded. The Baltimore county vote was 20 to 10 against the measure. Anne Arundel delegates voted three "Ayes" and four "Nos."

Fought In Senate

The re-worked bill was returned to the Senate immediately after the final House vote.

Opponents there—notably Democratic Senator Frederick C. Malkus, Jr., of Dorchester county, scene of racial violence that brought the National Guard to Cambridge last June (it has stayed there since), and John L. Sanford,

Jr. (D., Worcester)—had conceded defeat hours before.

But both Senator Malkus and Senator Sanford made one last token fight on it before the final roll-calls came.

The key Senate vote—A 22-7 roll-call by which the Senate agreed to the House changes in the bill—came moments before the final 26-3 tally that made history.

In the end the only senators voting against the Governor's bill were Senators Malkus and Sanford and Senator Edward A. Weant (D., Carroll).

The bill makes it a crime for an owner or operator of a place of public accommodation to refuse service because of "race, creed, color or national origin."

It defines a place of public accommodation as:

"Any hotel, inn, restaurant, motel or an establishment commonly known or recognized as regularly engaged in the business of providing sleeping accommodations, or serving food, or both, for a consideration, and which is open to the general public."

Specifically exempted are "premises or portions of premises primarily devoted to the sale of alcoholic beverages and generally described as bars, taverns or cocktail lounges."

Reports of violations of the act are to be screened by the Maryland Interracial Commission which may take to court any case it fails to settle by mediation.

Courts may fine violators up to \$300 for each offense.

BALTO SUN
Plumbers Union
Picketed In N.Y.

5-10-64
New York, May 9 (AP)—Negro and white pickets demonstrated for two hours today outside the lower Manhattan office of a plumbers union whose members have refused to work with four nonunion plumbers—a Negro and three Puerto Ricans.

Between fifteen and twenty persons from local branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People picketed the closed office of Plumbers Local 2.

The local's members have refused to work on the \$25,000,000 city terminal market project in the Bronx since a week ago Thursday when the four nonunion men, hired by the plumbing contractor, showed up for work.

The 41 white plumbers on the project contended their refusal to work was based on the four's non-union affiliation. The four said they were given a "complete run-around" when they tried to join the union.

The city Commission on Human Rights has said the issue involved is a racial one and has made attempts to resolve it.

Yesterday, the Labor Department in Washington disclosed that President Johnson asked W. Willard Wirtz, Labor Secretary, last Wednesday to see what could be done about the problem.

AN EARLIER SPOUT—This picture of a waterspout in the Choptank River was taken in 1938 by Hubert Wright, Cambridge residents who saw the waterspout in the river last week

say it bears a striking resemblance to this one of 29 years ago. The picture was loaned by Julian Jones of the Cavalier Apartments.

Carl Sandburg
Rites Today

Awarding
Of Contract

RIGHTS HEADS ARE JUBILANT

Law Seen Major Victory For
Integrationist Cause

State-wide public accommodations bill enacted.....Page 1

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They saw it as a major victory for the integrationist cause and noted it proves that demonstrations bring results.

They agreed that the General Assembly last night in effect voted to end demonstrations at Princess Anne, Cambridge and Annapolis.

A "Welcome Triumph" Other leaders were equally pleased.

Archbishop Shehan called it a "welcome triumph of legislative wisdom . . . (which) will remove much of the cause of the racial disturbances which have afflicted our own State in recent years."

Senator Brewster (D., Md.) who has been active in seeking a solution to Cambridge's racial troubles, said he believes the law "will help solve the racial problems of Maryland."

He noted—as did the civil rights leaders—that the "fundamental underlying problems of education, employment, standards of living and health must be attacked frontally."

Civil rights leaders agreed that

(Continued, Page 14, Column 2)

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(Continued from Page 36)

jobs and housing were now the chief targets in Maryland.

Mayor McKeldin said the new law is "the best news since I prepared my own civil rights bill for the city of Baltimore."

"Great credit is due the Governor and the members of the Legislature," the Mayor said. "We're all proud of them. It's something we should have done and thank God they did it. We have no room for anyone except first-class citizens, and that's in every area so far as I'm concerned, including housing."

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"For once Maryland has accepted its responsibility in this area. This means we can eliminate public accommodations from the Cambridge civil rights program. The law might even help in other areas."

Protests Seen Aid

She said the big push in Cambridge would now be for jobs, improved housing and job retraining, programs for which Cambridge has now under way.

John Wilson, head of the Students Appeal for Equality, which led demonstrations at Princess Anne was surprised.

"Good God almighty," he declared. "That's wonderful. The threat of demonstrations in Princess Anne is now off. We got what we asked for, but we never would have got it without demonstrations."

Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Richardson were in Chester, Pa., last night attending a civil rights conference. Stanley Branche, of the Freedom Now Committee, who was active in Cambridge last summer, said the vote last night proves that demonstrations are effective.

He said jobs are the important thing now because Negroes can't patronize places of public accommodation with empty pockets.

He said he and Mrs. Richardson would go to New York today for a mass rally in connection with a school boycott scheduled there tomorrow.

Mrs. Mitchell Happy

Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, head of the Maryland National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was elated last night as she told of a planning session earlier yesterday aimed at demonstrations in Annapolis in support of the bill.

She sent Governor Tawes a telegram last night commending him on his "splendid leadership in pushing [the bill] through the House and Senate."

"It gives us hope," she said. "Now we will push forward to see that the law is effective."

Caution Is Expressed

The Rev. Marion C. Bascom, of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, was less enthusiastic. He suggested that as long as the law is subject to referendum, it is not full equality.

"I think it is incongruous for a man to determine by vote that another man is a man or is not a man," he said. "I'm thrilled with the bill if the people of Maryland are going to have the good judgment to accept this as law. I hope that sane minds will see that a referendum will only serve to heighten an already agitated situation."

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Y MORNING, MARCH 15, 1964

BALTO. SUN

SENATE VOTE ON BIAS BILL

Body Concurs In Changes,
Enacts Measure, 26-3

Annapolis, March 14 (AP)—Here is the 22-to-7 vote by which the Senate concurred today in House amendments to make Maryland's public accommodations law State-wide:

For: James (D., Harford), Alton (R., Anne Arundel), Bertorelli (D., Baltimore First), Clark (D., Howard), Curran (D., Baltimore Third), Derr (R., Frederick), Dorf (D., Baltimore Fifth), Graham (R., Garrett), Gude (R., Montgomery), Hall (R., Calvert), Hodges (D., Baltimore Sixth), G. Hughes (R., Allegany), Mach (D., Baltimore Second), Nock (D., Wicomico), North (D., Talbot), Parran (D., Charles), Phoebus (R., Somerset), Pine (D., Baltimore county), Raley (D., St. Marys), Snyder (D., Washington), Welcome (D., Baltimore Fourth), Wheatley (D., Prince Georges).

Against: Dean (D., Queen Annes), Hepbron (D., Kent), H. Hughes (D., Caroline), Malkus (D., Dorchester), Roney (D., Cecil), Sanford (D., Worcester), Weant (D., Carroll).

Enactment Vote

Here is the 26-to-3 vote by which the Senate enacted the State-wide public accommodations law:

For: James, Alton, Bertorelli, Clark, Curran, Dean, Derr, Dorf, Graham, Gude, Hall, Hepbron, Hodges, G. Hughes, H. Hughes, Mach, Nock, North, Parran, Phoebus, Pine, Raley, Roney, Snyder, Welcome, Wheatley.

Against: Malkus, Sanford, Weant.

HOUSE VOTE ON BIAS BILL

Tally Is 83-50 For State-
wide Public Measure

Annapolis, March 14 (AP)—Here is the final vote by which the House passed, 83-50, a State-wide public accommodations bill and sent it to the Senate:

Allegany — For: Beall, Reed, See. Not recorded: Anderson, Cook, Williams.

Anne Arundel — For: Duvall, Fallon, Helms. Against: Bertier, Larrimore, McNulty, Weidemeyer.

Baltimore county — For: Maguire, Staten. Against: Bossle, McCurdy, MacDaniel, Medairy, Peters, Price, Rush, Spurrier, Stone, Tyler. Not recorded: McMillan.

Baltimore city — For: Antonelli, Behounek, Holub, Lapides, McCourt, Ray, Krug, Mooney, O'Connell, O'Malley, Palmisano, Tawney, J. Abramson, M. Abramson, Dixon, Epstein, Mitchell, Young, Cardin, Friedman, Mandel, Resnick, Siegel, Silver, Stark, Baumann, Murphy, Wheatley. Against: Bullock, Dembowski, Mrozinski, Silk, Walters, Acker, Corrigan, McGuirk. Not recorded: Kircher, Baynes.

Calvert—For: Benner, Dowell. Caroline — Against: Blades, Wise.

Carroll—For: Dulany, Yingling. Against: Magin, O'Farrell.

Cecil — For: Burkheimer, Harris, Johnson.

Charles — For: Linton. Not recorded: Perrin.

Dorchester — Against: Bennett, Matthews, Merryweather, Spicer.

Frederick—For: Byron, Collins, Houck, Payne, Remsburg, Virts. Garrett — For: Glotfelty. Against: Bray, Groves.

Harford — For: Blair, Hardwicke, Hess, Scarff.

Howard — For: Hanna, Warfield.

Kent — Against: Boyer, Joiner.

Montgomery — For: Anderson, Blondes, Bresler, Cook, Gore, McAuliffe, Miller, Moore. Against: Doing, McInerney.

Prince Georges — For: Conroy, Dentz, Emanuel, Goodman, Hart, Koonce, McDonough, Machen, Marshall, Wineland.

Queen Annes — Against: Hickman, Risley.

St. Marys — For: Briscoe, Fowler.

Somerset—For: Quinn. Against: Long. Not recorded: Butler.

Talbot — Against: Harrison, Latham, Lowe.

Washington—For: Dillon, Grum-

bacher, Huyett, Spence, Tingle. Not recorded: Hoffman. Wicomico — Against: Caldwell, Long, Lowe, White. Worcester — Against: Hickman, Pickard, Polk.



Shore Units Alerted

Ban On Street
Demonstrations
Remains In Effect

BALTIMORE (AP) — The adjutant general of Maryland's National Guard said today he has ordered 400 troops to move into Cambridge Monday night when Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama is scheduled to speak there.

Negro leaders also have scheduled a rally the same night.

The National Guard has had a token force of 10 officers and men in Cambridge for some time. When it originally occupied Cambridge to prevent violence last June, there was a force of 400.

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord said he has alerted the same number of units on the Eastern Shore to return Monday, according to The News-American.

"No street demonstrations will be permitted," he told the Baltimore newspaper. "If they hold orderly meetings, everything will be all right."

"We will do our best to maintain law and order and to treat everyone — Negro and white — alike."

Gov. Wallace is slated to address a rally organized by the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association at 8 p.m. Mrs. Gloria Richardson, Negro leader, has scheduled a rally two hours earlier.

She said speakers will include the Rev. Milton Galamison of New York; Stanley Branch of Chester, Pa., and chairman of the Committee for Freedom Now; and John Lewis, president of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

DAILY BANNER 5-8-64
RELIEF AVAILABLE

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Methodists who suffer hardship by joining in racial demonstrations will be able to get financial aid from a fund set up by the church's General Assembly.

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NING, MAY 8, 1964.

SIXTEEN PAGES

HOME EDITION

PRICE 7¢ PER COPY

400 Troops Due Here For Night Of Talk By Wallace

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Calvert—For: Benner, Dowell. Caroline — Against: Blades, Wise.

Carroll—For: Dulany, Yingling. Against: Magin, O'Farrell.

Cecil — For: Burkheimer, Harris, Johnson.

Charles — For: Linton. Not recorded: Perrin.

Dorchester — Against: Bennett, Matthews, Merryweather, Spicer.

Frederick—For: Byron, Collins, Houck, Payne, Remsberg, Virts.

Garrett — For: Giotfelty. Against: Bray, Groves.

Harford — For: Blair, Hardwicke, Hess, Scarff.

Howard — For: Hanna, Warfield.

Kent — Against: Boyer, Joiner. Montgomery — For: Anderson,

Blondes, Bresler, Cook, Gore, McAuliffe, Miller, Moore.

Against: Doing, McInerney.

Prince Georges — For: Conroy, Dentz, Emanuel, Goodman, Hart, Koonce, McDonough, Machen, Marshall, Wineland.

Queen Annes — Against: Hickman, Risley.

St. Marys — For: Briscoe, Fowler.

Somerset—For: Quinn. Against: Long. Not recorded: Butler.

Talbot — Against: Harrison, Latham, Lowe.

Washington—For: Dillon, Grum-

Shore Units Alerted

Ban On Street
Demonstrations
Remains In Effect

BALTIMORE (AP) — The adjutant general of Maryland's National Guard said today he has ordered 400 troops to move into Cambridge Monday night when Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama is scheduled to speak there.

Negro leaders also have scheduled a rally the same night.

The National Guard has had a token force of 10 officers and men in Cambridge for some time. When it originally occupied Cambridge to prevent violence last June, there was a force of 400.

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord said he has alerted the same number of units on the Eastern Shore to return Monday, according to The News-American.

"No street demonstrations will be permitted," he told the Baltimore newspaper. "If they hold orderly meetings, everything will be all right."

"We will do our best to maintain law and order and to treat everyone — Negro and white — alike."

Gov. Wallace is slated to address a rally organized by the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association at 8 p.m. Mrs. Gloria Richardson, Negro leader, has scheduled a rally two hours earlier.

She said speakers will include the Rev. Milton Galamison of New York; Stanley Branch of Chester, Pa., and chairman of the Committee for Freedom Now; and John Lewis, president of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

DAILY BANNER 5-8-64
RELIEF AVAILABLE

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Methodists who suffer hardship by joining in racial demonstrations will be able to get financial aid from a fund set up by the church's General Assembly.

More Housing Laws Feared In Future

IF open occupancy laws are accepted as legitimate exercises of police power, the not far distant future will see a vast expansion of regulatory legislation, predicts Everett B. Trebilcock, Lansing, Mich., general counsel for the Michigan Real Estate Association.

Speaking at the twenty-first annual Seminar of Real Estate Board Administration recently in the Pick-Congress Hotel, he explained that a burgeoning of such legislation will occur "because open occupancy laws will simply not produce the results which they are supposed to accomplish commensurate with the insistent demands of their proponents."

Freedom of choice, conviction, and expression will be slyly assailed in the name of civil rights, and the cross will bear the pious legend, "equal opportunity," Trebilcock declared.

No Logical Limit

"Such an Orwellian state of affairs is the inheritance of any American who docilely accepts the proposition that mutual acceptance may properly be legislated by police authority in the private affairs of life," the attorney stated. "There is no logical limit, legal or philosophical, once this insidious premise is accepted."

Pointing out that his opposition to use of police methods in human relations "is not a quarrel with the ultimate end sought but rather a fundamental disagreement with the means by which this end is supposed to be achieved," Trebilcock declared that "coercion by government cannot produce that peace on earth and good will toward men which the biracial society of tomorrow will require as a condition to its birth and continuity."

He predicted that, in the wake of open occupancy legislation, "we will see public laws enacted which will require the home owner to procure a license before he may dispose of his property," a condition of which will require that the sale be "without regard to race, creed, or national origin."

"I can also foresee the time," he said, "when public authority will claim the right to determine the motivation of one who elects to move from a transitional neighborhood into a homogeneous neighborhood, for arresting the mobility of the white will be a key objective of those who demand integrated living under force of law. . . ."

"Finally," Trebilcock stated,

"the enthusiasm for legal force will not be satisfied until it is employed to censor and abridge the advice and counsel of parent to child . . . in matters pertaining directly or indirectly to race relations."

Aroused Public

The question is not whether or not further legal measures will be tried but whether or not an aroused public will defend itself against this legal methodology or permit, under representative government, the further forging of its shackles, he said.

Warning that open occupancy statutes and ordinances will not be invalidated by the courts under normal circumstances, Trebilcock declared, "There will be no permanent respite found at either state or local levels from open occupancy legislation in even more drastic form until such time as the people in any given state resolve to place in their state constitutions an express prohibition against the use of the state and municipal police power in this regard with respect to their private real property interests."

Open occupancy laws, Trebilcock stated, are not in the public interest, "nor even in the long-range interest of the minority groups themselves." If the preference of the majority to live among their own can be changed to an attitude of indifference and if the conduct and behavioral patterns of minority residents can be shown to be exemplary or at least unexceptional, the problem of biracial living will be largely resolved, he concluded.

Cambridge Quiet After Guard Stops Protesters

MAY 13, 1964

DAILY BANNER MAY

Youth Held In Window Breaking

Civil Rights Leaders To Be Returned For Arraignment

A summer shower and the quiet determination of National Guard troops last night helped to defuse a downtown racial demonstration.

Cambridge enjoyed a quiet night punctuated only by scattered instances of rock-throwing and the arrest of a Negro youth.

A meeting of the Cambridge Human Relations Committee was held last night but no report of its activities were available this morning. A committee member said a press release would be hammered out later today.

Eleven civil rights leaders arrested in Monday night's violent confrontation between Negroes and the National Guard were to return here today to face disorderly conduct charges.

Youth Arrested

Among them was Mrs. Gloria Richardson, chairman of the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee, who said in a televised interview at the Pikesville Armory yesterday that the Monday outburst had nothing to do with the visit here of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace. She said it marked the start of Cambridge's summer season on the racial front.

Police Chief Brice G. Kinnamon this morning announced the arrest last night of Lemuel Chester, 18, a senior at Mace's Lane High School.

The chief said Chester was charged with malicious destruction of property and disorderly conduct in charge with window-breaking at the Dorset Laundry & Cleaners on Pine St.

According to the chief, Chester attended an integrationist meeting in Waugh Church early in the evening. He said Chester had been drinking but refused to say where he had gotten the drinks.

Later, the chief added, Chester took part in a demonstration and then went up to Pine St. He was treated at the Cambridge-Maryland Hospital for a cut hand.

Windows Broken

In another incident last night, three large windows were broken at Mace's Lane High School. Superintendent James G. Busick said the windows were broken by prowlers who came to the school on foot. Windows at the school were also broken during the 1963 racial trouble.

Superintendent Busick also stated that absenteeism at Mace's Lane has been running around 125 or 130 for the past week. While he called that about normal, he again cautioned that those with unexcused absences receive failing marks for each day missed.

Busick also warned seniors who stay away without good reason that their conduct could result in failure to receive job of college recommendations.

Wise Hits Press

William L. Wise, Jr., president of the Dorchester Business and Citizens Committee which invited Gov. Wallace here Monday, today criticized the press, radio, and TV for not carrying "the truth" about Wallace's talk.

He charged that Senator Daniel Brewster, who is opposing Wallace in the Maryland Presidential preference primary next

(Continued On Page Five)

Cambridge Quiet

(Continued From Page One)

Tuesday, is "using Cambridge for his own political gains." Wise said Brewster had refused an invitation to address the DBCA.

Tuesday night's demonstration began at the Waugh Methodist Church, where John Lewis, national president of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, pleaded for a peaceful demonstration.

About 100 demonstrators, most of them young, strode out of the church, marched at a rapid clip about 16 blocks and wound up near the church at the corner of High and Pine Streets.

A line of National Guardsmen with fixed bayonets halted them.

"As you know, we can't let you demonstrate," they were told by Brig. Gen. George M. Gelston, commander of National Guard forces in Cambridge.

"Now you've had a noisy round here. Why don't you disperse?"

Lewis then spoke to the dem-

onstrators, who were in the rain-soaked street a few feet from the line of guardsmen.

"We have a perfect right to protest," he said.

"We must make it clear that this is just the beginning. There will be no peace, no tranquility, until justice and freedom are available to all people.

"You have demonstrated here tonight that we can protest whether they like it or not," he said.

The group then walked slowly about a block down the street, and dispersed.

Records Show Primary Losers Spent More

BALTIMORE (AP) — Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and State Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein, who were both defeated in Maryland's Democratic primary May 19, spent more on their campaigns than their victorious opponents.

According to financial statements filed Monday in Baltimore Circuit Court, Wallace spent \$90,000 in the presidential race and Goldstein spent \$326,000 in his campaign for the Democratic nomination to the U.S. Senate.

Wallace's opponent, Sen. Daniel Brewster, a stand-in candidate for President Johnson, spent \$42,000 in his campaign, said Herbert O'Connor, who handled Brewster's finances.

O'Connor said the \$42,000 did not include \$2,073 spent by a Stop Wallace Committee.

Wallace won about 43 per cent of the vote in the presidential primary.

Joseph D. Tydings, who defeated Goldstein for the senatorial nomination, spent \$246,000.

Francis X. Gallagher, Tydings' treasurer, said the largest contributors to the Tydings campaign was the candidate's immediate family which kicked in \$35,000.

The state committee for Tydings raised \$70,000 less than it spent and must seek contributions to pay its primary bills, Gallagher said.

Nicholas C. Mueller, treasurer for Goldstein, said most of the comptroller's campaign money was raised at a \$100-a-plate testimonial dinner.

Miss Sherwyn Peltz, Wallace's treasurer, said that \$86,575 of the \$90,000 spent by the Alabama governor was financed by the National Wallace-for-President Campaign.

The largest single Maryland contribution, Miss Peltz said, was \$453 collected at a rally sponsored by the Dorchester Business and Citizens Association in Cambridge.

Maryland law requires all candidates to file financial statements after primary and general elections.

DAILY BANNER JUNE 9-1964

Rights Petition Chief Replies To Press Critic

DAILY BANNER JUNE 17, 1964

EASTON, Md. (AP) — Samuel J. Setta said Tuesday the Catholic Review "took advantage of freedom of the press" in urging he resign as a member of the Knights of Columbus.

The Review, official weekly newspaper of the Baltimore Archdiocese, said last Friday it was "a public scandal of serious proportions" that Setta should belong to the fraternal order and "serve as chairman of a committee working for the very opposite of what the Catholic Bishops of America have explicitly called for."

Setta, Easton motel operator, heads the Maryland Petition Committee, which is petitioning the statewide public accommodations law to referendum.

"It is a sad state of affairs," Setta said, "when church leaders strive to control the political

thinking of their members with punitive action and by sowing the seeds of animosity among fellow members.

"This editorial was intended to intimidate all Catholics because surely the writer knew he couldn't dissuade me from continuing the petition which leads to a referendum — the finest exercise in democracy. The precious right of petition by citizens was designed to prevent a dictatorial legislature or governor from forcing laws upon Marylanders against their will.

"I fear for our Catholic Church in America if they continue this course of influencing legislation and elections. It is an established fact that when the Catholic Church dominates the government of a country, political dictatorship usually follows."

The Economy Gimmick

DAILY BANNER 11-16-64

An Indiana newspaper has compiled some figures to show that we live in the Age of Big Government. Most of us can remember four years ago but may not recall what big spenders we have become in that time.

In 1960 Uncle Sam spent \$453 million on the office of the President. This year it is spending \$1.13 billion.

In 1960 the Department of Agriculture spent \$6.1 billion. In 1964 it is spending \$10.6 billion or more than \$1,000 for each farm family in the land.

In 1960 the Department of Commerce spent \$6 million. In 1964 it spends \$46 million.

In 1960 the Department of Health, Education and Welfare spent \$3 million. Today it is spending \$8 million.

In 1960 the office of the Defense Department spent \$191 million but today is spending only \$132 million. That gives the Pentagon the distinction of being the only agency of government which is not spending from two to ten times as much as it did four years ago.

All agencies of government spent \$14.7 billion four years ago. This year they are spending \$22.5 billion.

If that is economy, the Indiana journal concludes, "We wish we could save money that way."

SUN 6-28-64

BALTO. SUN

Le

A Monolithic Nation?

Sir: I am surprised that there has not been a greater furor over the Supreme Court decision decreeing that the upper houses of state legislatures must be apportioned on a population basis. However, perhaps one should not be too surprised since it is merely the latest step in the process of revising the United States Constitution, a project upon which the court has been engaged for some years. Surely the import of this decision should be apparent even to a schoolboy. Under the guise of interpreting the Fourteenth Amendment, the court has completely stricken from the Constitution Article I, Section 1, Paragraph 1, which is part of the fundamental structure of our Government. This provision was written into the Constitution by the Founding Fathers as a safeguard against the very thing which the court has now done, namely to prevent the overpowering of less populous subdivisions by those of greater population. The same provision was then incorporated into most of the state constitutions to bring them into conformity with the Federal Constitution.

The effect of the recent decision is to hand the rural counties of a state over to the large cities. Under it Maryland disappears and becomes the city of Baltimore with its contiguous satellite areas; Pennsylvania disappears and becomes the city of Philadelphia with its contiguous satellite areas; New York State disappears and becomes the city of New York with its contiguous satellite areas (is it a coincidence that New York city is Democratic whereas the up-State area is Republican?); Illinois disappears and becomes the city of Chicago with its contiguous satellite areas, and similarly to a greater or lesser degree in all states. Representatives of rural areas must now come, hat in hand, to the cities to beg for legislation for their constituents.

Logically the next step is a decision directing that the Senate of the United States be reapportioned on a population basis. When this is done the last vestige of states' rights will be gone and state lines will, for all practical purposes, disappear just as county lines, politically speaking, will be obliterated under the application of the current decree. The process of conversion of the United States from a union of 50 sovereign states into a huge monolithic nation ruled from Washington under a one party system will then be complete.

Clifton H. Lake.

Baltimore, June 24.

Thomas S Applegarth Jr
6 Somerset Ave
Cambridge Md 21613

DAILY BANNER Letter To The Editor 3-22-65

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:

We have been contacted by the Selma, Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce and asked to assist them in clarifying the situation existing in that city with regard to voting. We have been asked if you will publish the following statement made by the Dallas County Board of Registrars as a public service.

The full text of the board's statement follows:

"No Publicity" has long been the policy of this Board. However, we can now see no gainful purpose of remaining a victim of calculated publicity. Therefore, we offer you a signed statement, we believe the public needs and wants, provided you agree to take it as a quote and not out of context.

"For sometime — a long time — there has been talk — much talk — about outsiders trying to 'organize' and stir local Negroes to 'march.'"

"Now, as to voting, Alabama laws set aside the first and third Monday of January, 1965 as days during which the Dallas County Board of Registrars is authorized to accept applications. The law further authorizes the board to apply for a few additional days. In view of the above and trying to give our citizens further opportunity to qualify, the board asked for and received authority for these days.

"Under date of December 24, 1964 said days of Board meetings were published in the Selma Times - Journal.

"Now! What happened? On 4th January two (2) Negroes and four (4) white persons appeared and executed applications; on 5th no Negroes but six (6) whites; on 6th four (4) Negroes and one (1) white; on 12th four (4) Negroes and two (2) whites; on 13th seven (7) Negroes and one (1) white.

"Then here, on the 18th, shows up a long line containing such

great numbers until it surely was obvious to all no such number could hope to be processed in one day.

"Furthermore, a number of applicants having gained admittance to our office indicated clearly they did NOT want to be there. There, also, appeared several Negro would-be applicants who could not read and write.

"This Board has made serious effort to be legally fair, courteous and not — repeat not — to discriminate. Certainly we have operated within an atmosphere of justice as attested by court records.

"The first time the court paid very strong compliments to the defendants. But this did not seem to suit a certain individual as the decision was appealed to a higher court. We quote from that higher court as follows:

"If the responsibility of deciding this case were mine alone, I would go with the able district judge who summed up his estimate of the character of the service of the appellees by stating in his findings that 'the whole country (should) be proud of the job now being done by the present Board of Registrars of Dallas County.'"

"Therefore, we now must ask:

1. "What is it they want?"
2. "Is it really the vote and good of our Negro citizen?"
3. "Is it simply to sow discord and stir trouble?"

The statement was signed by V. B. Atkins, Sr., chairman; A. C. Allen and Joseph R. Bibb, members of the board of registrars.

Sincerely,

Thomas Harding, President
Cambridge Junior
Chamber of Commerce

GOV. WALLACE, WILKINS TALK

BALTO. SUN

State Rights Urged, Called Bedrock Of Battle APR. 4-1965

Nashville, Tenn., April 3 (AP)—George Wallace and Roy Wilkins smiled, shook hands and came out swinging on civil rights today.

Wallace, the Governor of Alabama, made a strong plea for state rights "to allow Alabama and other states to solve their own internal problems."

The state rights doctrine, contended Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "is the great bedrock of the civil rights struggle."

Two of the protagonists in the civil rights struggle spoke at different times at Vanderbilt University's second annual Impact Symposium.

Attacks Voting Law

"It's good to see you," each said as they shook hands and exchanged pleasantries before Wallace spoke.

Wallace had no comment on the call by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., for an economic boycott of Alabama to enforce demands for equal rights and opportunities.

Wilkins, asked about the boycott, said it would depend on circumstances. He called it "a two-edged sword which must be handled with great care."

Assails News Media

Wallace attacked the proposed voting rights law before Congress as unfair legislation and called it a measure designed to "punish a State now for something it did in the past."

He said he favored voting by all qualified citizens of Alabama, white and Negro, but "I don't fa-

vor a national bill setting any standards because the Constitution gives the states the rights to establish the qualifications of their voters."

Wallace said the national news media had lied about the situation in Alabama. He criticized the National Press Club for what he said was its failure to give him a certificate of appreciation after he spoke to that group.

"They said they didn't like my tactics," Wallace said. "But Khrushchev and Castro spoke to the National Press Club and they gave them certificates, so I guess they like their tactics."

"Unbelievable Patience"

Wilkins said there are now some persons in the country who seek to blame the Negro for "past injustices of which the Negro has been a victim."

"They say clean up crime, and behave yourself," he said. "But no other segment of this nation has been told they must behave themselves in order to win their rights."

He said "the Negro-Americans have exercised their unbelievable patience to keep their drive American," adding that there are no Communists within the N.A.A.C.P.

Wallace said, "I wouldn't want to imply that everyone who has a grievance or feels he has had his rights taken from him is a Communist." But he said there were some Communists among last week's civil rights marchers in Alabama.

Freight Rates Cited

Asked what he foresaw as the ultimate end of the civil rights struggle, Wilkins said, "All I know is that we're going to win or else we won't have a country."

He said Wallace is "no racist. He is a pleasant man, but he is part of a system—and it is that system we RE BATTLING."

Wallace blamed much of the South's present plight on discrimination in freight rates which he said penalized the South until 1949.

Thomas S Applegarth Jr
6 Somerset Ave
Cambridge Md 21613

DAILY BANNER
3-22-65 Letter To The Editor

NAACP

20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10018

1965

(Please PRINT Name and Address Plainly)

Enclosed is a \$ _____ contribution to the Holiday Seal Campaign

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

Zip _____

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Checks may be made payable to NAACP.

GOV. WALLACE

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DAILY BANNER 3-22-65 Letter To The Editor

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DAILY BANNER
3-22-65

Letter To The Editor

GOV. WALLACE,

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10018 • BRyant 9-1400



"We Must Still INVEST IN FREEDOM"

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1965 HOLIDAY SEAL CAMPAIGN

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LENA HORNE
CHAIRMAN

BOBBIE BRANCHE
DIRECTOR SEAL CAMPAIGN

October, 1965

Dear Friend:

What happens to civil rights in between headlines? Do the problems disappear? What is the Klan doing when it is not marching in its white sheets? Do the Klansmen "get religion" on the days when they are not burning crosses? When there are no television scenes of bombed churches and no front-page stories of civil rights demonstrators being beaten by sheriff's deputies, does this mean that Negro citizens are registering and voting freely in Mississippi and Alabama?

**National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018**

campaign or in Los Angeles in the effort to correct the causes of bitter and destructive protest, there will be there—to the extent that your dollars back up the self-sacrifice and hard work of our volunteers and staff workers.

Won't you give generously, so that one day there will be no civil rights headlines?

Sincerely,

Lena Horne

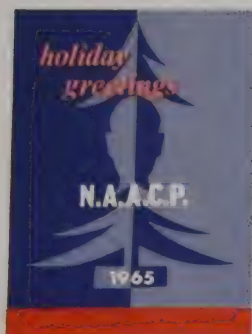
Lena Horne
Chairman Holiday Seal Campaign

LH/dc

P.S.: From time to time we use inside mailing lists. If you receive another appeal please forgive us. The clerical cost of checking our list is steep, that the NAACP saves considerable money by taking a chance on duplications in mailing this appeal. If you receive a duplicate, please pass it along to a friend.

He said he favored voting by an elimination in freight rates which he qualified citizens of Alabama, said penalized the South until white and Negro, but "I don't fa- 1949.

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET
FIFTH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10018



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10018 • BRyant 9-1400

1965 HOLIDAY SEAL CAMPAIGN

ROY WILKINS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LENA HORNE
CHAIRMAN

BOBBIE BRANCHE
DIRECTOR SEAL CAMPAIGN

October, 1965

Dear Friend:

What happens to civil rights in between headlines? Do the problems disappear? What is the Klan doing when it is not marching in its white sheets? Do the Klansmen "get religion" on the days when they are not burning crosses? When there are no television scenes of bombed churches and no front-page stories of civil rights demonstrators being beaten by sheriff's deputies, does this mean that Negro citizens are registering and voting freely in Mississippi and Alabama?

There is only one answer to all these questions. In spite of the advances in legislation and in spite of the magnificent efforts of enlightened government and dedicated people, the hard fight continues. The forces of bigotry have been checked, but not routed, as is evidenced by the shameful verdict in Hayneville, Alabama.

No one knows this better than the half million Americans, colored and white, who make up the NAACP in its more than 1600 local units in every part of the United States. For they are carrying the day-to-day burden of the fight at the grassroots level, and they can't forget it even if everyone else does.

No one knows it better, for example, than George Metcalf, president of the NAACP's Natchez, Mississippi, branch. On August 28, 1965, a bomb exploded when Mr. Metcalf turned the ignition switch of his automobile, and he is still in the hospital. Vision in one eye may be permanently impaired, right arm and right leg were fractured, and there were deep and extensive burns and lacerations over the rest of his body.

George Metcalf was engaged in the NAACP's special summer voter registration project, which succeeded in putting over 20,000 new Negro names on the Mississippi rolls in ten weeks' time. But there are more than 400,000 Negro eligibles still to be reached and registered in Mississippi. And more in Alabama and South Carolina and Louisiana.

Money is needed, desperately needed, to continue and to expand just this one phase of the NAACP's tireless work for equality of opportunity and citizenship. Whether it's in Natchez in a registration campaign or in Los Angeles in the effort to correct the causes of bitter and destructive protest, the NAACP will be there—to the extent that your dollars back up the self-sacrifice and hard work of our volunteers and staff workers.

Won't you give generously, so that one day there will be no civil rights headlines?

Sincerely,

Lena Horne

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Chairman Holiday Seal Campaign

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qualified citizens of Alabama, said penalized the South until white and Negro, but "I don't fa-1949.



DEATH SCENE, Cambridge Chief of Police, Brice G. Kinnamon, left, studies the spot where Willie Shoemaker was stabbed to death on Sunday. Corporal Randolph Jews points to blood on the floor.

DAILY BANNER JUNE 1, 1965

Cambridge Woman Is Charged With Murder

A 50-year-old Cambridge woman is in Dorchester County Jail charged with murder in the fatal stabbing of a 34-year-old man which occurred Sunday at 4:20 p.m. in the headquarters of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee at the corner of Pine and Cedar Sts.

Chief of Police Brice G. Kinnamon said that Willie Shoemaker was stabbed inside the building and staggered to the street where he was observed by Cpl. Randolph Jews, who was on patrol in the area. The chief said Shoemaker collapsed when he reached the police car, and was taken to the Cambridge-Maryland Hospital by Rescue Fire Co. ambulance, where he was pronounced dead by Dr. John Mace, Jr., medical examiner.

Dr. Mace said that Shoemaker

had multiple stab wounds of the chest, and he ordered an autopsy to determine cause of death.

Chief Kinnamon said there was an apparent scuffle inside the building between Bertha Cephas and Shoemaker, and the stabbing occurred.

The Cephas woman, who reportedly lives at 866 Park Lane, was taken into custody following the stabbing, and placed in jail without bond.

The investigation is being made by Chief Kinnamon and Cpl. Jews.

Lawyer Criticizes Civil Disobedience

DAILY
BANNER

JULY 9
1965

CHICAGO (AP) — The concept of "righteous civil disobedience" to achieve civil rights or other goals is "incompatible with the American legal system and society," says an American Bar Association official.

Morris I. Leibman, chairman of the organization's Committee on Education Against Communism said in an article published in the current issue of the American Bar Association Journal: "I cannot accept the right to disobey when the law is not static and effective channels for change are constantly available."

The journal is the official journal for the bar association's 120,000 member-lawyers.

A leader in the civil rights movement, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., is an advocate of passive civil disobedience. Such demonstrations, King said Wednesday in Chicago, become "a weapon dramatizing the

evils of injustice." He was here to confer with leaders of a continuing demonstration protesting alleged de facto racial segregation in the city's public schools.

Leibman, a Chicago lawyer, argued that the concepts of "freedom now" and "righteous civil disobedience" are "semantic traps and only add heat to the problems of freedom and justice for all."

He said: "'Freedom now' is an illusion. The desire for self-expression can be satisfied only in an atmosphere of freedom, and freedom is not an absolute. It exists only within the confines of the necessary restraining measures of society."

Another Journal article said the laws of India do not condone all the passive resistance practices used by the late Mohandas K. Gandhi in leading that country to independence from Britain.

Letter To JULY 1965 The Editor BANNER

To the Editor:

Your articles on the Food Stamp Program in the last few days have shown no indication of the fact that some overwhelming problems exist in the program. The Daily Banner reporters apparently have been using the Department of Agriculture and the Welfare Board as their sole source of information; the needy families, who are supposed to benefit, have another story to tell.

An enormous majority of these families have indicated that they simply cannot afford to pay the pre-set assessment for the stamps, as they normally spend less than this amount on food. That it is the intention of the government to get people to eat more and better food is clear, but apparently those who planned the program forgot or did not know that it is sometimes very difficult for poor people to eat at all. Therefore, to the majority of needy families, the Food Stamp Program is only a frustration, not a benefit.

In addition, this program takes so much of a family's income that there is not nearly enough money left to spend on rent, utilities, fuel, etc. In some cases, the assessment exceeds the income. Each family must have the right to budget its income as they see fit. It is not the role of the government agency to dictate how much people must spend. This program was set up to help the poor - one begins to wonder if it isn't, at present, helping the moderately poor a little, and the grocers, a great deal.

As it now stands, Dorchester County has a poverty program conceived, designed, and executed by middle class people, who though perhaps well meaning, have no concept of what it means to be poor. Would it not be more logical for poverty programs to be set up by the poverty stricken?

Nancy L. Reed
Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee

Cloudy, Cool
Mostly cloudy and mild today, highs in the 70s. Showers and possibly thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight. Lows tonight in the 50s. Friday variable cloudiness and turning cooler with highs in the 60s.

VOL. 67. NO. 111.

THE DAILY BANNER

THE OLDEST DAILY
CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

NEWSPAPER ON THE EASTERN SHORE - FOUNDED 1897

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1966.

TWENTY PAGES

10c Single Copy 42c Weekly By Carrier

Arena, Pool To Close As Result Of Ruling



ARENA AND POOL — These recreational facilities built by Cambridge Rescue Fire Company must serve the general public regardless of race, a federal judge in Baltimore ruled today. Arena is shown at upper right.

OF

Note to Maryland Voters

Sir: On July 9, 1965, the Eighty-ninth Congress adopted an amendment to the voting rights bill by a vote of 253-167. This amendment, introduced by a Republican congressman from Florida, is designed to insure honest elections. It provides for a \$10,000 fine and up to five years in prison for buying votes or falsifying information in Federal elections.

The 167 votes against this important amendment all came from Great Society Democrats and included Maryland's Messrs. Sickles, Long, Gar-matz, Fallon, Machen and Friedel.

One hundred and sixty-seven members of Congress—all Democrats—voted to permit perpetrators of criminal acts in conjunction with elections to go unpunished. These same 167 congressmen are responsible in large part for passage of the Great Society proposals that have already brought about inflation and are rapidly pushing us toward socialism.

Maryland voters may desire to determine the motivation of Maryland congressmen for voting against this legislation.
Elmer Taylor.
Baltimore.

BULLETIN

The Arena-Pool Committee has decided to close the RFC Arena and pool, due to the decision of Judge Northrop, according to a spokesman for the committee.

SEEK BLOCKADE
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.
(AP) — Africans on the U.N. Security Council are pushing a resolution that would have the council call on Britain for an armed blockade of Rhodesia and armed force to overthrow the white minority regime there.

Diplomats generally expressed doubt that such a strong proposal could get the nine votes necessary for adoption by the 15-nation council.

U.S. Dead Topped Viet Nam's

By ROBERT B. TUCKMAN
SAIGON, South Viet Nam
(AP) — More Americans were killed in combat last week than troops of the South Vietnamese government, allied milita-

Decision By U.S. Judge

Pool, Arena Are For Public Use, Ruling Declares

BALTIMORE (AP)—A federal judge ruled today that a swimming pool and arena operated by a volunteer fire company in Cambridge must be opened to Negroes under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Judge Edward S. Northrop handed down the ruling in U. S. District Court here.

Six Negroes arrested on trespassing charges at the pool last July 4 had asked him for an injunction prohibiting Cambridge and fire company officials from interfering with their use of the facilities.

The officials had contended that the arena and pool were private accommodations and therefore exempt from the 1964 act. The Justice Department, asked to declare the facilities public, had declined to do so, saying it agreed with the officials that the arena and pool were private.

Northrop found that the Rescue Fire Company Inc., operator of the arena and pool, had benefited from the use of public funds and that the arena and pool "continue to operate, as originally intended, as public facilities of the City of Cambridge."

"When a Fire Department, in its official name, using taxpayers' land and taxpayers' money in small or large part, constructs, controls, and operates a tax-exempt recreation facility, in effect open to the public, it cannot exclude one-third of those taxpayers for 'social' reasons," Northrop said.

"Discrimination under these circumstances falls squarely within the prohibitions of the 14th amendment."

Cambridge, one-third of whose 12,000 or so residents are Negro, was the scene of interracial violence in 1963 and 1964. Except for the campaign to desegregate the swimming pool and adjacent arena, there has since been relatively little dissension over civil rights in the community.

Residents Describe Park Riot

BANNER 5-18-66

ROCKVILLE, Md. (AP)—Some of the nearby residents describe that Easter Monday affair at Glen Echo Amusement Park as a night of terror—a riot.

Four residents of the above-average upper Massachusetts Avenue area between the park and downtown Washington told Monday night of shrieking crowds on their lawns, rocks crashing through windows and a mob-like mood.

They were witnesses at the Montgomery County Council's final hearing on the disorder. The council launched its inquiry after a Washington citizens committee, predominantly Negro, reported the outbreak, involving mostly Negro youngsters, was not a true riot or racially motivated.

The Glen Echo Amusement Park is in Montgomery County, on the western edge of Washington.

Col. James A. McAuliffe, county police superintendent, said the disturbance definitely was a riot. Councilman Cleatus E. Barnett called the Washington committee's report a whitewash and added: "No matter what others call it, Montgomery County calls it a riot."

Council President Kathryn E. Biggs told a reporter amusement parks have outlived their usefulness. She said she favored closing Glen Echo.

Mrs. W. G. Barlow of Massachusetts Avenue told the council she was home, alone, when the crowd, walking back to Washington from the park because buses had been withdrawn from service after the trouble began, came down the avenue.

"The crowd was so thick I could not see the pavement," she said. "They had begun to run and scream, and I looked into their faces, and I was frightened. That mob had a peculiar tone. It wasn't just anger. There was excitement in their voices. They were enjoying this thing."

A rock crashed through her window, she said, and the crowd nearly surrounded her house.

NAACP Hits High Court Decision

BANNER 5-15-66

By BARRY SCHWEID
WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told the Supreme Court today its very survival — and that of the entire civil rights movement — may have been imperiled by a recent decision to let an \$85,793 Georgia picketing judgment stand.

Asking the justices to reconsider the case, the NAACP said the high court's action opened the door to damage suits which could "harass, impoverish and eventually paralyze" the organization.

The Supreme Court dismissed without explanation April 27 an NAACP appeal from a Georgia ruling that the national association can be held liable for picketing ordered by its Savannah branch.

The 5-4 ruling produced a furious dissent by Justice William O. Douglas, who warned that "juries might run pell-mell" to destroy "unpopular groups" like the NAACP.

The NAACP had argued that it had no control over the picketing of a Savannah grocery store whose owner sued it, the local branch and local offices for damages.

Since the decision was announced, the NAACP said in a brief filed with the high court, it has been named a defendant with the local branch in a similar suit in Virginia and has been threatened with a third such suit in Philadelphia.

The NAACP brief gave no details of the cases, but an official told a reporter that in one the owner of a Victoria, Va., department store is asking \$100,000 in punitive damages as a result of pamphlets passed out in front of his store.

In the Philadelphia suit, the official said, nursing homes which were picketed have threatened to sue for \$100,000 in damages.

"If, in less than a month," the NAACP brief said, "petitioner has already incurred the onerous obligation of defending two such actions involving activities of its local branches, the course of future events is not difficult to anticipate."

CORE Parley Continues

DAILY BANNER

7/2/66

BALTIMORE (AP)—Hammering on the theme of "black power," the annual convention of the Congress of Racial Equality hopes to pick up steam today after Friday's somewhat disappointing opening.

Less than 100 delegates of an expected 500 turned out for Friday's afternoon session to learn that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King had canceled his tentative engagement to speak to the convention Sunday.

And Floyd B. McKissick, national director of the organization who was scheduled to deliver a welcoming address, was confined to his hotel room on doctor's orders for at least 24 hours.

By Friday night, however, some 300 delegates and observers were on hand to give a standing ovation to Mrs. Fannie Hamer, a former candidate for Congress for the Mississippi Democratic Party, who gave an impassioned appeal for "black power" and directed barbs at Dr. King, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Movement.

"While he's having a dream, I'm having a nightmare," Mrs. Hamer shouted, referring to Dr. King's famous "I have a dream" speech that was delivered during the 1963 march on Washington.

"The press will pick up one thing, 'black power,' and go to hell with it," Mrs. Hamer told the convention.

"The white people have had it for 400 years and nobody said anything," she said.

Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee who popularized the "black power" slogan told the convention after Mrs. Hamer's keynote address that anyone who objects to the term black power is a racist.

"We've never once said 'black supremacy,'" he said.

He said if the civil rights movement does not concentrate on jobs, housing and black power, "one of these days we'll get up still black, still poor and still singing 'We Shall Overcome.'"

This Funny World®



"You mean we're all FBI agents?"

McNaught Syndicate, Inc.— ©True Magazine

12-16

Guard Remains On Duty In Chicago

DAILY
BANNER
7-19-66

CHICAGO (AP) — National Guardsmen remained on duty today in Chicago's troubled West Side, where rioting ended last Friday with their arrival.

And, as the area remained orderly in the wake of three days of violence last week, public figures spoke out.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey said he might revolt himself if he lived in a ghetto. Evangelist Billy Graham said President Johnson knows who is responsible for Chicago disorders and should say who. And a congressman said there will be more destruction unless the "black power" philosophy is considered.

Troops Mobilized

A force of 1,400 troopers patrolled the 140-block Negro district Monday night and early today. Monday 1,236 of the 4,200 troopers mobilized were sent home. They were mostly administrative and supply personnel.

Mayor Richard J. Daley said a decision on when to release all guardsmen "is a matter of security for the police department and the the Guard to work out."

The National Guard commandant said he was reviewing the situation every 12 hours.

Mayor Daley told a news conference the city has launched a crash program to build permanent swimming pools in parks and playgrounds, and equip 500 fire hydrants with sprinklers. City crews had begun setting up semiportable pools, but Daley said these are "too hazardous." Lack of such recreation facilities was a complaint of residents of the riot area.

Discusses Revolt

Humphrey, addressing the National Association of Counties Conference in New Orleans Monday, said if he lived in a city ghetto with rats nibbling his children's toes he might "lead a mighty good revolt."

"It is time for government officials to recognize the National Guard is no answer to the problems of the slums," he said. "People will not live like animals. Nor should they live in some of the filthy rotten housing that make up urban ghettos."

Graham, at a news conference at his office in Montreat,

N.C., said both the FBI and the President know who is "teaching and advocating violence, training in guerrilla tactics and defying authority." The people, he said, should know.

Graham said Chicago outbreaks were organized by extremists teaching violence, some of whom are "no more interested in civil rights than the Ku Klux Klan. They are interested in national disorder for sinister political objectives."

Must Meet Demands

In Washington, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., D-N.Y., said debate over the philosophy of "black power" had not caused Negro outbreaks in Los Angeles and Chicago. But he told a news conference: The nation must meet demands of new Negro leaders favoring "black power" or it faces "an endless cycle of violence and destruction."

Powell, a Negro, said black power is aimed at prompt admission of Negroes to full participation in society and does not imply black nationalism or supremacy.

Clayton Powell's Mood In Press Interview

DAILY
BANNER
JULY 20, 66

the phrase into America's consciousness — and set nerve to jangling.

Now here he was, in what he called his "twilight years," calmly — almost with an air of resignation — telling reporters in the gleaming Rayburn Office Building that "black power" is an attempt to redistribute economic and political power.

"It is not rooted in violence any more than white power is," Powell said. "White supremacy demanded the whole hog; black power seeks a part of the action."

Should whites fear black power? a reporter asked.

"No sir-ree," Powell said easily.

Again, "black power doesn't mean a takeover." It means the 10 per cent of the population that is Negro "is going to have some dignity and respect."

Of course, if "black power" is not permitted to assert itself there could be "an endless cycle of violence and destruction."

Leaning back and rocking

gently in his leather chair, Powell said philosophically, "How this dialogue is resolved is up to America."

The furore over "black power" has threatened to splinter the civil rights movement. But except for some darts tossed gently in the direction of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. — "he doesn't understand black power" — the stance struck by Powell seemed somehow above the internal bickering.

"Black power doesn't mean black supremacy — my old friend Martin Luther King to the contrary," Powell said at one point. However, at another, he said that, in the main, "I don't disagree with Martin Luther King."

The suggestion was that King simply has misunderstood the nature of the "black power" philosophy, not that he has set out to distort it.

To Powell's way of thinking, "a new breed of cats" is easing into the top positions in the civil rights movement; "the pasteurized white leadership is being turned out to pasture."

No one asked if Powell felt challenged. But he volunteered: "All of the old-line leaders are gone; I may be one of them myself."

And later: "I'm the old man of the black revolution: I'll be 60 in two years."

Racial Violence In Cleveland; One Woman Is Killed, Two Men Wounded

DAILY
BANNER
7-19-66

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — Gunfire punctuated rioting in a predominantly Negro neighborhood on Cleveland's East Side early today, leaving a 26-year-old woman dead and two men with minor bullet wounds.

Gangs made up mostly of teen-age boys hurled fire bombs and smashed and looted stores.

More than 300 policemen — directed from a command post bus and aided by a helicopter — were involved in the six-hour effort to bring the widely scattered disturbance under control.

Three policemen were hit by bricks and rocks and treated at a nearby hospital for injuries that were not serious.

Snipers Reported

Police and newsmen reported they were shot at by snipers in the Hough area.

Police shot out street lights in the vicinity of East 75th and Hough to keep from being targets and ordered all occupants out of an apartment building

there in a vain effort to find a sniper.

At least eight fires broke out — some started by fire bombs — and firemen trying to fight the flames were shot at and had to dodge bottles, fire bombs and rocks, police reported.

A gang of men cut a fire hose near 86th Street, where half a block of two-story brick and frame store buildings burned.

Firemen were called off twice because of interference but returned to put out the flames. They were aided by a brief, early morning rain. The rain also helped police clear the streets.

Killed by gunfire was Joyce Arnett, mother of three. A witness said Mrs. Arnett had been ordered into a building as police sought to clear the 73rd Street-Hough intersection and was shot as she leaned out a second-floor window and screamed for her children.

Sporadic Gunfire

There had been sporadic gunfire in the area at the time, and no one was able to say where the bullet came from that killed the woman, police said.

Wallace Kelly, 32, and Alton Burks, 18, both residents of the area, were shot, but aides at Mount Sinai Hospital said the

wounds were not serious. Circumstances of the shootings were not known.

A team of Associated Press and Cleveland Plain Dealer newsmen and photographers were fired on twice by a sniper after they passed a police roadblock to get to the Hough-75th intersection.

Hough is an area of some 75,000 residents which has changed from a predominantly white neighborhood to predominantly Negro since the end of World War II. White businessmen remaining in the area were the targets of the looting and vandalism.

Incident Reported

The first violent incident reported Monday night was at a tavern where patrons became irate because a sign was posted saying they would no longer be served free ice water.

Ensuing disturbances brought additional policemen into the area, and Chief Richard Wagner came from home to take command at midnight.

A Negro newsman said "I saw a gang of about 20 teen-age boys looting everything from a drug-store at Lexington and 78th."

No official estimates of damage were made, pending daylight inspection.

More than 40 persons were arrested.

Charged With Arson In House Fire

Richard Millard, of 802 Phillips St., has been charged with arson as the result of an investigation of a fire at the corner of Rigby Ave., and Park Lane Sunday night.

The charge against Millard was made by the Cambridge City Police. His bond was set at \$2,000.

Youth Is Apprehended In Pocketbook Thefts

A 14-year-old youth has been apprehended in the theft of two pocketbooks, one from a laundromat and another from a car. Asst. Chief of Police James C. Leonard said the pocketbook at the laundromat contained close to \$200. There was a small amount of money in the other one taken from the parked car.

Today's Chuckle

The band was about to play Glenn Miller's famous tune, "Pennsylvania 6-5000," except that nowadays it's been retitled "Area Code 212-807-5666."

Guard Re Duty In C

CHICAGO (AP) — National Guardsmen remained on duty today in Chicago's troubled West Side, where rioting ended last Friday with their arrival.

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cer remaining in his body.

We cannot say he is said Dr. Ray Houghton physician. "But if the had progressed normally would have been dead months ago.

Leg Amputated

"At this time there is dence of any cancer in

A little more than a y the 21-year-old patient leg was amputated be bone cancer.

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Adam Clayton Powell's Mood Subdued In Press Interview

DAILY BANNER JULY 20, 66

By BARRY SCHWEID

WASHINGTON (AP) — It was a new Adam Clayton Powell who called in the press Monday to talk about "black power."

The old-time bounce, the quickness with a phrase, the slenderness, thin cigars were the same. But the mood was subdued, the fire so much under control and physical examinathat it appeared to flicker rath

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Violence in Cleveland; One Is Killed, Two Men Wounded

DAILY BANNER 7-19-66

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More than 40 persons were arrested.

Charged With Arson In House Fire

Richard Millard, of 802 Phillips St., has been charged with arson as the result of an investigation of a fire at the corner of Rigby Ave., and Park Lane Sunday night.

The charge against Millard was made by the Cambridge City Police. His bond was set at \$2,000.

Youth Is Apprehended In Pocketbook Thefts

A 14-year-old youth has been apprehended in the theft of two pocketbooks, one from a laundromat and another from a car.

Today's Ph...

AN URGENT MESSAGE TO EVERY HOME OWNER IN THE UNITED STATES

A drastic Federal forced housing law now being considered by the Congress would deny you **FREEDOM OF CHOICE** and **FREEDOM OF CONTRACT**.

Read details—then act!

Because we are concerned about the human rights of *all* Americans, we urge you to read on and learn how this bill would destroy fundamental rights of free men.

A BILL soon to be voted on by the Congress will deny you, as a property owner, the right to sell or rent to persons of your choice.

WE BELIEVE this is a *forced*, not fair, housing bill that deprives you of a basic individual freedom—the right to dispose of your private property as you choose.

WE URGE you, as a property owner, to defend your freedom of choice by writing a letter of protest to your Representative in the House and to your two United States Senators.

NOW, read the details of this legislation.

THE BILL is H.R. 14765 in the House of Representatives and S. 3296 in the Senate.

TITLE IV of the bill concerns housing.

1. It will deny you the right to exercise *freedom of choice* in contracting for the sale or rental of your property. This means that the Federal government could force you to sell or rent your property to a person not of your choice, whether your property is your home, rental housing, a room for rent in your home or boarding house, or land to be used as the site for housing.

2. If you insist on exercising *freedom of choice* in contracting for the sale or rental of your property, a complaint may be filed against you in a Federal district court. This court, sitting without a jury, may order you to sell or rent to a person not of your choice. It may also assess unlimited damages against you.

3. If the complainant alleges that he cannot afford a lawyer, he will be furnished with counsel free. You, however, will have to pay your own lawyer to defend your *freedom of choice*.

4. If the Attorney General wants to make an example of you, he can intervene in the case. Then you will have to fight the complainant and the United States—all because you want to defend your *freedom of choice*.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS IS NOT AGAINST OPEN OCCUPANCY, OR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN HOUSING. The real issue is whether one person should be given the right to force an unwilling owner to enter into a contract at the expense of the owner's individual, human right. To deny any property owner *freedom of choice* erodes the rights of all the people.

We believe that progress in race relations will be retarded—not advanced—by this attempt to deny people *freedom of choice*. Under the influence of church, school, and men of good will, the objectives of the struggle to obtain equal opportunity in housing are being achieved. Voluntary efforts to this end should be given every encouragement. A forced housing law that tramples on a fundamental right will not advance this important cause.

WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT IT?

WRITE TODAY to your Representative and to both your United States Senators. Tell them what you think. Tell them that this bill would grant one group a so-called right by destroying a basic human right that belongs to all persons. Caution them that good race relations will be set back by this attempt to deny people the *freedom of choice*.

THE CONGRESS will reject this bill if home owners and other real property owners make it clear that they are opposed to this legislation because it is destructive of the rights of all persons.

WRITE TODAY!

Write To Each of The Following Congressmen:

The Hon. Charles Mathias, Jr.

House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Hon. Carlton Sickles

House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton

House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Write To Each of The Following Senators:

The Honorable Daniel B. Brewster

Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Joseph D. Tydings

Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

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THE DORCHESTER COUNTY BOARD OF REALTORS, INC.

DAILY BANNER
JULY 22, 66

Reasons For Atlanta Riot Are Sought

DAILY BANNER 9-8-66

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — While police maintained an alert against further rioting by Negroes, city officials and white and Negro community leaders sought today to pinpoint causes and prevent a recurrence.

Ten Negroes were jailed Wednesday after police broke up a leaflet-distribution gathering at the spot where several hours of violence began the day before, shattering the city's image of racial harmony.

But the day was primarily one of meetings. A major point of discussion was what to do about Stokely Carmichael and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which he heads.

"Atlanta is not by far a perfect city but it is too great to be destroyed by simple-minded bigotry," said the Rev. Samuel Williams, local president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He spoke after a two-hour meeting of the Atlanta summit conference, a body of Negro leaders from various organizations.

Many of those present were critical of the SNCC role in the rock-and-bottle-throwing, burning and overturning of vehicles which erupted Tuesday after an Atlanta policeman shot a fleeing Negro man, now hospitalized in fair condition.

"Our main concern here is Stokely Carmichael," said the Rev. Otis Smith, "whether or not we have a riot is up to him."

Carmichael was in the area before the rioting began but was not seen there later. Two SNCC members William Ware and Bobby Vance Walton, 20, were arrested during the disturbance on charges of inciting to riot.

Replying to the criticism, Carmichael said, "SNCC did not and could not start a rebellion."

Defendant Says He Stole Cars For Rights Group

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — A federal jury considers evidence today against Harold Belton Andrews, who testified he had stolen four new cars in 1965 for an official of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

U.S. Dist. Judge Sidney O. Smith first must charge the jury in the case of Andrews of Moultrie, Ga. After the jury retires to deliberate, the judge said he

planned to begin the trial before another jury of a man indicted along with Andrews on federal charges of interstate transportation of a stolen vehicle, Morris Finley. Verdicts in both cases probably would be announced at the same time.

Unusual Case

Andrews, in what Judge Smith called a "most unusual case," testified Wednesday that he obtained cars from rental agencies in Virginia, New Jersey, Florida and Atlanta under his own name. He said he then prepared phony bills of sale and registrations before turning the cars over to Finley, a printer who has done work for the SCLC, and a man known as Charles Mize.

In Chicago, the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of the SCLC, said no one in the organization "would be so stupid as to be involved in the purchase of cars in which any question of legality existed."

Young said 50 to 60 cars were purchased for SCLC staff members at fleet rates.

"We later learned that two of the cars, purchased from Mr. Andrews, who we thought was a reputable used car dealer, were stolen," Young said. "Andrews' charge that we knew they were stolen is ridiculous."

No Hope Seen For Civil Rights Bill

BANNER 9-19-66

WASHINGTON (AP) — Both backers and opponents of the civil rights bill predict sudden death in the Senate today for the measure with its politically hot provisions on open housing.

The showdown comes on a second attempt to invoke cloture — or limit debate — in the linguid filibuster which has kept the bill from officially coming before the Senate.

If the cloture effort fails, as expected, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield says he promptly will shelve the House-passed measure.

A move to invoke cloture last week failed on a vote of 54 to 42. Approval by at least two-thirds of those voting is required for a cloture vote to carry.

Formerly In Cuba

Negro Believed Broadcasting From Viet Nam And Red China

By THEODORE A. EDIGER
MIAMI, Fla. (AP) Robert F. Williams, an American Negro who spoke for Fidel Castro in advocating racial disorder in the United States, apparently has shifted his base of operations to Asia.

Williams preached U.S. black rebellion for more than three years in English-language broadcasts over the Cuban gov-

ernment-controlled radio. Japanese authorities have reported hearing him in recent broadcasts from Viet Nam and Red China.

Miami monitors of Havana Radio noted that Williams discontinued his broadcasts last March. His weekly Radio Free Dixie program directed to U.S. Negroes continued for a while with a woman announcer.

For several weeks, Radio Free Dixie has not been heard. But observers of the Cuban scene say Williams' organization, Revolutionary Action Movement, continues to function in Cuba.

Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach has said in Washington that he is looking into the possibility of a connection between the Revolutionary Action Movement and racial disturbances in this country.

Wednesday, Williams was reported in a Red China broadcast monitored in Tokyo as having been a banquet guest of the China Peace Committee and the Chinese Committee for African-Asian Solidarity in Peking.

The Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba said in Miami that besides operating for the Castro government, "Williams is also connected with the North Vietnamese government, has traveled to Hanoi, and from there will broadcast to American Negro troops in South Viet Nam," urging them to lay down their arms.

Discontinued along with Williams' Havana broadcasts was "The Crusader," a "monthly newsletter" he edited in Cuba and distributed in the United States.

In one issue, he said: "The weapons of defense employed by Afro-American freedom fighters must consist of a poor man's arsenal. Gasoline, fire bombs (Molotov cocktails), lye or acid bombs (made by injecting lye or acid in the metal end of light bulbs) can be used extensively."

In a broadcast early this year, Williams said: "The coming summer is going to be violent and bloody. Let our people organize, arm, unite and prepare for a war of survival and liberation. Prepare the razor, the switchblade, the bullet, the gas bomb and the match. Put the torch to the racist strongholds of the cities."

Williams, 41, and weighing 240 pounds, fled to Cuba in 1961 after being indicted in his home town, Monroe, N.C., for the kidnapping of a white couple in a racial disturbance. Four other persons have been convicted and sentenced in the case.

JULY 28, 1966 DAILY BANNER

Rights Groups Have Financial Difficulty

By DON MCKEE

BANNER SEPT. 1, 1966

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — The financial problems of civil rights organizations are being compounded by the northward shift of integration campaigns, by Negro riots, by the emergence of black power and by a feeling that federal laws have solved basic racial problems.

A continuing decline in income this year has been reported by the Congress of Racial Equality and other civil rights organizations have said they too were operating in the red.

Contributions have dropped steadily since enactment of the 1964 civil rights law, said Don Smith, a New York leader of CORE, which has been running a \$200,000-a-year deficit.

"Ideological issues in the civil rights movement and the way the press has interpreted black power have contributed to this downward trend," Smith said.

CORE has allied itself with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in adopting the militant black power line.

Leaders of both groups have acknowledged that their new ideology, widely interpreted by opponents as antiwhite, contributed to sagging donations. But CORE'S deficit and SNCC'S financial situation was described last January by a top official as "desperate" — five months before Chairman Stokely Carmichael first raised the black power banner.

Negro Support Needed

Carmichael has said SNCC must build a base of support within the Negro community because funds from white sources have virtually dried up.

A tax lien has been filed against CORE by the Internal Revenue Service for \$22,500 in employment taxes which the agency claims were collected from employees but not remitted to the government.

Recent drastic economy moves by CORE have included a staff cutback and transfer of offices from Park Row in New York to Harlem, the New York Times reported.

Floyd B. McKissick, national director of CORE, and some associates met recently with a group of Baltimore clergymen to seek financial help.

"No specific pledges were given," said Lincoln Lynch, associate director of CORE. But he said the clergymen agreed that CORE "merited the moral and financial support of the community."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., urged the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs to contribute to CORE and SNCC, saying "these two organizations represent the wave of the black future."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, oldest and largest of the civil rights organizations, has been in the red for several years and membership has declined. But it claims the trend has been reversed.

Income, a New York spokesman said, was \$1.8 million last year; the deficit \$92,436, compared to 1964 when the income was \$1.1 million and the deficit \$562,662. Executive Director Roy Wilkins said a month ago membership was about 450,000, down 50,000 since 1964.

Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference reported last month that it spent \$1,092,487 during fiscal 1965-66, nearly \$200,000 more than it took in.

Part of the problem, NAACP President Kivie Kaplan, Boston has said, is a widespread belief that new federal laws have solved racial problems.

CORE's community relations director, Alan Gartner, says that when his organization moved northward three years ago in trying to raise funds, "we found that people were willing to start fights in Borneo but not next door."

Rioting by Negroes in many cities this summer undermined support for strong open housing legislation, congressional sources said.

Donations Decline

Dr. Robert Green, SCLC citizenship director, said donations have declined since the start of the Chicago campaign for open housing — first major Northern drive by King.

"One of the critical factors is this: Most non-Southerners felt all civil rights problems were confined to the South," Green said. "They looked on the South with self-righteous indignation."

"A demonstration of their concern was the amount of money and support that poured into Selma, Ala. But after the 1964 civil rights law was enacted, many felt that alleviated the problem."

"This is what I call the white face of the North. With the massive housing protest in Chicago, the Northern white liberals who supported us in the South don't know what to do."

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy

of SCLC says that Negroes need massive economic help, not black power but "green power."

Or as King put it in warning that black power would alienate white supporters: "It takes money to operate."

Powell's Doom As Committee Chairman Forecast By Gibbons

BANNER 9-19-66

By JACK R. MILLER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Sam M. Gibbons says nothing Negro leaders can do will keep Rep. Adam Clayton Powell from losing his chairmanship powers of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Asked about plans for a rally in New York City Tuesday in Powell's behalf, Gibbons, a Florida Democrat, said, "I don't think it would have any effect on the outcome of the vote."

About offers by some Negro leaders to picket the homes of

committee members known to be against Powell, a New York Democrat from Harlem, Gibbons said in an interview: "Anything like that involving members of Congress is fraught with danger. You don't threaten people who are in the highest law-making body in the land and perhaps the most important in the world. Congressmen are not intimidated. Each man votes according to his conscience."

Gibbons is the leader of a group of committee members who say they have the votes (at least 16 on the 31-member committee) to transfer Powell's powers as chairman to six sub-committee chairmen. The move is to be made Thursday.

Powell, a Negro, preached Sunday at Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church where he is pastor and announced plans for Tuesday's rally at the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Randolph, head of the AFL-CIO Sleeping Car Porters Union, is to be rally chairman.

Powell's sermon was on Daniel in the lion's den. It contained no political remarks.

But at the end of the 90-minute service before about 2,000 persons, Powell said of the committee members' move against him: "This is the reward I get for excellence."

He said he has been called "the best chairman on the Hill" by Presidents John F. Kennedy and Johnson and by House Speaker John W. McCormack. Fifty-four major bills were passed during his chairmanship, he said.

Powell could not be reached for comment on Gibbons' statements. An aide to Powell said only, "It'll all come to pass on Thursday."

A Powell spokesman said previously that Powell has tried to discourage any demonstrations in Washington.

Gibbons also said in the interview that he has received "a tremendous response" in support of his move against Powell. Much of the support has come from Negroes, he said, some of it "quite moving."

"They (the Negroes) feel that

March Planned Despite City Ordinance

BANNER

9-13-66

BOGALUSA, La. (AP) — Negroes voted to defy a city ordinance and stage a protest march tonight.

The vote was taken Monday night at a meeting held by the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League to hear Negro pupils of the Bogalusa Junior High School complain of harassment by white pupils.

League President A. Z. Young told the approximately 200 Negroes: "When you get some money, don't spend it on wine, get a gun."

He said the league had declared war on the Ku Klux Klan and "someone is going to have to die."

The league has complained that the only purpose of banning night marches is to halt such demonstrations during the only time Negroes can take part in them because of their employment and other activities. A hearing on a suit attacking the ordinance will be held in U.S. District Court in New Orleans Oct. 5.

While the league meeting was being held, about 650 whites went before the Bogalusa School Board to protest federal orders integrating the schools.

Board Chairman Alcous Stewart said the orders would be appealed. "We cannot live under the court order we are under," he said. "It is an impossibility."

Virginia 24, Wake Forest 1
Tulane 13, Virginia Tech 0
Wm. & Mary 7, E. Caro. 7,
Vanderbilt 24, Citadel 0
MIDWEST
Mich. St. 28, N.C. State 10
Michigan 41, Oregon State 10
Purdue 42, Ohio U. 3

Negroes Riot In San Francisco; National Guard Called To Scene

9-28-66
DAILY
BANNER

By JACK SCHREIBMAN
And AUSTIN SCOTT

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Bands of Negroes—rioting after a white policeman killed a youngster fleeing from a stolen car—smashed windows, started fires, looted, overturned cars and threw barrages of bricks Tuesday night in the Hunters Point District of San Francisco.

As violence jumped to the Fillmore District, Gov. Edmund G. Brown called out 2,000 National Guardsmen and imposed a curfew.

Some 250 San Francisco police, reinforced by 100 California highway patrolmen, swarmed into the area even before the curfew. Early today Police Capt. William Lingaselt declared: "It's definitely not over, not with so many people wandering the streets."

No Serious Injury

The captain, an inspector, said that there had been no serious injury.

Most of the violence was on Third Street, between Newhall and Oakdale streets, a lower middle class area of two-story buildings, most of them with stores on the ground floor and residences above.

Bricks thrown from rooftops came mainly from a pile at St. Peter's Baptist church where a partial demolition had taken place.

Police closed off a 12-square block area at Hunters Point, which is in the southeastern part of San Francisco and became a Negro neighborhood during World War II near shipyards. It also is near Candlestick Park, the home of the San Francisco Giants.

Triggering the riot was the shooting of Matthew Johnson, 16, a Negro who was killed by Patrolman Alvin Johnson after the youth and a companion fled on foot from a stolen car. The policeman said he shouted repeatedly for the youth to stop and fired three warning shots before the fatal shot hit the youth in the back.

Mayor John F. Shelley, speeding to the scene in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent violence, was shouted down and could not make his voice heard.

Fireman Hurt

Thomas Roche, assistant fire chief, blamed fire bombs and "other incendiary means" for fires. Flying glass from a broken windshield hurt one fireman, but not seriously.

Violence came on a hot and humid day for San Francisco. It was a moist 89 degrees in the afternoon.

In declaring the curfew, Gov. Brown ordered all persons off the streets in Negro areas of the city, prohibited all automobile traffic there and ordered bars closed.

Brown was campaigning for re-election in San Diego. He ordered out the guardsmen and said the curfew, starting after midnight, would remain in effect until 6 a.m. He said it would start again today at 8 p.m. and last until 6 a.m. Thursday.

Percy Pinkney, a Negro who is assistant director of Youth for Service, an organization for juveniles, estimated that be-

tween 600 and 700 persons were involved in the Hunters Point trouble, most of them between 13 and 30 years old. Pinkney said almost all lived in the neighborhood.

Very few, he said, were not members of the Hunters Point community.

Wild and exaggerated rumors spread all through the area. Austin Scott, an Associated Press reporter, heard one man tell another, "We overturned 60 police cars." The reporter also heard another may say, "They shot 13 kids down."

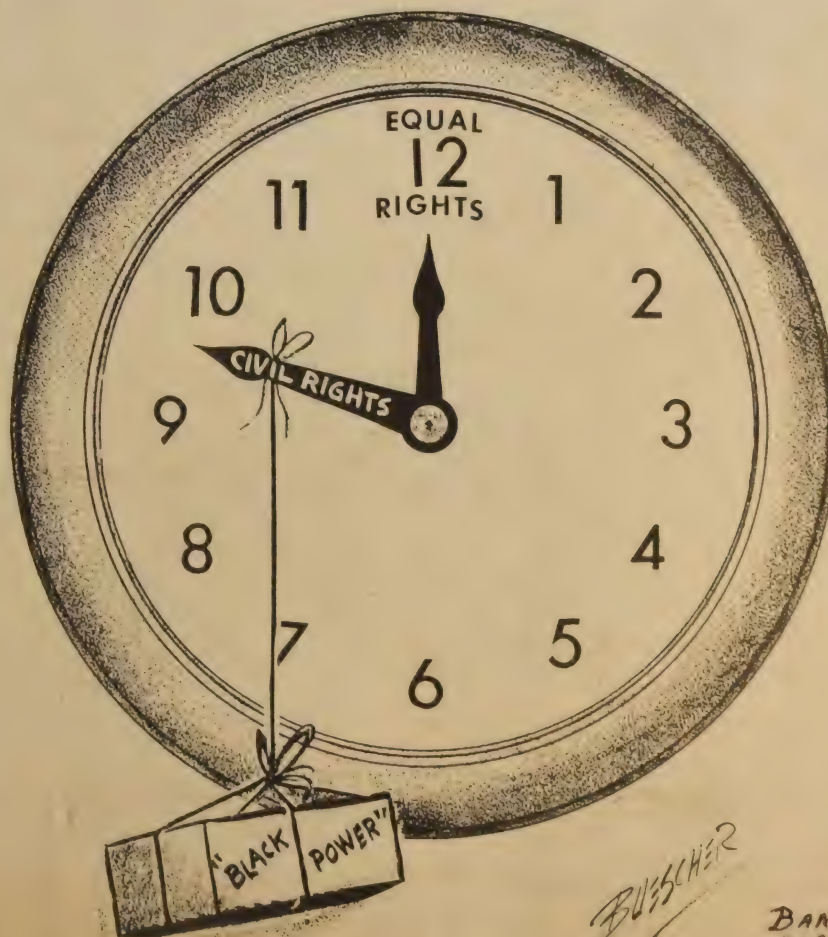
As the rioting spread, a grocery in the Fillmore district was

looted before police barricaded areas there. Fillmore, in the northwestern part of San Francisco, has traditionally been the home of the city's Negroes.

Police called in off-duty officers and told them to shoot to kill if threatened. They were instructed to arrest any person who disobeyed the curfew after one warning.

Mayor Shelley suspended the policeman who fired the fatal shot pending an investigation. He said it was established the car was stolen and told newsmen "We will not have one law for blacks and one law for whites."

CLOCK STOPPER



BANNER
9-22-1966

Guard Given "Shoot To Kill" Orders To Control Rioters

DAILY
BANNER
9-29-66

By JACK SCHREIBMAN
and
AUSTIN SCOTT

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Negro rioters and snipers broke out of control again Wednesday in sweltering San Francisco but were put down quickly by National Guardsmen with "shoot-to-kill" orders.

As the temperature soared to 95 degrees, 1,200 guardsmen joined the patrol of Negro district streets with policemen. Another 1,300 stood by in the city and still another 2,000 were posted in suburban areas.

Lt. Col. Harland Smith, their commander, told the guardsmen: "If you are attacked or fired upon, shoot to kill. Don't fire over anybody's head." About 75 per cent of his heavily armed men had helped put down racial rioting a year ago in the Los Angeles Watts area.

They immediately moved against tense knots of young Negroes in the streets. "All right, this is it — move. Now!" they ordered.

Mayor John F. Shelley and Gov. Edmund G. Brown declared a state of emergency and imposed a curfew Tuesday when the first rioting followed the killing of a Negro youth by a white policeman. The patrolman, Alvin Johnson, said the youth, Matthew Johnson, 16, fled from a stolen car and refused to halt despite warning shots.

Police controlled the first rioting after guardsmen moved into the city armories and then called for help Wednesday as gun-sniping, rioting, arson, lootings, beatings and brick throwing continued in the Hunters Point-Bayview area in the city's southeast corner and in the Fillmore district, five miles to the northwest.

Police said 42 persons were injured Wednesday, including three policemen, although there has been no deaths.

More than 80 persons were arrested and many stores, in-

cluding several selling liquor, were looted.

Sniping was sporadic and "almost continuous" although no policeman was hit by a bullet.

More than 20 police cars, two California highway patrol cars, eight Fire Department vehicles and two buses were damaged.

As guardsmen sealed off the

Negro districts, forcing everyone from the streets, police patrols concentrated on nearby areas against hit-and-run attacks by Negro youths in cars.

Without hesitation, tough guardsmen halted cars at bayonet point, yanked out the occupants and shook down the cars for looted goods.



HIGH COURT DIVISION IS INCREASING BALTIMORE SUN, SUN Gap Between Liberal, Conservative Wings Reported Wider 10-9-66

Washington, Oct. 8 (AP)—The gap between the liberal and conservative wings of the Supreme Court widened during the tribunal's last term, the American Jewish Congress said today.

But it said liberal justices still were clearly in the majority, their position solidified by the voting record of Abe Fortas, freshman justice.

The findings were in the tenth annual summary and analysis of the high court's civil rights and civil liberties decisions issued by the organization. Founded in 1918 by Justice Louis Brandeis and Rabbi Stephen Wise, it describes its objectives as strengthening Jewish life and advancing human rights.

80 Per Cent Figure

Under review were 45 civil rights and civil liberties decisions handed down during the 1965-1966 term which ended in June. In 36 cases, the report said, the rulings were favorable to the individual invoking his constitutional rights.

This 80 per cent figure the Jewish Congress said, was in line with the two preceding terms.

But, the report said, in those terms "there has been a trend toward the blurring of demarcation between the liberal and conservative wings of the court." It added that last term the gap "opened somewhat" though it "is still narrow compared with earlier years."

Four of eleven civil rights cases were decided with split decisions, the report said, and in a fifth, four justices disagreed with the result although they did not dissent formally.

"The sharpening of the division within the court is also seen," the report said, "in the increase this year in the number of 5 to 4 votes that adhered closely to liberal-conservative lines."

In the 1963-1964 term there were five 5-4 decisions, three of them in the liberal-conservative pattern, the congress said. In the 1964-1965 term it found three 5-4 votes, only one of them in the pattern. But in the past year, it found seven cases decided 5 to 4, five of them in the pattern.

Since the school desegregation decision of 1954, the report said, there had been "a consistent pattern of unanimity or near unanimity" in civil rights cases.

Local Group Is Widening Area Open-Housing Drive

BALT. SUN. SUN

OCT. 9, 1966

A local group attacking segregated suburban housing last week took a "second step" toward encompassing the entire metropolitan area in its program.

At a meeting Friday, Metropolitan Baltimore Fair Housing — more a grass-roots than a grass-roots organization — established strategy to push for open housing in the northern area of Baltimore city and county.

Began Last March

Joseph V. Martin, chairman of the group which drew an audience of 200 to its Friday night meeting, said the open-housing drive, a composite campaign by four civil rights groups, began last March in the western part of the city and county.

The house-owners' effort is "aimed at opening the entire metropolitan area to Negroes as well as whites," he said in a speech at the strategy meeting.

He explained that the group employs a "unified approach" and "has based its methods on those used successfully in other areas" such as Washington and Philadelphia.

Obstacles Cited

Four obstacles confront open-housing workers, Mr. Martin said. He cited apathy, "fear of the stereotype of the Negro," blockbusters' campaigns to convince white homeowners to sell in a hurry, and the "tacit assumption by some white people that all white people don't want a Negro in the community."

The Fair Housing group's program involves setting up neighborhood committees. These, Mr. Martin said, keep track of forthcoming house sales, propose non-discriminatory selling in letters and personal meetings, and keep watch for outbreaks of neighborhood fear.

If a house-owner agrees to non-discriminatory selling, the Fair Housing organization makes a file of details about the house and

makes its listings available to members of minority groups. "We do not list houses for sale to Negroes only," Mr. Martin stated.

4 Houses Made Available

He said after the meeting that the first campaign in West Baltimore city and county made four houses available to Negroes. However, no Negroes bought them, he commented.

The chairman noted that summer and a difficult housing market interfered with the program, but he said the campaign should include the entire metropolitan area within a year.

At the Friday night meeting, four neighborhood committees were established. These cover the Ruxton-Roland Park area, the Govens-Northwood neighborhood, the Loch Raven-Stoneleigh section, and the Dulany Valley area.

Divided Into 6 Parts

The Fair Housing group's map, which divides the metropolitan Baltimore area into six segments, set off the northern section by Hillen road, Loch Raven boulevard and Cromwell Bridge road on the east; University parkway and Thirty-third street on the south; and Falls road and Green-spring avenue above Old Court road on the west. The map shows no northern boundary.

The Fair Housing organization was begun by the Baltimore County League for Human Rights, Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc., Contemporary Trends, and the West Baltimore Interfaith Interracial Council.

New Dispute Between Two Rights Leaders

DAILY BANNER 11-23-66
By STANLEY JOHNSON

NEW YORK (AP) — James H. Meredith says Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP has banned him from speaking at a "Mississippi Day" rally in Columbus, Ohio, Friday.

"It's intolerable," said Meredith, first Negro known to have attended the University of Mississippi, in an interview Monday night. "I just can't imagine it. I've spoken all over the country to every kind of group."

Wilkins said only: "I have no comment on anything Mr. Meredith has to say."

The new dispute between Wilkins and Meredith indicated that the united front they put up after Meredith was shot near Hernando, Miss., last June 6 while taking part in the "march against fear," had collapsed.

Although details have not been made public, it is known that the two differ on tactics civil rights fighters should follow.

Meredith charged that Wilkins, for the past 3½ years, has harassed him in efforts to speak. He claimed that Wilkins had, for example, set up telephone committees to "call people and tell them not to come" whenever Meredith had a speech scheduled.

Meredith, now a student at Columbia Law School, got word of the cancellation just before he learned that his Mississippi assailant, Aubrey James Norvell, had pleaded guilty and been sentenced to five years in prison with three years suspended.

He said the verdict showed the white Southern sheriff and prosecutor meant what they said when they promised him they "meant business" and property would push the prosecution.

In concluding his opinion, Black declared again:

"The United States Constitution does not forbid a state to control the use of its own property for its own lawful non-discriminatory purpose."

Black said the Florida case involved a trespass which can be prosecuted "regardless of the fact that it was this means of protesting segregation of establishments" covered by the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Black went on to say there was no merit to the argument by counsel for the 32 Negroes that they had a constitutional right to stay on the jail property over the jail custodian's objections, because this area chosen for a peaceful demonstration was not only reasonable but particularly appropriate.

"Such an argument," said Black, "has as its major articulated promise the assump-

Meredith Stresses Biggest Roadblock

On Freedom's Road

DAILY BANNER 11-26-66
COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) —

James H. Meredith has criticized Negroes who become successful and "lose all contact with those they leave behind."

"Other races and nationalities have overcome obstacles because they have stuck together," Meredith said Friday night. "An inability to communicate with one another is one of the biggest roadblocks 'in our struggle for freedom,' he added.

Meredith, first Negro knowingly admitted to the University of Mississippi, told 250 persons at a Freedom Fund dinner of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that "a Negro who becomes affluent forgets what it was like when he was poor."

"He moves out of his old neighborhood and loses all contact," he said.

Meredith's appearance before the local NAACP had been ordered canceled by the organization's national executive secretary, Roy Wilkins.

APARTMENT'S RENT IS HELD BY ATTORNEY

BALT. SUN. 11-1-66
Money Put In Escrow
As Judge Deplores
Home's Disrepair

By DANIEL DROSDOFF

People's Court Judge Henry L. Rogers ordered \$102 in rent held in escrow yesterday and gave the landlord a week to make repairs.

It was the third such action of the year in rent court, which in years past issued eviction notices almost automatically regardless of the condition of a building.

Judge Rogers ordered the rent to be held by Fred E. Weisgal, an attorney representing the tenant, Mrs. Rosie Perry of the 2000 block North Pulaski street.

Arab Homes Better

Before making his decision, the judge said, "I've seen houses in Arab villages that were in better condition than the one I visited last week."

Last Tuesday Judge Rogers made a personal inspection of Mrs. Perry's second-floor apartment.

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States C For Dem

WASHINGTON (AP)

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"Nothing in the Constitution of the United States prevents Florida from even-handed enforcement of its general trespass statute against those refusing to obey a sheriff's order to remove themselves from what amounted to the curtilage (yard) of the jail house."

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Of Bounds Court Says

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...Housing group's map.
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Negroes only. Mr. Martin
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speaking at a Mississippi
rally in Columbus, Ohio, Friday.
"It's intolerable," said Mer-
edith, first Negro known to have
attended the University of Mis-
sissippi, in an interview Monday
night. "I just can't imagine it.
I've spoken all over the country
to every kind of group."
Wilkins said only: "I have no
comment on anything Mr. Mer-
edith has to say."
The new dispute between
Wilkins and Meredith indicated
that the united front they put up
after Meredith was shot near
Hernando, Miss., last June 6
while taking part in the "march
against fear," had collapsed.
Although details have not
been made public, it is known
that the two differ on tactics
civil rights fighters should fol-
low.

Meredith charged that Wilk-



States Can Be Out Of Bounds For Demonstrators, Court Says

BANNER 11-15-66

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court has ruled that states can declare their properties out of bounds for civil rights demonstrators.

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"The state, no less than a private owner of property, has

power to preserve the property under its control for the use to which it is lawfully dedicated."

In concluding his opinion, Black declared again:

"The United States Constitution does not forbid a state to control the use of its own property for its own lawful non-discriminatory purpose."

Black said the Florida case involved a trespass which can be prosecuted "regardless of the fact that it was this means of protesting segregation of establishments" covered by the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Black went on to say there was no merit to the argument by counsel for the 32 Negroes that they had a constitutional right to stay on the jail property over the jail custodian's objections, because this area chosen for a peaceful demonstration was not only reasonable but particularly appropriate.

"Such an argument," said Black, "has as its major unarticulated promise the assump-

tion that people who want to propagandize protests for views have a constitutional right to do so whenever and however and wherever they please."

Black then said this concept had to be rejected in the Florida case.

Douglas in dissenting said that today's decision gives the custodian of public property, or local police, "the awesome power to decide whose ideas may be expressed and who shall be denied a place to air their claims and petition their government."

Money Put In Escrow As Judge Deplores Home's Disrepair

By DANIEL DROSDOFF

People's Court Judge Henry L. Rogers ordered \$102 in rent held in escrow yesterday and gave the landlord a week to make repairs. It was the third such action of the year in rent court, which in years past issued eviction notices almost automatically regardless of the condition of a building.

Judge Rogers ordered the rent to be held by Fred E. Weisgal, an attorney representing the tenant, Mrs. Rosie Perry of the 2000 block North Pulaski street.

Arab Homes Better

Before making his decision, the judge said, "I've seen houses in Arab villages that were in better condition than the one I visited last week."

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Nazi Leader Is College Speaker

11-29-66
DAILY BANNER

WESTMINSTER, Md. (AP)—The leader of the American Nazi Party, invited by students to speak at Western Maryland College, says "the last vestige of freedom is at the colleges and universities."

Norman Lincoln Rockwell told about 800 students and faculty members Monday that his organization is growing despite attempts at suppression, with some converts coming from college audiences following his speeches.

Rockwell's appearance at Western Maryland had been opposed by Maryland departments of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Jewish War Veterans.

The administration of the Methodist-affiliated college also advised against his appearance, but after an emergency session last week decided not to block the speech in the interest of academic freedom.

The Student Government Association had invited Rockwell to acquaint students with a form of extremism, "so they'll know what they're against."

An administration spokesman said the invitation was viewed as a sincere desire to learn rather than an attempt at sensationalism.

When Rockwell arrived at Alumni Hall, about 25 pickets marched in a light rain. The protesters, including students and faculty members, carried placards reading: "No Nazi Bigotry", "Nazis Are Un-American" and "Remember Auschwitz," referring to the Nazi concentration camp of World War II.

Rockwell, accompanied by four men in dark suits who sat in the first two rows, made his usual speech.

He said the Communist Party was backed by "an international group of Jews," and was using "the Negro as a tool" to set itself up in the United States.

Rockwell also attacked the news media, which he said was largely controlled by the Jews, and contended adverse publicity had prejudiced students against him.

Arsonist's Attempts Are Unsuccessful

DAILY BANNER

12-23-66

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The homes of the mayor and other civic leaders of Hartford have been the targets of arsonists the past two months. The latest attack occurred Wednesday night.

Mayor George B. Kinsella says the incidents can be related to the city's experimental program to bus Negro and Puerto Rican children from the city to suburban schools.

Other targets have been the homes of the police captain in charge of the detective bureau, the publisher of The Hartford Times, the city manager, as well as two schools, the Urban League office and the house where Harriet Beecher Stowe—author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—once lived.

The arsonist's tactics are simple and unsuccessful so far.

A wad of burning newspapers weighted with a stone crashes through a window or lands on a porch, a car speeds off into the night.

In almost every case, the papers burned out without setting anything afire.

The home of Hartford Times Publisher Kenneth A. Burke presumably was singled out because of the newspaper's editorial support of the busing program.

Under the program, about 270 inner-city youngsters, most of them Negroes and Puerto Ricans, attend schools in predominantly white suburbs. The program was approved by the board of education in each town and is scheduled to run for two years. It began in September.

DAILY BANNER Letter To The Editor 1-13-67

To the Editor:

A year or two ago there was an active Branch of the NAACP in Dorchester County. This Branch was very effective in working with the Community and County Leaders in an effort to create understanding and better relations between the Races for the good of the total community and county. The Dorchester County Branch was a strong point of contact between the races and much good is now being enjoyed as a result of the achievements of the Public Officials and the NAACP.

I wonder why this important Branch has become inactive. Is it because some of the Branch and Community leaders are no longer in your County? Is it because, both the White and Negro Citizens of Dorchester County are satisfied with the progress made and no longer need a point of contact? I can not believe that this is true and I am convinced that there is great need for an active Branch there to continue the work already begun. Are there no community leaders left that can motivate the Citizens of Dorchester County? Are the Negro Citizens afraid of intimidations and reprisals? Are the Negro Citizens so satisfied with existing conditions that they are no longer willing to unite and work to achieve the rights and privileges they desire and complain about not having? I do not believe this could ever be the real truth. Mr. Editor, has the Negro been divided against himself and made inactive in Dorchester County as a result of personality conflicts?

Whatever the reason for the inactive state of the NAACP in Dorchester County, it would be wise if both the White and Negro Citizens would seek to get it back in action for the good of all. The NAACP needs both Negro and White in her membership to carry on the job and the work that benefits the total community. When Community leaders tell me that there are not enough interested Negro Citizens in Dorchester County to have an active and effective Branch, I find it hard to believe. Mr. Editor is this true?

You ask, why am I so interested in Dorchester County? Well, I am a Native Son that still loves his County and have Faith in the Citizens and Community leadership. Too, I am Co-Ordinator of NAACP Branches in Dorchester, Caroline and Queen Anne County with the responsibility of organizing and re-

organizing individual Branches and bringing all the Branches on the shore together for a more effective program. I am therefore, interested and determined to see NAACP program continued in Dorchester, and the County can not afford to be without the Branch.

As I will be working in Dorchester County I am hopeful that the youth and young adults also, will organize into an active chapter. I am certain that our youth and young people will not let the good work be discontinued. I am equally certain that the Peace loving White Citizen as well as the Negro Citizen, will let the NAACP be effective again by supporting it in every way. I am certain that many of you still remember the confusion caused by some of the other groups and organizations; and yet much good came out of the confusion. However, it is better to work together through the Peaceful efforts of the NAACP when there is no crisis and confusion, in order that right relations will abide always.

Thank you Mr. Editor for your time and I appreciate your printing this. I thank you Mr. and Mrs. Citizen of Dorchester County for reading this letter, to the Editor, and for the job you will do in making the Dorchester County Branch the most effective and in making Dorchester County the most progressive County on the Shore. I am thankful for the many youth and youth people that I know are ready to join and go to work today. May, I hear from all interested persons.

Rev. John Ringgold
Co-Ordinator of NAACP
Branches
Queenstown, Md.

DAILY BANNER 4-20-67 Negro Pastor Has Advice For King

CHICAGO (AP)—Civil rights marchers should troop out to West Side slum areas with rakes, brooms and grass seed instead of marching through all-white suburbs with Dr. Martin Luther King, says a Negro pastor.

The Rev. Henry Mitchell, minister of the North Star Missionary Baptist Church, made the comment at a news conference Wednesday at which he also suggested that King "get the hell out of here."

The minister, whose church is in a West Side slum area one block from an apartment King uses as a Chicago operations base, said marches led by King and his associates in white neighborhoods last summer "created hate."

Progress In Cambridge During Last Four Years Cited By Associated Press

DAILY BANNER MARCH 17, 1967

By TOM STUCKEY
Associated Press Writer
CAMBRIDGE (AP) — Ask about racial demonstrations in Cambridge these days and you're likely to hear, instead, about the gleaming new public housing development.

Residents of this town of 13,000 — catapulted into the national spotlight in 1963 when it was the focal point of racial unrest — would rather talk about new industry than the nightly marches on the courthouse;

would rather tell about new business at the seaport than the National Guard occupation.

City leaders were dismayed, and in some cases bitter, about the attention Cambridge drew when it was torn apart by months of demonstrations. More than three years later, they still are working hard to refurbish the city's image and rebuild the economy.

Favorite Word

Progress is a favorite word

in this pre-Revolutionary War community on the banks of the broad Choptank River, and there has undoubtedly been progress.

Unemployment has dropped drastically, from a high of more than 20 per cent to about 9 per cent. There are more jobs with higher wages, an urban renewal project is to be started soon and a 150-unit housing project is completed and fully occupied.

Many leaders in Cambridge,

both white and Negro, believe the progress is more than statistical; that it has filtered down to benefit most of the city, particularly those residents who needed help most.

Among those who believe that real progress has been made is Fred Jackson, a Negro who is pupil personnel representative for the Dorchester County school system.

During the summer of 1963, Jackson, now 36, was a leader

in the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee and its drive for school desegregation, equal job opportunities and open public accommodations.

He was a familiar figure, marching almost nightly through the dimly lit streets at the head of a column of singing demonstrators or appealing for peace as civil rights advocates and national guardsmen faced each other over a glistening row of bayonets.

"If you look at the entire

county today, it doesn't even seem like the same place as 1963," Jackson said.

"I wouldn't sit here and tell you our racial problem is solved because it isn't. Things still aren't what they should be, but they are so much better than three years ago.

"Economically it has improved tremendously, although there is still a great distance to go."

Lack Of Jobs

A lack of job opportunities was the most often heard complaint from demonstrators during the troubled months of 1962 and 1963, and leaders of both races agree that the improved economic climate has improved the racial situation.

At the height of the conflict, unemployment hovered near the 22 per cent level, and Negroes, many of them lacking skills and training, were hardest hit.

The jobless total has been on a steady decline and was down to 9.6 per cent of the labor force at the end of 1966.

Charles Cornish, the only Negro member of the City Council and currently its president, believes there has been a significant improvement in living conditions in the Second Ward, where most Cambridge Negroes live.

(Continued On Page Eight)

Progress In Cambridge Cited

(Continued From Page One)

To prove his point, he cites statistics compiled by the city showing an upsurge in building — and in improvements to existing buildings — in the Second Ward since the demonstrations ended.

"If you give people jobs so they can earn a decent living, then they have pride," he said. "They want to have better things and live in better surroundings.

"We still have a long way to go in jobs and in education, but we've already come a long way since 1963."

Places of public accommodations are covered both by state and federal laws, and there are no problems in this area. However, the only "public" swimming pool was sold to a private owner recently after a court ruled the previous owner, the volunteer fire company, could not keep out Negroes.

School System

There are still complaints, also, about the school system. Under a freedom-of-choice plan, a sizable number of Negro students attend formerly all-white schools.

The enrollment at Mace's Lane High School and St. Clair Elementary School is still 100 per cent Negro, however, and there appears to be no real move to make Mace's Lane into a vocational school, a prime goal of demonstrators in 1963.

Nevertheless, both Jackson and Cornish say there is a big over-all improvement in the racial climate, and both give much credit to the brighter economic picture.

The economic revival of Cambridge actually started before it became a national symbol for racial unrest.

For almost 200 years, the city had thrived mainly on the bounty of the sea and the soil. Oysters, crabs and vegetables formed the economic base.

Like the rest of Maryland's Eastern Shore, the town was largely isolated by the Chesapeake Bay from the industrialized and rapidly-growing Baltimore and Washington area.

But in 1952, the first cars rolled across the Chesapeake Bay Bridge from Annapolis to Kent Island, 32 road miles north of Cambridge, and the historical isolation was ended.

By that time, the town was hurting economically from a

steady decline in the seafood and agricultural industries. The problem became acute in 1957 when employment was cut from 1,800 to 300 at a large food-packing company.

Drive Launched

An economic development committee of the Cambridge-Dorchester County Chamber of Commerce launched a drive to attract industry. The first step was to pay a research firm \$15,000 for a study of what kinds of industry the town could best serve.

With the report in hand, the committee contacted, through letters, telephone calls and personal visits, about 5,000 firms to urge them to consider Cambridge if they were planning to build new plants.

The Woods Industrial Park was developed near town in a one-time soybean field, and the Dorchester Industrial Development Corp. was formed to help interested companies locate.

The campaign began to pay off and by the early 1960s, some small companies had moved into the area. Business leaders, pleased with the results, made plans to push ahead with the development program.

Then came the racial conflagration.

It began with sit-ins at segregated restaurants, but broadened into a general protest against generations of discrimination, both real and imagined.

Led by Gloria Richardson, a slender, intense young Negro woman whose roots were deep in the soil of Cambridge and the Eastern Shore, Negroes organized to fight for a long list of demands in education, recreation, employment and public accommodations.

White resistance quickly formed, and violence followed.

Guard Called

City and state police found themselves unable to keep order, and the Maryland National Guard was called in during the summer of 1963 for an occupation that lasted into 1964.

For a moment, Cambridge took over racial headlines. Words and pictures of the violence filled the nation's newspapers, magazines and television screens.

The economic rebirth was an inevitable victim.

"We felt we had things really moving, but the trouble just brought everything to a standstill," says Herman Stevens, general manager of the Cambridge Daily Banner and a leader in the movement to build the city's economy.

"It looked as if everything we had worked so hard for was ruined."

Peace gradually returned through the fall and winter months of 1963 and 1964. Some of the Negro leaders, Mrs. Richardson among them, left town. Others, including Jackson stayed, but decided more demonstrations would do no good.

As Cambridge moved back towards normalcy, business leaders renewed their drive to build the economy. They met with considerable success.

Good Climate

It seems likely that the racial conflict, while it halted progress for a time, also created a climate more receptive to economic change.

"A lot of people here realized that they could not live in their own little shells any longer," said Murray Scher, vice president of Rob Roy Inc., a firm which has been making boys' wear in Cambridge for two decades.

Certainly Cambridge, which shared the traditional Eastern Shore reluctance to change, came out of the trouble ready to try new ideas.

A glance at the wide range of federal programs now in operation in the city shows this.

About 250 white and Negro children attend pre-school clas-

ses in three locations in Cambridge and Dorchester County. School children have available remedial reading classes, free clothing, free dental care and free eye care for those who can't pay.

A Neighborhood Youth Corps is helping high school dropouts learn skills.

Adults are being taught in literacy classes at two schools, are learning new trades in courses financed under the Federal Manpower Development Training Act.

Brisk Business

Business is brisk at the small industrial park and a deepwater port, in operation for about three years, has given a boost to the economy.

The port, completed with state help, can handle ships with a 25-foot draft at a pier 550 feet long. So far it is used almost exclusively to bring in tuna for the Maryland Tuna Corp. packing plant and frozen fish from Iceland for packaging at the Coldwater Seafoods Corp. plant at nearby Nanticoke.

With the industrial climate healthy, business leaders are now concentrating more on downtown Cambridge, a small, crowded business district which is, in design, a hodgepode of styles spanning two centuries.

The first step is an urban renewal project, which will level two blocks near Race Street, the main shopping thoroughfare, to permit construction of a new street, badly-needed new parking space and new shops.

Also in the works is a refurbishing of the entire business district along the lines of a study done at the Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and the Public Administration. This study proposed a "Bay Country Look," an architectural style drawing from several periods of Cambridge history and featuring covered sidewalks.

Optimism runs high in Cambridge. Most residents believe the economic problems are being solved, and hope the same is true about racial problems.

Report Praises Cambridge

DAILY BANNER 4-13-67

BALTIMORE (AP) — The Interracial Commission has issued a glowing progress report on a growing progress report on Cambridge, Md., the Eastern Shore community which was the scene of racial strife in 1963.

However, George T. James, commission director, admitted under questioning from commission members that some problems still exist in Cambridge.

The report, presented Wednesday, pointed out that improvements have been made in five areas that were major sources of trouble in 1963. They were:

—Unemployment has been cut drastically by an influx of new industry.

—A \$2 million federal public housing project has provided housing for 150 low-income families — virtually all Negroes.

—Negroes have been accepted as members by the Cambridge local of the longshoremen's union since a National Labor Relations Board ruling in 1965.

—A federal anti-poverty program formed in 1965 continues to reap results.

—A federally-sponsored Neighbor Youth Corps has been providing job training for high school dropouts and other unemployed youths since its formation in 1965.

The report said that the only serious remaining need is for a recreational center for Negro

youths, who it said presently have no place to go in the city.

James said that the city's only public swimming pool may still be a problem. He explained that its former owners, who closed the pool rather than integrate it, have sold it to the city police chief but it is not known whether he will reopen it on an integrated basis.

Arson Termed Cause Of Fire At School

DAILY BANNER
JULY 24, 1967

A second fire at the Pine St., Elementary School has been termed by the state fire marshal as a case of arson. The previous fire several weeks ago was also described as having been set.

At about the same time Sunday morning — 4:40 a.m. — an

alarm was sounded for a fire at a store on Phillips St., reportedly operated by Malcolm Anderson. The tank truck from Lloyds, which had been standing by along with the Church Creek Fire Co., during the school fire, was dispatched to Phillips St.

According to Fire Chief Charles Dodson, gasoline had been poured over a crate on the side of the store. No damage was done to the building itself.

At the Pine St., school fire, to which all of the Rescue Fire Co., vehicles had responded, considerable damage was done to the building. The six-room school, includes four first grades on the ground floor, one in the basement, and one special class. School Supt. James G. Busick said fire damage to the school was heavy, although he made no estimate of the loss.

The earlier fire at the school did slight damage to the rear of the building. It was discovered before it made any headway.

Chief Dodson said when he neared the scene, he could see flames and put in a call for the Church Creek and Lloyds Fire Companies to come and stand by.

Last week the Elks' Home on Pine St., almost directly across from the school, suffered heavy damage in an early morning fire. However both the fire chief and the state fire marshal said the cause of the fire was accidental.

At least five buildings operated by white businessmen in the Second Ward, have experienced fires this summer. Fire officials say they suspect all of the fires have been purposely set.

State's Attorney William B. Yates, Jr., has offered a \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone involved in the fires.

One Negro teen-ager was arrested by Cambridge City Police on June 29, 1967 and was charged with turning in a false fire alarm. A hearing has been set for this week. The youth is Dwight Cromwell, of Cross St.

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- American Patriotism
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California Legislature Inves

5-3-67 DAILY BANNER

By JERRY RANKIN

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — A stunned California Legislature surveyed its security precautions today while Negroes who burst into the Capitol bearing a variety of loaded guns at noontime Tuesday were summoned to court.

Twenty-six youths aged 17 to 25 were arrested by city police with drawn revolvers and hauled to the police station in a paddy wagon shortly after they left the Capitol agog Tuesday.

Today's Chuckle

A fool and his money are soon parted. The rest of us wait until income tax time.

They were accused of possessing two illegal sawed-off shotguns, brandishing weapons in a threatening manner, disrupting the Legislature in session and carrying a fully loaded weapon in a car.

Support Increases

At the Capitol today, support mounted among amazed and disgruntled lawmakers for tightening security and imposing more severe penalties on those who disrupt an Assembly or Senate session.

It was a noon-hour session of the assembly that a dozen of the armed youths — members of the "Black Panther Party" — succeeded in penetrating briefly before they were ushered out and several of the loaded rifles,

pistols and shotguns taken away by two state policemen in a mild struggle.

No guns were fired at any time, and the armed men took care while in the Capitol not to overtly threaten anyone with the guns. They remained silent except for a spokesman, Bobby Seale, 25, of Oakland. He said they appeared to defend their constitutional right to bear arms, criticized "racist Oakland police" and opposed a bill outlawing the carrying of loaded weapons in public.

Reaction Differs

No one could remember anything like it happening before.

Reaction ranged from simple amazement to anger. A Democratic Negro assemblyman

from the Angeles, erred a m gro rights action wa senseless. white car

Jim Ro geants-at-swinging Assembly away, sa wave of ti shoved us

He was by some mob of a members sion cam The ma armed m of the cl

It was announced today by Edward Walter, president of the Dorchester Community Development Corporation, that representatives from the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington will evaluate the activities of the local Community Action Agency, May 9 through 11.

These evaluations are being conducted on all community Action Agencies to determine the effectiveness of programs sponsored by the agencies and how these programs are being received by the residents.

Individuals who would like to meet the OEO representatives may do so by calling the local office for an appointment.

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Three Dead In Detroit

By GENE SCHROEDER

DETROIT (AP) — Mayor Jerome Cavanagh toured Detroit's ravaged West Side today, then declared that a day and a night of wild Negro riots, which left three dead, hundreds injured and turned much of the city into a \$100 million wasteland, had been "contained."

"But the looting and arson continues," said the mayor, "and I am concerned about what seems to be a carnival atmosphere."

Cavanagh commented after touring the hardest hit sections of the near West Side and Northwest Side along with Gov. George Romney.

They rode in an armored personnel carrier of the Michigan National Guard and were accompanied by heavily armed police and guardsmen. There was sporadic sniper fire as they rode but none appeared directed at their armored cavalcade.

As the mayor and governor toured, fires still raged out of control in widely separated areas, but streets were deserted save for bayonet armed guardsmen backed up by tanks and city and state police.

In the wake of 24 hours of terror and looting, many people apparently took the day off today and stayed out of the city. Movie houses, bars, liquor stores, service stations and many other businesses connected with leisure were ordered closed as rioting reached a peak Sunday night.

Many banks did not open. Schools were closed in much of the city. The two major universities—Wayne State and the University of Detroit—called off classes.

Cavanagh and Romney said they expected at least 8,000 guardmen in the city by early afternoon to join the 1,000 city, suburban and state police already here.

DETROIT — RIOTING NEGROES CHARGE THROUGH STREETS — Hundreds of Negroes charge down 12th Street

on Detroit's westside throwing stones and bottles at store fronts and looting them. Violence erupted this morning af-

ter police raided a blind-pig and continued through the day. (AP Wirephoto)

Negroes Adopt Antiwhite Resolutions At Conference

By AUSTIN SCOTT

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) — Black Power, for one year an unclear rallying cry shouted at civil rights rallies and scrawled on walls during riots, has taken on meaning distinctly opposed to present American society.

The first national conference on the once cloudy concept produced a string of resolutions Sunday that would, in effect, set up a black-oriented society distinctly antiwhite, anti-Christian and antidraft in tone.

With almost every faction of the Negro community represented at the start of the four-day meeting, it was clear at the final session Sunday that the militant separatists had won.

Separate Nation

One enthusiastically supported resolution called for "starting a national dialogue on the desirability of partitioning the United States into two sepa-

rate nations, one white and one black."

The nearly 1,000 delegates, many in Africa-derived clothes, cheered every proposal for black-oriented financial, educational, employment and law enforcement institutions, including paramilitary training for black youth.

Some termed it the start of "the black revolution."

A deep distrust of white society was evident as the delegates cheered through proposals to set up permanent contacts with African nations, independent, black-controlled political parties or voting blocs, and gear the products of Negro artists and professionals more closely to "the needs of black people."

Speakers who used the word "Negro" were shouted down.

"The Negro is a white man's creation," one man shouted.

Most of the dozens of resolutions put great stress on the troubled history of Negroes—the unwilling removal in chains from Africa, the systematic breaking up of Negro families

by white slaveowners, the segregation that once sanctioned wholesale lynchings and still exists in schools, housing and jobs.

Black Demands

They included:

—A demand that black athletes stay out of both the 1968 Olympic games in Mexico City and out of professional boxing until "Minister Muhammad Ali" —Cassius Clay—is returned his heavyweight title.

—A boycott of "every black church and all religious institutions that do not join the black revolution." Christianity was termed "a white religion that has taken the diamonds and minerals of the world in exchange for the Bible—a bad deal."

—A black militia to train black families in all aspects of self defense and racial survival, "and a school for black political organizers."

—A "black university," a "black national holiday," a refusal to accept birth control programs and a national antidraft movement. "Our position is hell no, we won't go," shouted one workshop chairman.

Consumer education programs, a nationwide "buy black" policy, and selective buying campaigns to force job upgrading in local communities were also adopted, along with plans for black credit unions and black bonds to finance small home and business loans.

The conference had earlier gone on record as supporting Negro violence as "the right of an oppressed people to revolt."

Cloudy
Partly cloudy, hot and humid
today, showers and scattered
thundershowers this afternoon
and tonight.

VOL. 70, NO. 20

THE DAILY BANNER

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER ON THE EASTERN SHORE - FOUNDED 1897

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1967

Ten Pages

10c Single Copy 42c Weekly By Carrier

Two Blocks Of Second Ward Burned During Night Of Intense Racial Riots

Guardsmen Move Into Area; White Policeman Shot

By JOHN WOODFIELD
Associated Press Writer

Trucks loaded with National Guardsmen rolled into Cambridge today in an attempt to quell looting and racial rioting that left two square blocks in flames and two persons wounded.

The Negro Second Ward was sealed off and policemen and firemen—backed up by two battalions of Guardsmen—ringed the perimeter of the area.

The violence, which included the wounding of H. Rapp Brown, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and a white policeman, followed a volatile speech to about 400 Negroes Monday night by Brown.

Looting Reported

At the height of the riot, about 1,000 Negroes looted and roamed the streets.

State and local officials had prepared earlier to enter the riot-torn area to arrest Brown on a charge of inciting to riot, but the increase in fire and violence caused a postponement of this plan.

Brown was slightly wounded in the forehead by a shotgun pellet and treated and released at a local hospital.

Hospitalized in satisfactory condition with shotgun pellet wounds of the face and hand was Russell Wroten, 26, the white policeman.

There was other shooting and a group of white youths escaped injury when the side of their compact car was riddled.

Firemen—including volunteers and fire units from Easton, 16 miles distant—at first refused to enter the ravaged Second Ward. They went in about 5 a.m.

The sound of sirens punctuated by continual explosions as the contents of burning buildings detonated. Known to be burning were a small motel, the Pine Street Elementary School and other structures including Zion A.M.E. Church on Schoolhouse Lane.

School Burned

The school was partially burned early last Sunday when a Negro grocery store also was the site of an arson attempt.

Negroes were seen on rooftops in the area but it was not determined whether they were armed.

State Police from all over Maryland were among those on the fiery perimeter, roughly circumscribed by the limits of the Negro Second Ward.

Cambridge was the scene of similar racial violence in the summer of 1963 when several persons were injured.

Accepts Challenge

Atty. Gen. Francis B. Burch, after pleading in vain with members of rescue fire companies to enter the Second Ward, finally accepted a profane challenge, donned a firefighter's coat and hard hat, climbed beside the driver of a hook and ladder truck, and moved into the area. He returned in 20 minutes.

The action came after two Negroes who were brought out of the area by two Negro policemen wept and pleaded with city police in vain to bring fire trucks into the area.

A Cambridge policeman kicked one newsmen, arrested another and selectively barred newsmen from the area. One television cameraman's hand camera was knocked to the ground.

Gov. Agnew arrived from Ocean City, Md. before dawn.

The governor immediately took a tour of the riot area and said he saw "Negro citizens standing on the corner dazed. They didn't understand what had happened."

"The Negro citizens in Cambridge have been victimized by a few rabble rousers," Agnew said.

Wants Prosecution

He said he had instructed Burch to take whatever action was necessary to make sure "these people are prosecuted."

Agnew said the surge of rioting seemed to be organized. "I wouldn't be at all surprised if this thing weren't organized from a central source," he said.

Brown told the Negro crowd from a parked-car platform earlier Monday night to "start talking about taking your community and control it."

"You've got to be proud to be black. You can't go around here calling yourself Negro."

"That's a name the hunky gave you."

"They give you five nigger cops but they can't whip nothing but black heads. How come they can't whip no hunkies?"

"It's time for Cambridge to explode, baby. Black folks built America and if America don't come around, we're going to burn America down."

"I don't know who burned the school down, but you should have burned it down long ago. Then you should have taken over the new elementary school on the other side of town."

"You better get yourselves some guns. The man is out to get you."

"The hunky press doesn't say anything about rebelling—they call it rioting. Conditions create rebellions—not people."

"We're Rebelling"

"We're not rioting—we're rebelling. That's what's going on."

Brown's appearance had been advertised days in advance by crude, handwritten posters displayed on utility poles and store windows of this Eastern Shore community of 13,000.

The only swimming pool in Cambridge—the center of much racial discontent in the past—had recently been reopened on an integrated basis. It was a move which many hoped would soothe racial discontent.

The new rioting seemed to differ from the comparatively orderly demonstrations of the summer of 1963, when Gloria Richardson, a slender Negro woman led Negroes in violence-punctuated demonstrations.



PLEADING FOR HELP — An unidentified Second Ward resident appeals to Attorney General Francis Burch (center) and State Police Captain Paul Randall to send fire-fighting equipment to the ward where fire swept a block on Pine St.



THREE MEN IN A HURRY — State's Attorney William B. Yates (left), Attorney General Francis Burch (center) and an aide hurry up the steps of the Cambridge Armory to confer with police and National Guard officials.

Loud Speaking Equipment Is Denied Segregationist

DAILY BANNER
JULY 25, 1967

Details Sought

An application by the National States Rights Party to use loud speaking equipment at a rally to be held August 5 in Spring Valley, was denied by the City Council last night.

The National States Rights Party is a segregationist group which is supporting George Wallace for President.

The letter to the Mayor and City Council was signed by Joseph Carroll, who identified himself as field director for the National States Rights Party. About ten days ago, Carroll appeared in Spring Valley and spoke for more than a half hour before the police took him into protective custody. No charges were filed at that time against Carroll.

In his request for loud speaking equipment, Carroll told the Mayor and City Council that he plans "a non-violent political rally" and needs loud speakers "to communicate with an audience of about 200 persons."

ACLU Gets Copy

Carroll's letter to the Cambridge officials noted that a copy has been sent to the American Civil Liberties Union.

The commissioners last night received a letter from Charles M. Davis, chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Committee, with reference to a five-year capital improvements program for Cambridge.

Davis pointed out that among the street improvements was a project for Mace's Lane.

"Several members of the committee have been contacted by interested citizens as to the existing safety hazards of Mace's Lane. We note that the superintendent of schools has brought this to your attention.

"We must agree that there is a serious pedestrian problem on this street. We recognize that curb, gutters and sidewalks are all vital improvements to all school areas of the city. However, the safety factor at Mace's Lane has prompted the committee to suggest to the Mayor and City Council that they give urgent consideration to the correction of this situation at Mace's Lane."

Davis was advised that this is already under consideration.

Davis also recommended the appointment of seven new members to the Citizens' Advisory Committee, "because of the illness and resignation of some of its members." Proposed are Leon Brown, Clayton Brooks, Philip Bradshaw, Russell Tyler, Leon Hurley, Mrs. Jean Cook and Milford Foxwell. The council approved all of the members.

In a letter from Dr. J. Walter Hastings, Jr., chairman of the Cambridge-Dorchester Committee for Higher Education, the mayor and council were advised that copies of a formal proposal for establishing a liberal arts college at Horn's Point has been received from a group known as Tidewater College.

Further details are being sought from the Tidewater College group, however, and Dr. Hastings said his committee's recommendation will be forthcoming as soon as the new information is received and has been studied.

City Engineer Robert Dodd was instructed to proceed with the erection of a fence around the Douglas St. Recreation Area, and also to proceed with the drainage on Truman St.

The City Planning Commission will meet this week to discuss the county commissioners' application to put up a county office building along the water front. The permit was received last week and has been referred to the Planning Commission.

On the recommendation of Jacob Frego, the city's urban renewal director, the council voted to accept three more options in the urban renewal area amounting to \$33,350. The properties are those of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Layton, Trustees of Lillie M. Trice, Anona J. Moore, Hopkins A. Moore, June

J. Fitzgerald, William Fitzgerald and Rosale J. Culpepper.

Bids Opened

Bids were opened for roads, curbs, sidewalks and sewer in the Rigby Development. Bidders were Norris Taylor, of Easton, \$35,486.54; Charles E. Brohawn & Bros., \$35,659.55, and Wicomico Construction Co., of Delmar, \$40,686.50. The engineer will review the bids before making the award to the low bidder.

Commissioner Robert Anderson spoke of the weeds that are growing in ditches. He suggested that prison help be brought in to clear the ditches out.

City Engineer Dodd said he had received word that the State Roads Commission is going to trim back the bushes at the intersection of Roslyn Ave and Sunburst Highway, and Cedar St., and Sunburst Highway.

It was reported that the firm of Norris Taylor Co., of Easton is negotiating the purchase of the James A. Slacum property on Commerce St.



READY TO ROLL — Dressed in a fireman's coat Maryland Attorney General Francis B.

Burch pleads with the driver of a fire engine to get his equipment rolling to the Second

Ward. Burch finally accompanied a fire-fighting crew to the fire scene.

Negro Quaker Says That "Violence Is Inevitable"

DAILY BANNER
JULY 26, 1967

By GEORGE W. CORNELL
AP Religion Writer
GREENSBORO, N.C. (AP)
A Negro Quaker, whose religion

historically has condemned violence and stressed peaceful reconciliation of conflicts, said today that "violence is inevitable in the revolution" to establish justice for Negro Americans.

Barrington Dunbar, a New York social worker and representative of the American Friends Service Committee to the recent Black Power conference in Newark, N.J., said the conference made clear that the present situation "demands militancy."

"It demands revolutionary tactics rather than accommodation to the system that has been brutal and violent so far as the Negro is concerned," he told delegates to a world conference of Quakers.

In his report, outlined to newsmen in advance, Dunbar also predicted that the recent chain of urban rioting would "continue all summer. You just can't control and direct a revolution in a straight line. People just don't behave that way."

Dunbar, a lean and articulate man, said that as a Quaker he opposes the violence and personally "could not participate" in such methods. But he said it serves a "useful purpose in alerting the American people" to the abject conditions of Negro lives.

"What is being done by snipers from the rooftops in Detroit is not more serious than what we're doing in Vietnam in the name of freedom and defending democracy," he said.

Dunbar's report came as 1,300 Quaker representatives from 38 nations reviewed means for unifying and strengthening the work of their movement, noted for its antiwar influence and humanitarian service.

Dunbar said he was "shocked and surprised at the anger" manifested at the Black Power conference. "Unless there's more willingness to share power with Negroes, our country is in for real trouble," he said.

He called for massive programs to correct the past damage done on a scale comparable to allied reconstruction efforts after World War II in devastated Germany, where Dunbar served at the time aiding former prisoners of war.

How Do Riots Start?

BANNER JULY 26, 1967

By JAMES MARLOW
AP News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — How do Negro riots start?

Republican party leaders suggest violence like that in Detroit may result from a conspiracy organized, planned and carried out on a national scale.

But the national government at this moment has no evidence of such a conspiracy, and it has had weeks to check. Nevertheless, Republicans called for a congressional investigation.

They accused President Johnson of failing to deal with the riot problem. But Monday night he sent U.S. troops into Detroit.

The riots in one city after another have pretty much followed a pattern. A Negro mob forms to denounce a certain police action. Some times the mob melts. But in other cases it suddenly goes berserk. It becomes, like any violent mob, mindless and plunges into destruction.

What Triggers Mob?

But what triggers the mob? Some individual or group of individuals, perhaps shouting something like, "Let's tear the place down." As one government official explained: "There's always a loudmouth to start something."

But what kind of individual would do the triggering? Without question it would be a criminal, either a person with a criminal record or one who is potentially criminal and suddenly found his chance to perform.

Anyone who has had enough dealings with criminals to understand the criminal mind knows a criminal's concern is not a choice between right and wrong but how to get away with what he wants to do.

Nothing provides as much safety as a mob for a man who wants to kill, loot or burn. In the midst of mob action he is practically anonymous, which makes it tough for the police to pin anything on him directly.

But are all the members of a mob criminals? Definitely, those who commit criminal acts are. Earlier this year the President's crime commission in its study of riots said:

Moral License

"They are a sort of moral license to the compulsively or habitually criminal members of the ghetto community to engage in their criminal activities and to ordinarily law-abiding citizens to gratify such submerged tendencies toward violence and theft as they may have."

New Jersey's Gov. Richard J. Hughes called the Newark riots a "criminal insurrection." And Monday night Detroit's Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh said the wreckage of his city was "an explosion of the completely lawless element."

In a special report to the nation Monday night, Johnson also called the conduct criminal.

And if anyone doubts this all he has to do is remember that some of these riots, which may have been triggered by the action of some individual policeman, went on night after night when the mobs found the police couldn't stop them.

The President's commission acknowledged that riots are complicated and that one way of explaining them is ghetto conditions. It recommended action to eliminate those conditions.

The commission listed racial discrimination, commercial exploitation, economic deprivation, and police misconduct as examples of what participants in earlier riots said they were protesting against.

Yet in the South, where Negroes were kept in an inferior condition longest, there have been no big riots this year. Perhaps those willing to riot there feared the police retaliation in the South would be swift and rigid.

It hardly seems an accident the rioting has been limited to Northern cities where there is division among the whites on police restraint and the concern for Negroes is the greatest. In other words, the North was a softer touch than the South.

At the same time despite the rioters' expressed hostility toward "Whitey," these Northern riots have not been racial in the sense that white neighborhoods were the first to be invaded and demolished, if at all.

In Newark, for example, the destruction was aimed mainly at the Negro areas, a condition which supports the belief the riots were criminally inspired.

And, further, in Detroit white thieves joined Negro looters without any reports that the Negroes turned on them. They were criminals together.

Editorials

Some Questions

Much of the blame for Monday night's violence is being laid at the doorstep of Maryland's governor, his staff, the attorney general's office and the Maryland National Guard. Representatives of all these agencies have been in contact with Negro groups in Cambridge for several weeks and presumably were on top of the situation. The trouble should have been stopped before it got started, but it was not. In addition, although state and local authorities were aware of the potential explosion, there seemed to be no organized chain of command as to who was really in charge when trouble broke.

Cambridge residents are wondering why law enforcement officers — clear up to Maryland Attorney General Francis Burch — were slow to move against a black racist. When a white racist spoke at Spring Valley two weeks ago, Attorney General Burch watched the proceedings from a courthouse window. As a group of Negroes began to gather in the vicinity of the bandstand where the speaker was haranguing the crowd, police quickly stepped in to take him into "protective custody."

Where were the same officials when H. Rap Brown, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, inflamed a group of Negroes on Pine St. Monday night? If the news reports can be taken at their face value, why did Mr. Burch and law enforcement agencies neglect to take Brown into "protective custody" as soon as the tenor of his talk became discernible. A warrant for Brown's arrest was secured later Monday night but apparently the black power advocate had shaken the dust of Cambridge from his feet by that time. The problem facing the community first is the restoration of law and order. Cambridge must be made secure so that all citizens can walk or ride the streets of their hometown with a reasonable degree of safety.

Cambridge area residents are growing used to hearing the fire siren blow in the middle of the night, wondering as they lie in bed where the arsonists have struck again. Merchants have had their places of business damaged. One school has been destroyed but the Board of Education is already working out plans to meet the problem. This means, of course, added expense for the taxpayers. The Second Ward's only motel — representing a solid venture by a Second Ward resident — has gone down the drain.

If American cities — New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cambridge — are to be polarized along black-white lines, this nation has not yet begun to imagine the struggle that lies ahead of us.



DETROIT, LOOTERS ON A SPREE — Looters went on a spree Monday, turning Twelfth

St., where the Detroit riots began, into a giant grab bag of snare drums, toasters, toys,

suits and soft drinks. There were no police or National

Guard troops in the area at the time. (AP Wirephoto.)

Violence Continues In Detroit

By DON MCKEE

DETROIT (AP) — National Guardsmen and police battled elusive snipers on Detroit's war-torn West Side today as this riot-ravaged city ended its third night of terror. The death toll mounted.

Sporadic rifle fire replaced the clatter of automatic weapons as calm returned with dawn.

The death toll stood at 33. At least 10 persons were killed during the night.

Injuries climbed to more than 1,000 with 269 hospitalized. City officials said property damage and business losses in the two days and three nights of Negro rebellion could reach \$1 billion, making it possibly the costliest riot in history.

New Fires

New fires set by arsonists and looters boosted the total to 1,139. Arrests mounted to 2,524 with bail as high as \$200,000 set for suspected snipers.

As bullets whined in the streets, the city faced another

problem: hundreds, perhaps thousands of refugees burned from homes or jobs.

Flash fires of racial upheaval leaped across the state with curfews and emergency conditions slapped on Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Flint and Pontiac where two were dead.

In Detroit, hours-long battles deafened a five-square-mile section where a routine police raid on a Negro night spot sparked the original rioting Sunday.

Machinegun bullets splattered through apartment house windows six blocks west of the John Lodge Expressway which bisects the city from north to south.

Four adults and a baby were wounded.

National Guardsmen manned the gun, spraying the building in a hunt for snipers. W.M. Morris, special officer with the Detroit Police Department, told The Associated Press.

Girl Found Dead

In the same area a 4-year-old girl was found dead of gunshot

wounds on the living room floor of her family's apartment. It could not be confirmed immediately whether it was the same building.

Firefights crept within two blocks of the gold-domed Fisher Building, a 20-story landmark that can be seen from downtown, three miles south. It houses one of the city's best restaurants and a theater where shows make pre Broadway.

Bullets cracked in streets lined by the broad plate glass windows of expensive shops that include Saks Fifth Avenue of New York.

Gunfire killed a woman guest at the Harlan House Motel, three blocks from the Fisher Building and the General Motors Building, headquarters of the world's largest manufacturing company.

She was Helen M. Hall, a guest from Oakdale, Conn. She was white.

Three Found Dead

Three Negro youths were found dead of gunshot wounds at the Algiers Motel 10 blocks north of the same area.

"It was blam! blam! blam!," reported Associated Press newsmen Whitey Sawyer from the floor of a telephone booth near the Harlan House shooting.

"We've got a helluva battle going here," said an AP newsmen in another West Side section.

The furious West Side fighting engaged only police and National Guardsmen against snipers.

Guard tanks, cannons poking from their slowly revolving turrets, rumbled through the streets. Soldiers, rifles pointed at rooftops, crouched in trucks and armored personnel carriers.

Men of the 101st and 82nd Airborne divisions, ordered into the city Monday night by President Johnson, stood guard over the East Side, about six miles from the heaviest gunfire.

It was ghostly quiet there and over the rest of the city where bars, taverns, movie houses and all places of entertainment have been closed and a curfew has been in force since Sunday.

Cyrus Vance, a special assistant in the Defense Department and Johnson's deputy at the scene, toured the embattled area with Lt. Gen. John Throckmorton, commander of the paratroopers, Gov. George Romney and Mayor Jerome Cavanagh.

Fewer Incidents

"With respect to the East Side, things were much quieter tonight," said Vance. "The incident rates are lower tonight than last night and they were lower last night than the night before."

Throckmorton said there were no plans to move paratroopers to the West Side. Some 1,800 are in the city, another 3,000 camped in pup tents at an air base 20 miles away.

Both Vance and Throckmorton recommended businesses remain open.

Letter To Editor

After reading your article in the editorial column of the Daily Banner of July 22, 1967. Concerning our poor education. We want you (whitey's) to know that our bad spelling and poor English throws the reflection on you all. Why? Because the black people has been denied a decent education. You (whitey's) only gave us what we thought we needed. Remember you get no more out than what is put in. The black people didn't get much so don't expect much.

With our incorrect spelling and bad English you all really got our message. Now we know you understand what our demands are, because you have commented on them.

If the black people got the type of education you (whitey's) are giving your children we would have correct spelling and good English.

You are so right when you say that Cambridge, is no longer a sleepy little fishing village. Do you want to know why? The black people has woke up and we intend to stay awake. Cambridge will always be known as a "racially tense city" until the demands of the black people are met, only until then.

Instead of you (whitey's) sitting back on your hands talking about our bad education and

bad mimeograph machine you should be trying to correct the wrong you have committed.

We have endorse what our black militant brothers said in Newark, New Jersey, that the black people have the right to revolt when they deem it necessary and in their interest. So the black people of Cambridge, deems it necessary "now, today and not tomorrow. We are peace loving people being oppressed."

You (whitey's) has taken the position of doctors and you have made an examination. The results: is that you have found the town sick. Being the doctors you can prescribe the right medicine which can make the town well or you can prescribe the wrong medicine which can kill the town. Which medicine will you doctors prescribe?

Submitted By
Cambridge Black Action
Federation

(Editor's note: This letter, mailed Special Delivery, was received at the Daily Banner on Monday afternoon. It bore no signature except for the title "Cambridge Black Action Federation." The return address on the envelope, however, gave the address of the Federation as 716 Greenwood Ave., Cambridge, Maryland. In the telephone directory, that address is listed as Mrs. Elaine Adams'.)

Chief Kinnamon Issues Statement

DAILY BANNER
JULY 27
1967

Chief of Police Brice G. Kinnamon this morning requested the National Guard to pick up William F. Schmick, 3rd, Sun staff correspondent, under whose byline a story appeared in the morning edition of the Baltimore Sun.

Chief Kinnamon said in a statement to The Daily Banner this morning that "it is such erroneous and irresponsible news reporting that is largely responsible for a large part of our trouble."

Chief Kinnamon referred to a portion of Schmick's story which stated "a second Guard detachment dispersed a crowd of about 200 whites gathered nearby on Cedar St., between Pine and Race Sts."

The chief and Asst. Chief James C. Leonard said at no time were there 200 white people on the street... that they would estimate the number at no more than 30.

Another statement that was denied by Chief Kinnamon was "a third Guard detachment simultaneously raided a Cedar St., tavern, which Guardsmen described as full of weapons."

Chief Kinnamon called the National Guard, and he was advised by a National Guard colonel that there was no evidence of weapons in the place. The colonel said his Guardsmen went into the bar and asked the people to go home, which they did, but there was no evidence of weapons.

visited by a National Guard colonel that there was no evidence of weapons in the place. The colonel said his Guardsmen went into the bar and asked the people to go home, which they did, but there was no evidence of weapons.

Negro Youths Smash Windows, Loot Stores On Fifth Avenue

By JOHN VINOCUR

NEW YORK (AP) — More than 100 Negro teen-agers, hitting the white man "in the money", ran wild on Fifth Avenue early today, smashing windows and looting stores along one of America's most fashionable shopping streets.

Policemen, ordered "to stand fast and shoot if necessary," raced into the area in 40 patrol cars and arrested 20 looters. A shop owner said they had stolen \$15,000 in merchandise from his men's store.

At Columbus Circle, another Negro mob was reported to have attacked a young married couple and stripped the 24-year-old woman nude.

The general looting was the first ever in midtown Manhattan, police officials said. They later sent double patrols into a 17-block area of Fifth Avenue that includes Rockefeller Center, Saks Fifth Avenue and Tiffany's. Barricades were erected on the front steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral at 51st Street.

The teen-agers' spree began after they surged out of a free rock 'n' roll concert in Central Park featuring Smokey Robinson and the Miracles. The show was part of a series designed to keep city youth "cool" during the summer.

A police sergeant said the group — "100 to 50 of them" — headed down Broadway, tried unsuccessfully to turn over a taxi, then moved east at 46th Street to Fifth Avenue, startling strollers and show-goers.

Tearing away protective grilles, they smashed the windows of Blye's men's shop with garbage cans and stripped racks and displays clean of jackets, and cashmere and alpaca sweaters. The mob also dragged mannequins out of a Wallach's men's store window across the street and broke windows in the office of the American Oil Company.

"They got about \$15,000 in stuff, retail value, from me," said Arnold Blye, owner of the haberdashery. "I understand the cops expected something. People in the jewelry business nearby told me they had been told to take everything out of their windows and close up early."

Negro extremists in Harlem had warned of "going downtown" and "hitting the white man in the money" — an expression used in Cambridge, Md., this week by H. Rap Brown, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Second Ward Civic Leaders Deplore The Recent Riots

A group of Second Ward business and civic leaders yesterday met to discuss the situation in their community. They deplored the recent riots there and pledged themselves to aiding families burned out in a Tuesday morning fire.

The following statement was issued by the group:

"We, the business and civic leaders of the Second Ward of Cambridge met for the purpose of informing the community at large that the responsible citizenry cannot and will not condone the hatred that erupts into violence and riots, the ruthless destruction of property and the disregard for human life — from whatever sources they may stem.

"We are most eager to bring about equality in housing, jobs,

education and all other phases of human relationship.

"We all stand ready to aid personally any agency to find housing, clothes and other necessities to benefit the unfortunate homeless people of the community."

Among those at the meeting were Rev. E. M. Depree, head of the local chapter of the NAACP; Roger Stewart, Boy Scout leader; William Kiah, ex-alder ruler of the Elks; Rev. Thesader Murray of the Community Development Committee; Rev. J. M. Williams of Bethel A.M.E. Church; Hansel Green, Lorenza Anderson, William Downs, Charles E. Cornish, Monroe Lake and a representative of Zion Baptist Church. Vivian Farrare concurred in the statement.

Law Enforcement

Agencies Backed

County Commissioner M. Baker Robbins this morning stated that he is backing the sheriff's office, the state's attorney, the city police and the fire company in their efforts to maintain law and order in Cambridge.

"I'll do everything I can to help them. They deserve encouragement," the commissioner went on to say.

Robbins said he believes the current situation is being handled "as well as it could possibly be" by the law enforcement agencies.

Brown Is Free On \$10,000 Bail

DAILY BANNER
JULY 27, 1967

By TOM SEPPY

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP) — H. Rap Brown, Negro leader of the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is free on \$10,000 bail after spending about nine hours in the jail of this Washington suburb.

An uproarious sequence wound up with him booked under Virginia law as a fugitive from Maryland warrant charging he incited a riot Monday night in Cambridge, Md.

Receives Cheers

Brown received lusty cheers when he walked out of the jail early today and faced a crowd of some 300 — mostly youthful Negroes who live in the area.

With his hand raised in defiant elation, Brown, 23, attempted to speak to the crowd but was hustled down the steps of the building by eight SNCC members to a waiting car.

He again tried to speak but was pulled into the vehicle and his words were drowned out by cheers of the youngsters screaming "Black Power."

Brown's Black Power speech in Cambridge Monday preceded a disturbance which ended with

the burning of about a dozen buildings including a school and a church in the heart of the city's Negro area.

Another Maryland warrant charged Brown with "counseling and procuring" the burning of the school.

After making its way with difficulty through the Alexandria crowd, Brown's car and four others sped away their destination unknown. Police escorted them to the city line.

Arrested Wednesday

Brown was arrested Wednesday morning by FBI agents at

National Airport near here on a federal fugitive warrant.

Prior to an afternoon hearing before a U.S. commissioner, the Justice Department dropped the federal warrant. Brown stayed inside the federal building for a time, claiming immunity from Virginia arrest. But then he was hauled outside by police and arrested on a Virginia warrant charging unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in Maryland.

When FBI agents first led Brown into the federal building, he told newsmen "We'll burn the country down, honkies and

all." He uses "honkies" to refer to white people.

William M. Kunstler, Brown's white attorney, maintained the SNCC leader had "never been a fugitive from anybody," but had been in Washington. He said Brown was on his way to New York to surrender to the FBI when he was arrested.

A hearing on the state fugitive charge is scheduled here Aug. 22.

Judge Franklin P. Backus set bail at \$10,000. It was understood SNCC leaders had difficulty obtaining a bondsman to put up the bail.

Cloudy
Variable cloudiness and warm
with the chance of scattered aft-
ernoon and evening thunder-
showers today and Thursday.

VOL. 70, NO. 21

THE DAILY BANNER

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER ON THE EASTERN SHORE
CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1967

FOUNDED 1897

TWELVE PAGES

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TAKEN INTO CUSTODY — Stuart Wechsler, acting head of the Congress of Racial Equality

in Baltimore is in the custody of Cambridge police after an in-

cident near the National Guard Armory. (AP Wirephoto)

Prompt Police Action In City Commended By Senator Tydings

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Joseph D. Tydings commended Maryland authorities today for "prompt and effective action in containing the riots and violence in Cambridge" early Tuesday.

In a statement, the Maryland Democrat said: "Unfortunately, the action of a few criminals and hoodlums can cast a real shadow of shame, no matter how unfairly, on the great majority of our law-abiding Negro citizens. 'There is no room in this country for violence, riots or

anarchy, whether in Detroit, Mich., or Cambridge, Md. 'If the day ever comes when the bullet and the fire bomb replace the ballot box in this country, then we are not going to have a democracy or safety for anyone regardless of the color of his skin.'"

Maryland's other Democratic senator, Daniel B. Brewster, said Tuesday that "We do not want traveling troublemakers in Maryland or anywhere else in the nation."

Phone Cable Replaced A Second Time

Some 600 residents of the Second Ward area today were still without telephone service as a result of Tuesday morning's fires on Pine St.

A Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. representative said the fires burned two cables, affecting about 600 phone users.

Yesterday telephone crews worked to replace the cable and were ready to begin splicing when a wall fell down and broke the new cable.

"We're the same place we were at on Tuesday," said the C. and P. spokesman.

He said a telephone work crew was on the job today putting up the cable for a second time.

If the crew can work safely in the area tonight, he said, the cable splicing can be carried out and phone service to the 600 homes restored.

Otherwise, he went on to say, the splicers will work tomorrow to complete the job.

County Zoning Request Heard

The Dorchester County Commissioners had before them yesterday a request from Hamilton L. Dashiell, Cambridge rector, to rezone some 25 acres of land along Rt. 16 from A-1 to B-4.

The commissioners had before them a recommendation from the County Planning Commission that the land be rezoned from agricultural to business in order to set up a trailer court.

Dashiell presently operates a trailer court on Route 50 at Jacktown. He told the county board yesterday it is his plan to create a park for mobile homes on the front 10 acres of his land in a wooded area.

Trailers may presently be placed in land zoned A-1 provided there are 40,000 square feet of land. In B-4 districts the minimum amount of land for trailers is around 3,000 square feet.

A number of residents in the East New Market-to-Mt. Holly area were on hand yesterday to oppose the rezoning.

After discussion, the County Commissioners decided to buck the issue back to the Planning Commission.

"Black power is a false friend to the Negro," said Brewster. "It will do him more harm than bigotry ever could do at this point. It is in fact the most arrogant form of racism."

EDA Officials Visit Cambridge

Officials of the Economic Development Administration visited Cambridge Monday afternoon and met with representatives of the City Council, County Commissioners and other agencies concerned with the community's welfare.

On hand for the conference were Robert A. Cox, Jr., area director for the EDA Mid-Atlantic area, Edward J. Morris, chief of the business and development department of EDA for the same area and John Moore, area coordinator for EDA.

The group planned to start their new headquarters at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., was placed in operation as part of a move toward decentralizing federal activities.

The EDA officials said that although this was their first visit to Cambridge, they were favorably impressed with the progress made in the area.

The group also assured the city officials of EDA's continuing interest in promoting the welfare of Cambridge and Dorchester County.

EDITOR DEAD

BALTIMORE (AP) — Kent Roberts Greenfield, chief editor of the official United States Army history of World War II, is dead at 74.

Rap Brown Arrested At National Airport By FBI

H. Rap Brown, chairman of the National Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, was arrested in Arlington, Virginia this morning. The announcement of Brown's arrest was made by State's Attorney William B. Yates and Cambridge Police Chief Brice G. Kinnaman.

Chief Kinnaman said FBI agents arrested Brown on charges of complicity in a Negro riot here.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said Brown was taken into custody at Washington National Airport about 10 a.m. EDT.

Brown, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, has been charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution, based on a local Maryland warrant which

charged Brown with inciting a riot at Cambridge.

The FBI said Brown would be arraigned by a U.S. commissioner in Alexandria, Va., immediately.

Brown spoke to a crowd of 400 in Cambridge for 45 minutes Monday night. About an hour later, 1,000 Negroes rioted for two hours and a fire spread along two blocks of Pine Street, destroying about a dozen buildings.

Brown was named Tuesday in state warrants charging him with inciting a riot and "counseling and procuring the burning of the Pine Street Elementary School."

Meanwhile, two civil rights leaders from Baltimore visited Cambridge Tuesday night to tour the riot area and to discuss the situation with Gen. George M. Gelston, commander of Mary-

land's National Guard, which has some 100 troops in the city.

Walter Lively of the Union For Jobs and Income Now (UJOIN), said he and Stuart Wechsler, an activist project director for the Congress of Racial Equality in Baltimore, would return today to see what state and city officials are doing for the people living in the riot-torn second ward.

Brown came to Cambridge from Newark, N. J., where he attended the Black Power conference.

A federal fugitive warrant was also issued charging Brown with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. The warrant permits the FBI to arrest Brown anywhere in the country and return him without going through extradition proceedings.

Gov. Agnew said the destruction was "senseless" and "precipitated by a professional agitator whose inflammatory state-

ments deliberately provoked this outbreak of violence." He called for Brown's arrest and return to Maryland.

After the meeting with Gelston, Lively said that "Black Power oriented organizations are going to have to throw real support behind people of the second ward."

He said his group wanted to know "what the National Guard and local officials are doing to get the area back in shape" including what he called "getting down to the nitty-gritty problems."

"The governor and local politicians are trying to capitalize on the situation. They're trying to hang the blame on Rap Brown when they're responsible," Lively said. "Cambridge is one of the worst cities for race relations around."

Wechsler, who was scheduled to attend the meeting with Gelston, was arrested for a parking violation. He was released about an hour later after posting an \$1,000 collateral, retrieved his car from an impounding lot and left for Baltimore with Lively.

Chief Kinnaman said extradition proceedings would be required to return Brown here for trial. Authorities estimated such action would require several days before Brown could be returned.

Officer's Condition Is Satisfactory

Hospital authorities said today the condition of City Police Officer Russell H. Wooten is satisfactory. The officer was shot Monday night as he rode through Pine St., in a city patrol car.

On his visit to Cambridge early Tuesday morning, Governor Spiro T. Agnew visited the officer in his room at the Cambridge-Maryland Hospital.

Counsel Prays Jury Trial For Cromwell

Counsel for Dwight Cromwell, 19 of 1 Cross St., this morning prayed a jury trial on a charge of reporting a false alarm on June 29, at 2:20 a.m. The hearing in the case was at 10 o'clock this morning before Chief Judge J. Otis McAllister and Associated Judge Robert E. Farrell 3rd in People's Court.

When the case was called Gerald A. Smith, of Baltimore, who represents Cromwell, asked for a jury trial, which was granted.

State's Attorney William B. Yates asked that bond remain at \$3,000, which was granted.

Cromwell was arrested on June 29, by Lieut. Randall Dayton and Cpl. John Bramble, of the city police.

Appeal For Clothes For Burned-Out Families Is Made

Mrs. Dolores Darringer, Health Nurse at Mace's Lane High School, has appealed for clothing for the families who were burned out in the fire on Pine St. Monday night.

Mrs. Darringer said that clothing of all description can be used, and that it can be left at Mace's Lane High School from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and at the Board of Education anytime during the day.

ORDERS MORE 'COPTERS

KUALA LUMPUR (AP)—Malaysia has ordered more military helicopters from the United States, a Defense Department spokesman reports.



NATIONAL GUARD LINE — Encamped on the grounds of Cambridge Junior High School are these Guardsmen in town to preserve law and order. Some 700 troops were estimated to be in town today. (AP Wirephoto)

Dorchester State's Attorney Defends City Police Chief

By JOHN WOODFIELD
Associated Press Writer

The Dorchester County state's attorney defended Police Chief Brice Kinnaman Tuesday

for refusing to allow volunteer firemen into the Negro district of Cambridge during rioting Monday night, saying "You came damn near losing the whole town."

"If it wasn't for the quick action of the police chief and his men, you would have," State's Attorney William B. Yates told the Dorchester County Commissioners Tuesday. He and other officials were called on the carpet to explain how a black power rally was permitted to erupt into a Negro riot.

A fire started at a Negro elementary school in the predominantly Negro Second Ward spread to businesses and houses over a two-block area, before volunteer firemen were allowed to move into the section 2 1/2 hours after the blaze started.

"The chief had to use some discretion, we had a choice of protecting main street or going out there and letting them silt-er down into main street and burn that down," Yates said.

He and Kinnaman agreed that Negro extremists, including H. Rap Brown, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, featured speaker at the black power rally planned to decoy firemen into the Second Ward, then move into the white section of town and start fires there.

Treated For Wound
"That's when he got shot," Kinnaman said of Brown, who was treated for a pellet wound of the head during the rioting early Tuesday morning.

"He was leading his men up main street when he was hit," Kinnaman said the decision not to let the firemen into the area was entirely his own.

"It was entirely up to me to determine when the fire department should go out there. We had 50 National Guardsmen and the state police, and they were shooting out there. I didn't feel we could protect them, so I told them to deploy along main street."

"There was already \$5,000 damage done to the Pine Street school (by a fire set there Sunday morning) so we had a choice of losing main street or losing part of the Second Ward."

M. Baker Robbins, a county commissioner, and Roscoe Willey, commission chairman, pressed Kinnaman as to why they could not have taken more definitive action.

"Baker, you can have my job if you want it. We had five colored policemen out there. That's all we had. We had all we could do to protect white property and contain them (the Negroes) in the Second Ward."

"Then when we felt we had enough men to protect them, we went out," Kinnaman said.

Commander Disagrees
Capt. Paul Randall, commander of the state police forces on the Eastern Shore, disagreed sharply with Kinnaman's appraisal of the situation.

"I have no control over the volunteer fire department. I made it crystal clear that I would send state police in with the fire apparatus, and when the fire apparatus went in, my men went with them against the advance of Assistant Police Chief James C. Leonard. He told me, 'You're going to get them killed.'"

"I said chief, they're going in and they went in and they stayed until 8:30 Tuesday morning," Randall said.

Robbins wanted to know why the rally was not stopped before it started.

"You people knew this man was coming down. You knew his record. Now the taxpayers have a school burned down out there. Who's going to pay to have it rebuilt?" he asked.

Called Trumpower
State Sen. Frederick C. Malukus, Jr., said he "saw this thing coming Monday night. I called Lt. (Harry F.) Trumpower and asked him to do what he could to cut this thing short and he said no."

Property Assessed At \$47,700

County Commissioner E. Roscoe Willey, president of the board, told his fellow commissioners the property burned in the Second Ward on Monday night was assessed on the county tax books at \$47,700.

In Dorchester County assessments are in the range of 50-55 percent of fair market value. Among the buildings which went up in flames this week were the Pine St., Elementary School which housed five 1st-grade classes and a special education class, a grocery store, a motel and grill and several houses.

THREE EXECUTED
TEHRAN, Iran (AP) — Three men were executed by firing squad at dawn Tuesday in Shiraz for burning an education office near Shiraz.

"Anybody in his right mind knows what's going to happen when you let these inflammatory speeches go on. Everybody wants a little publicity at the expense of Cambridge."

"You stopped the speaker at the National States Rights Party rally here 10 days ago. What have you got, a double standard?" he asked.

Morton Visits In Cambridge

Rep. Rogers Morton of Easton, Congressman from the 1st District, yesterday visited the Second Ward area of Cambridge where part of a block of buildings was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

The Congressman conferred with Cambridge leaders yesterday in an effort to determine what he might do to help the residents of the city.

He told newsmen that according to U.S. Office of Economic Opportunities statistics, Dorchester is in the top 30 counties in the United States in terms of per capita income.

Rep. Morton also said that out of \$491,000 in federal funds which have been distributed to the 12 counties of the First District in the past 14 months, Dorchester County has received \$291,000 for such things as education, welfare and job programs.

Congressman Morton said the Cambridge situation, to him, seemed to represent incitement of local residents by an outside source.

The legislator said it behoves Dorchester County and Cambridge to buck up its responsible leaders.



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would be improved a started at some other in the morning.

STILL SMOULDERING — National Guardsmen, with bayonets on their rifles, take up positions near the smoking ruins

of a school, houses and businesses which went up in smoke Monday night. Travel through the city yesterday was unre-

stricted. (AP Wirephoto).

Guardsmen Use Riot Gas To Control An Unruly Mob Here

By JOHN WOODFIELD
Associated Press Writer

National Guardsmen moved in behind riot gas Wednesday night to disperse a mob of unruly rock throwing Negroes who had gathered along Pine Street. The swift action came more than four hours after a Negro rally stirred already heated emotions in the second ward, scene of rioting and fires Monday night and Tuesday morning.

Three Arrested

Guardsmen arrested three persons who did not leave the streets quickly enough as the troops, with bayonets fixed and weapons loaded, advanced in wedge formation.

Included among those taken into custody was Stuart Wechsler, a white leader of the Congress of Racial Equality in Baltimore. Picked up but later released was Walter Lively, Negro leader of a Baltimore civil rights group called Union for Jobs or Income Now.

Wechsler was held in the Dor-

chester County Jail in \$1,100 bond on charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, inciting to riot and refusing to obey a police officer, the sheriff's office said.

Two Cambridge residents were also arrested and held on minor charges.

Wednesday night's disturbance came about the time that in Alexandria, Va. H. Rap Brown, national chairman for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, was released in \$10,000 bond on charges of inciting a riot and complicity to burn an elementary school in Monday's riot here.

Hearing Set

A hearing on a fugitive flight warrant filed by Maryland is scheduled Aug. 22 in Alexandria. Brown spoke at a Negro Rally hours before the fires and rioting erupted. He was arrested by FBI agents at National Airport in Washington Wednesday.

Some 400 National Guardsmen of the 700 sent to this Eastern

Shore community following Monday's disturbance, took part in the action Wednesday night. Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston, Maryland's adjutant general, left one company of troops on guard throughout the night in the Negro district.

It marked the first time for such action including the racial disturbance of 1963 when guardsmen were stationed here for nearly six months.

The armed troops on duty are in sharp contrast to those of 1963, who carried no ammunition and used tear gas rarely and then only as a last resort.

No Hesitation

There was no hesitation or warning Wednesday night. Riot gas—a type of tear gas—was sprayed from converted flamethrowers as the troops moved quickly up Pine Street with guns trained on roofs and windows to guard against snipers.

A National Guard spokesman said he had been informed the area was "loaded with guns,"

and his men were ordered to take independent action if fired upon.

Newsmen and prisoners alike returned from the area choking and gasping for breath with tears streaming from their faces.

A heavy thunderstorm helped dampen the situation as guardsmen took up their positions and sealed off the section for the night.

Col. Robert Lally, superintendent of Maryland State Police, said this morning that he had no confirmation that Floyd McKissick national director of the Congress For Racial Equality, and Lincoln Lynch, associate director of CORE, were coming here today. Col. Lally said Wechsler and Lively had invited the two CORE leaders to come to Cambridge.

Held In Jail

Wechsler was being held in the county jail today on charges of inciting to riot, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and re-

fusing to obey police officers. Bail was set at \$1,150.

Elbert Eugene Jones of Cambridge was in jail on a charge of refusing to obey a police officer. His bond was set at \$100.

Also in jail earlier today was Harold Sterling of Cambridge who was charged with disorderly conduct and assault and battery. His bond was \$200.

An Ocean City resident, Frank Hoen of 300 W. 6th St., telephoned the "Daily Banner" office to complain about a story which appeared in Tuesday morning's Baltimore "Sun."

Hoen said the story tried to pin on local firemen the responsibility for Tuesday morning's disastrous fire in the Second Ward.

The Ocean City resident said the firemen are "fine, decent fellows" with a hard job to do. In other cities around the country, Hoen said, firemen have been the targets of rock throwers and snipers. "These fellows are trying to save lives, then they are accused of starting trouble," according to Hoen.

Negro Leader Speaks Out

William I. "Sweetheart" Greene, whose store in the Second Ward was burned Monday night, told the Banner today the responsible Negro leaders in the Second Ward do not recognize speakers who held a rally there last night as spokesmen for the Cambridge Negro community.

Commenting on Lemuel Chester who spoke at last night's meeting, Greene said "Lemuel Chester does not represent the Negroes of this community. We the law-abiding citizens of the Second Ward do not recognize Chester or his 'Black Action Federation.' We do not believe in this 'Black Power' business. We don't want Lemuel Chester or his group to speak for us."

Greene went on, "We don't want outsiders coming into our community to preach hate. The responsible Negroes in Cambridge denounce the 'Black Action Federation' and 'Black Power.' There are people in the Second Ward who need homes and clothing because of Monday night's fire. We want to help them and bring peace to Cambridge."

Asked about Mrs. Elaine Adams who purportedly represents the "Cambridge Black Action Federation", Greene said, "I don't even know the woman."



GUARDSMEN MOVE IN — Troops of the Maryland National Guard, with bayonets fixed, move down Pine Street last night to disperse a mob of unruly, rock throwing Negroes. The disturbance followed a rally in the Second Ward, scene of a riot and fires Monday night and early Tuesday. (AP Wirephoto)



JAL: BUREAU July 27, 1967

AT THE READY — A Maryland National Guardsman, his foot propped on a jeep, stands ready as his unit prepares to move into the Second Ward to put down a disturbance last night. The Guard, using riot gas, cleared the main street of the Negro section after a crowd of some 400 persons began throwing rocks and becoming disorderly following a rally. (AP Wirephoto)



SNIPER ALERT — Maryland National Guardsmen crouch in the bushes last night searching second-floor windows of the Second Ward for possible snipers. The guardsmen moved in when a mob of unruly Negroes began throwing rocks and becoming disorderly following a scene of rioting and fires Monday night and early Tuesday. (AP Wirephoto)



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Vard last night as they broke
up a disturbance along the main street of the Negro section.

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Tuesdays or Thursdays.

National Guard
into South Bend

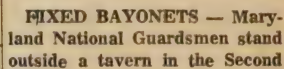
Trouble In
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10 Commun
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Ward last night as they broke up a disturbance along the main street of the Negro section.

The Guardsmen used riot gas to disperse the mob of unruly, rock throwing Negroes as they

moved through the district.
(AP Wirephoto)

By BOB MONROE

The fury of mob violence continued to sear the nation's cities today with at least 10 communities hit by fresh disturbances overnight. Pleas by moderate Negro leaders for peace went unheeded.

Detroit, ravaged by the costliest racial explosion in the nation's history, saw soldiers gain the upperhand for the first time in four days. Helicopter-borne searchlights were used to spot remaining snipers as the violence abated.

Death Toll At 36

The death toll reached 36 during the night as the city turned to the task of providing riot refugees with food to survive. Most of those who lost their homes were reported living with friends.

In New York, where Spanish Harlem continued calm for the second night, a looting group of Negro teen-agers swarmed out of Central Park and struck at midtown shops along fashionable Fifth Avenue in a lightning foray. Twenty were arrested.

Chicago police combatted scattered window smashing looting and firebombing on the city's predominantly Negro South and West sides. There were 40 arrests. A mid evening rain was credited with holding down the violence.

Other Disorders

Other Disorders
There were also disorders and vandalism in Toledo, Ohio, Phoenix, Ariz., South Bend, Ind., Cincinnati, Los Angeles, and Cambridge, Md., where National Guardsmen moved in behind a wall of gas to disperse an angry crowd.

In Chicago, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. declared Wednesday:

King Jr. declared Wednesday.
"Congress has created the
atmosphere" for vicious Negro
rioting and must take immediate
action to end unemployment.

"We do not need measures like the 'antiriot' bill which has sailed through the House Representatives, we need legislation like the 'antiriot' bill as the rent supplement proposals which were hooted down in this chamber," he said.

King joined with three other top Negro leaders Wednesday calling for an end to the violence. "No one benefits under mob law. Let it end now!" is the statement, signed by Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young Jr. in a letter to King.

In Washington the chair of the House Committee on American Activities said group may launch public hearings next week on the Deacons and Newark riots, ahead of resumed Senate House

Chairman Edwin E. Le. said the committee convene next week to consider preliminary staff report of joint subcommittee influence the riots. The committee known for its controveries of alleged democ-

Cheers In Cuba
Cuban Prime Minister
Castro told a cheering

Santiago, Cuba, Wednesday that the uprisings were an example of "convulsion on this continent."

Appearing with him on the speakers stand was U.S. Black Power leader Stokely Carmichael whom Castro introduced as "a prestigious leader of civil rights for Negroes in the United States."

The riots were also noted extensively in Russia where the government newspaper Izvestia said: "The scale of Negro riots, their character, their desperation, bare out the deep crisis of American society. The capitalist prosperity in the U.S.A. passed by the mass of Negroes."

Phoenix police fought gangs of Negro youths for four hours before a rigidly enforced curfew coupled with systematic patrols and arrests combined to restore order today.

Sniper fire rang through the

streets for the second night as vandals looted stores without regard for their ownership. Ten youths were arrested when they broke the window of a Negro-owned liquor store.

Trouble In Toledo

In Toledo young Negro rowdies hurled bricks and bottles at firemen battling a drug store blaze. Police made 48 arrests before quelling the third straight night of vandalism in the city.

National Guard troops rolled into South Bend after bands of youthful Negroes staged a second night of rock throwing. Mayor Lloyd Allen imposed a general curfew before he called for the guard.

Los Angeles police said several gasoline bombs lit the streets of that city's Watts section early today and roving bands of youths were seen. The neighbor-

hood was the site of rioting in 1965

In Michigan, six cities outside of Detroit that had been hit over the last few days were relatively peaceful overnight.

Lt. Gen. John Throckmorton, military commander in Detroit, vowed to continue the process of rooting out the remaining nests of snipers.

The damage toll soared to \$500, million and was expected to mount. More than 1,000 persons had been injured.

The Detroit Common Council passed an ordinance in emergency session Wednesday aimed at halting food profiteering in the riot-torn section. Milk was reported being sold at \$1 a quart by some merchants.

Gun dealers reported the demand for weapons high in some white areas but most stores voluntarily imposed an embargo on such sales.

EXTREMISM AND THE NEGRO REVOLUTION

In Washington, D. C., recently an old man was sitting on his front porch enjoying a warm spring evening. A pair of Negro youths happened by, and one of them said to the other, "There's a white man. Let's get him." The two Negro youths beat up the old man, and he was taken to a hospital, badly mauled.

This brutal little episode is part of a growing pattern of senseless Negro violence and of stupid, self-defeating tactics that are doing great harm to the Negro cause. Examples are occurring all across the country:

- In Jacksonville, Fla., three Negro youths triggered racial violence by tossing Molotov cocktails and light bulbs filled with paint at the Burns-for-Governor election headquarters. (Jacksonville Mayor Haydon Burns had incensed Negroes by clamping down on racial demonstrations.)

- In Berkeley, Calif., and San Francisco, Negro demonstrators protesting hiring policies loaded supermarket carts with food, let cashiers ring up their purchases, then "suddenly decided" they didn't want the food.

- In San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel, demonstrating Negroes (also protesting hiring policies) blocked doorways, instituted an all-night siege in the lobby, preventing customers from entering or leaving the hotel.

- In San Francisco, demonstrators protesting hiring policies at automobile agencies entered showrooms, disrupted business by sitting in display cars and lying on the floor under cars and around them.

- In Atlanta, Ga., demonstrating Negroes entered a segregated restaurant and urinated on the floor.

- A wave of racial violence broke over New York. Negro teen-agers mugged two Columbia University professors. A gang of about 20 Negro hoodlums terrorized a subway in Brooklyn, beat and robbed white passengers, smashed windows and light bulbs. In a separate episode, on another train, four Negro youths threatened a motorman and 40 passengers with a meat cleaver. A policeman was mobbed by 11 Negro youths when he attempted to break up a fight between a white man and a group of young Negroes. On the Staten Island ferry, two dozen Negro youths ran amok, swept food and drinks off the refreshment counter and took \$90 from the cash register. In the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, Hasidic Jews organized a fleet of radio patrol cars to protect their fellow citizens from marauding Negroes.

It is time everyone recognized the fact that the Negro revolution has taken a very ugly turn. More and more violence for the sheer sake of violence and demonstrations without specific purpose are taking place. In Nashville, Tenn., as a Negro demonstration erupted into violence recently, a Negro leader, the Reverend J. Metz Rollins, said, "You don't have to have any specific objectives. This is a protest against being a Negro in this country." A Negro speaker in Cambridge, Md., recently told his audience, "We are radicals, not moderates. Moderates negotiate with whites; radicals renounce them."

It would be hard to exaggerate the explosive potential of this situation. The respected Negro author, Louis Lomax, says, "The recent disclosures of anti-white Negro gangs in Harlem are but a minor leak of a major development in the mass Negro community. It has been common knowledge among Negro reporters and social critics that the black masses of New York, Chicago and other cities are arming themselves. More than a year ago I wrote that the Negro masses have lost faith in the basic integrity of white people; that they were on the verge of taking matters into their own violent hands."

If the Negro continues to resort to violence, the white man inevitably will react with violence. The result will be a disaster for everyone, especially the Negro. Simple arithmetic makes this so. Negroes comprise 10 percent of the population. Without the help of a substantial segment of the white population, they will never achieve their lawful objectives. The Negro for ages has deplored the lawlessness and violence inflicted upon him by the white man. He cannot now turn to these methods and expect others to support him. Criminality is criminality no matter who is the offender. It can never be excused, condoned or rationalized. The Negro, if he turns to violence, will forfeit the moral suasion of his cause.

The tragic fact today is that the Negro is leaderless. Responsible Negro leaders have lost control of the revolution. The trend toward violence is the gravest threat to that revolution. It not only alienates the Negro's friends, it creates a barrier between the races that may one day be insuperable.

The *Post* has always believed, and still deeply believes, that the American Negro must be accorded full citizenship as expeditiously as possible. But lawlessness and violence can never be the way to achieve this objective.

At a Negro rally in Cambridge, Md., recently *Post* Washington editor Stewart Alsop sat next to a Negro woman who was chanting "Freedom. Freedom." Alsop asked her specifically what it was that she wanted. Was it jobs, better housing, or more school integration? The questions seemed merely to irritate her. "Can't you understand?" she said. "We want freedom, freedom, NOW."

Every Negro who is tempted toward extremism should ask himself what can be accomplished by pointless violence. The answer is "nothing." The Negro, the white man, the nation can only lose.

Cloudy

Considerable cloudiness today, tonight and Saturday. Scattered showers or thundershowers late this afternoon and evening and again Saturday.

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THE DAILY BANNER

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER ON THE EASTERN SHORE - FOUNDED 1897

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1967

Twelve Pages

10c Daily 42c Weekly By Carrier

LBJ Proclaims Sunday A National Day Of Prayer For Racial Peace

Discusses Objective Of Group

A member of the Second Ward's Black Action Federation, Lemuel Chester, told the "Daily Banner" yesterday that the group's objective is "to accomplish as many things as we could for the Second Ward."

Chester said the Federation includes the Upward Bound Boys, Progressive Citizens of the Second Ward and the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee. The group is loosely organized and has no formal chairman, according to Chester.

Last winter Chester appeared before the Mayor and City Council four times to request better recreational facilities for the young people of the community.

Chester said he has taken his grievances to Gov. Agnew, spending his own money to make trips and calls to Annapolis.

According to Chester, the governor has advised him to contact either Dr. Gilbert Ware of the governor's staff or Major William Harris "to let them know what is needed."

In an effort to "let the public know what I did," Chester said he spent Monday night and early Tuesday morning fighting the disastrous fire which consumed half a block a Pine St.

Chester pointed out that he was scheduled to begin working at the Eastern Shore State Hospital this week but has delayed because "I felt the people needed me more."

Chester listed what he says are the major grievances of the Black Action Federation:

- More year-around recreation for both races.
- More and better housing.
- Job training programs more closely geared to job openings on the Eastern Shore.
- Open the pool to everyone, with Sunday openings.

- More Negro employment in the downtown stores.

In reply to a published statement made by William Greene in the Banner yesterday, Chester said his statement is "not in retaliation toward Mr. Greene. I want the people to know what I did."

Greene said yesterday that Chester, who addressed a Second Ward rally on Wednesday night, "does not represent the law-abiding citizens of this community."

Chester said yesterday: "If the people of the Second Ward think I am not helping them, I will resign. I don't want to cause any animosity toward anyone."

Call For Furniture Issued By Group

A call for furniture for the Second Ward families whose homes were destroyed by fire earlier this week has been made by the Dorchester Community Development Corporation.

Members of the group said that furniture for the unfortunate families may be left at the parish house of Waugh Methodist Church.

INCIDENT REPORTED

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A rowdy gang of about 25 persons burst into a tavern Thursday night and broke up tables, chairs, bottles, and glassware, police reported.

Today's Chuckle

Growing old isn't so bad when you consider the alternative.

Police Statement

In view of the conflicting information regarding the over-all situation in Cambridge, and specifically to cover points of misunderstanding, we feel that we should clarify the issues which may be misunderstood by the general public.

Initially, we were informed that H. Rap Brown was to speak in Cambridge but were unable to obtain intelligence from our sources to be able to follow his movements to Cambridge. It developed that he sneaked into Cambridge, arriving an hour and a half off schedule. At that time a very large audience had gathered. He immediately urged the burning of the town of Cambridge. And our police officers on the scene advised us that the crowd was excited to the point that it would be extremely dangerous to try to push through and stop him, with a small number of police and troopers available at that time. Please bear in mind that we do not have unlimited troops at our disposal and must give an adequate reason in order to obtain them.

We were kept advised of their movements and when Brown began to lead a large armed group down Elm Street towards the business district, shooting as they advanced I ordered my police to their posts with instructions to stop them from entering the business district. Our officers stopped them with gunfire after being fired upon. And we later understood that Brown was hit.

We were informed that Brown was regrouping. At about 12:15 or 12:30 one of our police officers was shot while proceeding to help one of our colored officers repulse a crowd advancing towards a white-owned store which had been entered on Pine Street.

After the officer was shot, a Pine Street School was set afire and sporadic shooting erupted in the vicinity of the fire. The fire chief and his two assistants asked for clearance and my opinion of the danger involved. I advised them that there was considerable shooting in the vicinity of the fire; that they were well armed and that one officer was shot and in serious condition. I placed human life above property and also felt that the fire equipment could be decoyed into that area while the arsonists attempted to burn and loot the business section. So I did not give my consent to allow the equipment to move into that area until the business district was secured and I could provide adequate protection for the firemen. From my experience as former chief of the fire department, I knew the force of the fire and knew that we could stop it and still assure the safety of the firemen and protection of the adjacent properties. Our later investigation has proved that we were right in regards to the intent of the arsonists. Police investigation has led to the arrest of one colored male who is charged with assault with intent to murder Officer Russell Wroten. The accused is presently held in the Dorchester County Jail under \$50,000 dollars bond. We expect more arrests momentarily and the state's attorney and I are conducting an intense investigation in conjunction with all law enforcement agencies in an attempt to arrest all persons who violated any of our laws.

With the troops coordinating with us and securing the area, we are now in the position of maintaining law and order and continuing our investigation into all areas of the recent criminal disturbance.

I am firm in my opinion that this eruption was a well-planned Communist attempt to overthrow the city government which amounts to treason. If these riots are not stopped, they will eventually lead to the destruction of our government.

We are determined that they will not burn down and loot our town. We are prepared to resist any and all attempts in that direction and we are considering steps to better secure the area.

BRICE G. KINNAMON
Chief Of Police

April Grand Jury Recalled By Judge

Judge C. Burnam Mace has recalled the April Grand Jury to report on Monday, August 14, at 10 a.m.

Judge Mace said this was done at the request of State's Attorney William B. Yates. State's Attorney Yates said he requested the Grand Jury be recalled to consider some

JACKIE IS 38

HYANNIS PORT, Mass. (AP)—Mrs. John F. Kennedy ob-serves her 38th birthday today with a quiet celebration in the family compound.

Criticizes Riots In Detroit

Commission Is Created To Probe Cause Of Riots

By FRANK CORMIER
WASHINGTON (AP)—President Johnson, proclaiming this Sunday a national day of prayer for racial peace, has created an 11-member commission to search out causes of race rioting—and to suggest ways to avoid it in the future.

Johnson, center of a political storm touched off by pillage, arson and murder in Detroit, gave his views on mounting racial violence in a television-radio address from his White House office Thursday night.

Speaking deliberately and emphasizing his points, he said what happened in Detroit was not part of any civil rights protest.

He said: "This is crime—and crime must be dealt with forcefully, swiftly, certainly—under law. The criminals who committed these acts of violence against the people deserve to be punished. The violence must be stopped: quickly, finally and permanently."

Intensified Training
Johnson announced that to bolster the nation's law enforcement for this effort, all National Guard units will be given intensified riot control training.

The chief executive, formally proclaiming Sunday a day of prayer, urged "citizens in every town and in every city and in every home in the land to go into their churches—pray for order and reconciliation among men."

Johnson began his carefully rehearsed address by saying, "We have endured a week such as no nation should live through: a time of violence and tragedy."

Then he announced appointment of a special Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders to investigate origins of urban riots and recommend solutions to the White House, Congress, state governors and mayors. Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois will be chairman. Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York will be vice chairman.

"In their work," Johnson said, "the commission members will have access to the facts gathered by Director J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI will continue to exercise its full authority to investigate these riots, in accordance with my standing instructions, and to continue to search for evidence of conspiracy."

No Opinion
He gave no opinion on whether a conspiracy has been involved.

Officials said earlier this week the FBI had not independently investigated riots. An FBI official said the bureau would have no immediate comment on Johnson's remark.

Johnson responded hours before his speech that emergency drugs, hospital equipment and some food would be made available. He did not mention the request for the disaster designation—for which there is no precedent in a riot situation. But press secretary George Christian said the matter was under study.

In his speech, the President emphasized there would be no rewards or salaries for the Detroit rioters—perhaps indicating that those who burned their neighborhoods can expect no federal help in rebuilding.

Yet, at another point, he said: "Let us condemn the violence. But let us remember that it is law-abiding Negro families who have suffered most at the hands of the rioters."

An Editorial

"If Washington don't come 'round, then burn Washington down." This was the sentiment voiced by Rap Brown yesterday when he was released from jail. "Is that what you said in Cambridge?" a reporter queried. Brown's answer was that this was what he had said in Cambridge and everywhere else he had been — "including Detroit."

Neither in Cambridge nor in the nation is civil rights the overriding issue. Everywhere the question is: Are we going to have law and order? And if lawless elements will respond only to a show of force, then so be it. All law enforcement agencies must act firmly and decisively to quell riots, arson, and looting.

Attorney General Burch made a grave error in not stopping the Negro rally Monday night which erupted into violence. He did not hesitate to halt a rally of the States' Rights Party recently in Spring Valley when he deemed it likely to start violence.

We agree with Senator Frederick M. Cook that the state's top officials have a "double standard" when it comes to halting such meetings.

We applaud the good judgment and strategy used by Police Chief Kinnamon at the first eruption of violence. His plan and its execution are outlined in his statement released to the press yesterday afternoon and appearing in this paper today. We hope every citizen will read it in its entirety to dispel misunderstandings.

Our volunteer firemen had every right to refuse to enter the riotous Second Ward Monday night until they were assured of protection from snipers. Arsonists in every American town and city must wake up to the fact that firemen are not going to risk their lives to extinguish fires set on purpose. Countless times our volunteer firemen have risked their lives to save lives and property. They deserve and have the community's gratitude and admiration for that and other services they render to the community they love.

For the strategy of protecting lives and property by steering our firefighters from a trap, lest much wider areas of our business section be ignited by the arsonist's torch, we find only the highest praise.

We commend our Governor for speaking out forthrightly against the riots in a language we can all understand.

Negro leaders in Cambridge who also spoke out in no uncertain terms yesterday in statements to the press also deserve credit for their efforts to bring sanity to those in their midst who created this chaos. Their help is necessary and welcome.

We are heartened by the show of unity in our community, as shown by statement after statement by officials and others who want to make sure that the truth is known to all. Everywhere we detect a resolve to work together to prevent anarchy and violence and to unite behind those who are charged with the enforcement of the laws upon which our nation is based.

Minor Incident Reported In Cambridge

Cambridge was quiet but not back to normal today as it continued to feel the effects of the latest flare-up of racial trouble.

Thursday night was marked by only one minor incident as 700 National Guardsmen and local and state police kept a close watch on the predominantly Negro Second Ward, the scene of shooting and a destructive fire Monday night and early Tuesday.

Guardsmen were stationed in the vicinity of the property of Negro City Council President Charles Cornish after two Negro boys with a gas can were seen in the area, according to Maj. John Shettle of the National Guard. Shettle said the boys were not apprehended.

Earlier Thursday, two Negroes were arrested and charged with the wounding of a city policeman Monday night.

Held in \$50,000 bond each on charges of assault with intent to murder were James Lee Lewis, 32, and Leon Lewis, 25, both of Cambridge. The men are not related.

They were charged with shooting patrolman Russell Wroten, who suffered wounds of the face and right hand.

Three men who were arrested during a brief disturbance Wednesday night were released on bond Thursday night. All three asked for jury trials when they appeared in Dorchester County People's Court Thursday afternoon.

One of those arrested was Stewart N. Wechsler, Congress of Racial Equality leader from Baltimore, who was charged with inciting to riot, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

Meanwhile, county State's Attorney William Yates said he expected to send to Gov. Agnew the necessary papers regarding Virginia to extradite H. Rap Brown, national chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Brown has been charged with inciting to riot and complicity to burn a public school in connection with Monday night's trouble.

Shooting broke out and both sides of one block of Pine Street

were destroyed by fire that night.

Brown was arrested Wednesday at Washington National Airport in Virginia.

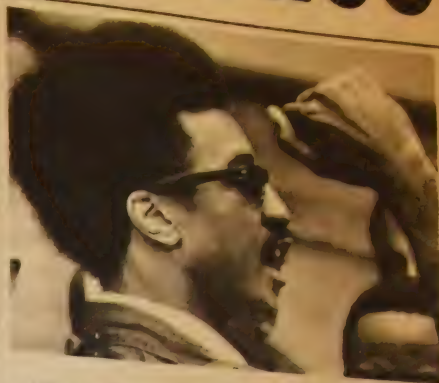
In another development, Circuit Judge C. Burnham Mace called the April term of the county grand jury back Aug. 14. Yates said he requested the grand jury be called back "to consider some evidence of recent riots in Cambridge."

Cambridge Police Chief Brice Kinnamon said at a press conference Thursday that the situation is under control.

"We are now in a position of maintaining law and order," he said.

A group of business, religious and civic leaders in the Second Ward issued a statement deploring the violence.

National Guardsmen, headquartered at Cambridge Junior High School have been — since Wednesday night — preparing meals for residents who lost their homes in Monday night's conflagration. Thursday night the guardsmen delivered the



LABELS PRESIDENT AS 'MAD WILD DOG' — H. Rap Brown, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, at a sidewalk news conference July 27 in Washington referred to President Johnson as a "white Honkie cracker and mad wild dog." Brown said he wants "Johnson to resign and go to Vietnam and fight." The SNCC head held the outdoor conference just after talking to reporters inside at his Washington headquarters. (AP Wirephoto.)

U.S. Marines Invade Demilitarized Zone

By GEORGE MCARTHUR
SAIGON (AP)—The U.S. Marines invaded the southern half of the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam today for the second time in the war. Their targets were the North Vietnamese mortar and artillery positions which have

been shelling Leatherneck posts just south of the zone. The U.S. Command also announced another dogfight over North Vietnam with a MIG21 probably shot down and seven U.S. plane losses over the North which had not been revealed before.

Effectiveness Of Programs Questioned

SALISBURY (AP) — Noting that more than 30 per cent of the federal educational and job programs on the Eastern Shore have been concentrated in Dorchester County, Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton says it raises questions about their effectiveness.

Morton told members of the Rotary Club Thursday night that violence this week in Cambridge shows that the programs need to be re-examined to see that they are serving a purpose.

The Eastern Shore Republican called it unfortunate that much of the racial trouble has been in cities which he said had made the greatest effort to help the poor.

Morton said he didn't know the answer to bringing to an end racial violence, but told his audience that "we've got to motivate these people."

He said there must be new efforts made to learn how to tell when and where riots will take place so more can be done to prevent them.

Men of the 8th Marine Regiment moved into the demilitarized zone before dawn just north of Con Thien. The Leatherneck outpost 10 miles from the South China Sea where a Red barrage killed 2 Marines and wounded 12 Thursday night.

There was no immediate report that the Marines had encountered any enemy opposition.

It was the first American penetration into the three-mile-wide southern half of the zone since May 19, when the Marines and South Vietnamese troops invaded the southern sector to root out North Vietnamese gun posts. The allied force withdrew after a week.

The latest dogfight took place Thursday when a pair of MIG21s tried to jump an Air Force reconnaissance flight north of Hanoi but were attacked by a pair of Air Force Phantoms flying escort.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP
LONDON (AP)—Britain's major steel companies came under government ownership today facing hard times at home and fierce competition abroad.

On Wednesday night, the storage building of the C. & P. Telephone Co., located on Schoolhouse Lane, was vandalized, and a considerable amount of damage done.

Yesterday, three young boys returning from swimming, found an air conditioner and a utility box in a cemetery in the Second Ward. The youths took the articles to Officer Samuel Wilkins, who brought the boys to the Police Department where they left the articles.

OFFERS PROJECT
WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Clarence D. Long offered today a sixth toll project on which use and revenue are below estimates in his campaign to discredit a recommendation that a parallel Chesapeake Bay bridge be built before any others.

Isolated Incidents Reported In Detroit

By BOB MONROE

Associated Press Writer

The caldron of civil disorder cooled noticeably across the nation today as both the number and intensity of disturbances diminished. President Johnson proclaimed Sunday a national day of prayer for racial peace.

Detroit had only isolated incidents as it passed its quietest night since racial terror began there Sunday. The death toll remained at 38 and a curfew was enforced primarily to discourage curiosity seekers.

Gangs of young Negroes rampaged through the business dis-

tricts of Albany, Poughkeepsie and Peekskill, N.Y., Thursday night, smashing windows and taunting passersby, but the outbreaks were of relatively short duration.

National Guardsmen were brought into Lorain, Ohio, early today as a precautionary measure while other troops remained on the alert in Toledo. Guardsmen also stood watch in South Bend, Ind., and Cambridge, Md.

Police in Waterbury, Conn., used small pressurized cans of tear gas to help rout groups of rock-throwing and looting Negroes on the city's North End early today. At least one Negro was reported shot and 15 were arrested.

New York was quiet again Thursday night, and in Phoenix, Ariz., a curfew appeared to have brought an abrupt halt to two nights of violence.

In Philadelphia, Mayor James H. J. Tate invoked a 117-year-old law placing the city under a state of limited emergency for fear that scattered disorders might erupt into full-scale rioting.

Authority To Arrest

The statute gives police authority to arrest all persons in groups of 12 or more unless they're engaged in organized recreation. The police were working 12-hour shifts with days off and vacations canceled.

Rain helped hold down incidents in Chicago where there were 11 more arrests Thursday. Firemen answering a false alarm were pelted with bottles and firebombs but no injuries were reported.

Both Sacramento, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., experienced disturbances by youths. In the California city the police chief called it the worst in three nights as two dozen minor fires were started.

Detroit Mayor Is Caught In Crossfire

BULLETIN

By RELMAN MORIN

AP Special Correspondent

DETROIT (AP) — Mayor Jerome Cavanagh, on a tour of his riot-torn city, was caught in a crossfire today as police and National Guardsmen attacked a sniper nest with rifles and tear gas.

The mayor escaped unhurt and apparently unperturbed from the only incident of significance during the quietest night

since racial terror erupted Sunday.

The attack by an armored car and two squads of police was in answer to four or five shots from what appeared to be a .22-caliber rifle.

No more than a dozen shots in all were fired in the assault on an apartment house near the heart of the main riot section just off 12th street on the near West Side.

No one was hurt. The sniper or snipers slipped away.



CHARGES COMMUNISTS CONSPIRACY — Cambridge Police Chief Brice Kinnamon held a news conference yesterday afternoon and charged that the town's recent racial prob-

lems are part of a Communist inspired plot to overthrow the city government. He did not document the charges, but made reference to FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover's comments and

the fact that Stokely Carmichael, former national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is now visiting Communist Cuba. (AP Wirephoto.)

Friday, July 28, 1967



OFF TO COURT — Stuart Wechsler, center, a white leader of the Congress of Racial Equility in Baltimore, walks to Dorchester County People's Court yesterday where he ask-

ed for a jury trial on charges of inciting a riot. He was held under bond of \$1,150. A sheriff's deputy follows the trio, which includes two Negroes charged

Wednesday night following a disturbance in the Negro section of town which National Guard troops had to quell. (AP Wirephoto.)



TV CAMERAMAN JOSTLED — A newsreel cameraman, Ross Simpson, of station WTOP in Washington, D. C., is shoved off the steps of the People's Court building as he attempted to shoot pictures of several persons who appeared in the court to face charges stemming from

Wednesday night's disturbance in the Negro section of town. National Guard troops finally put down the disorder. (AP Wirephoto)





Scrap Book

DAILY BANNER JULY 28, 1967



DETROIT, FREE FOOD LINE IN RIOT AREA — Residents of Detroit's riot area stand in line for free emergency food at a neighborhood organization. More than 400 grocery stores were burned or looted during the rioting. People either got their food at an emergency center or traveled some distance to purchase it. A dog appears to be looking for a handout too. (AP Wirephoto.)



SOUTH BEND, Ind., STOPPING TROUBLE — South Bend policemen, with the aid of dogs, force Negroes off the streets and into a building. Police cleared the streets when violence erupted on the west side of the city, with several persons being shot. (AP Wirephoto.)

Del. Matthews Says Governor Irresponsible

DAILY BANNER
JULY 29
1967

Dorchester County Delegate Richard Matthews today fired a verbal volley in the direction of Gov. Spiro T. Agnew who has called Cambridge "a sick city."

In a press statement this morning, Del. Matthews said:

"We are sick all right, sick and tired of having Cambridge made a battleground to foster the personal ambitions of such people as the Governor."

"His hypocrisy is galling in one breath when discussing the unfairness of his tax bill he infers that we are rich. Now we hear this."

"As chief executive of this state, I hold him personally responsible for the damage done here. His failure to instruct the state police to promptly afford protection to our firemen caused the extensive damage that occurred."

"Likewise, I find the statement that is attributed to him, that Rap Brown cannot receive a fair trial in Maryland completely irresponsible. Our trouble will only end when such politically motivated statements cease."

Peace Restored In Most Cities

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Peace was restored in most of the nation's racially troubled cities today as President Johnson's commission to probe the disorders gathered at the White House for its first meeting.

In Detroit a curfew remained in effect and police and National Guardsmen patrolled the streets but Gov. George Romney said military and police officials "assure me that the city is now secure."

One more death brought the toll to 40 but it was a borderline case. A young Negro was shot to death by a policeman investigating a complaint of domestic disturbance.

Cyrus Vance, the President's representative in Detroit, goes to Washington today to give the commission a firsthand report.

The commission is to investigate the week of rioting that left more than two score persons dead, thousands more injured and hundreds homeless. There were estimates as high as \$1 billion in damage.

Even before the panel headed by Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner could meet, Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., hinted the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee he heads might seek broad powers to conduct "a proper and thorough investigation" of its own.

Early today a crowd of youths in Brooklyn's Bedford Stuyvesant section rampaged through the business section breaking a number of store windows and stoning cars.

By dawn the disturbance had deteriorated into a noisy stand-off with the youths shouting taunts at the tight-lipped police. Officials did not attempt to sweep the youths from the street.

In Wilmington, Del., police said roving Negro bands broke windows Friday night. One white man was shot but not seriously wounded and police put down the disorder by midnight. More than 100 persons were arrested.

There were also isolated incidents in Albany, N.Y., and Chicago, both scenes of recent disorders. Police in Mount Vernon, and Poughkeepsie, N.Y., reported disturbances.

In one Chicago incident two officers were fired upon as they tried to disperse a crowd but no one was injured.

President Johnson has proclaimed Sunday a day of prayer for racial peace.

Fire Left About 40 Homeless

About 40 people are without homes as a result of the Second Ward fire early this week, according to the Rev. Ernest M. Dupree, chairman of the local chapter of the NAACP.

Public appeals are being made for food, clothing and furniture for those homeless Cambridge citizens. For the moment, Rev. Dupree said, the needy are being housed with neighbors or relatives.

Those who would like to donate clothing may bring it to Mace's Lane High School between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. An alternate receiving station is the Church of God in Christ, 902 Phillips St., between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Furniture for the families may be turned in at the educational building of Waugh Methodist Church on High St.

Meals will be available for those in need at the educational building of Bethel A.M.E. Church from 3 to 7 p.m.

Rev. Dupree said persons with items like staple foods which they wish to donate can have them picked up by calling 228-7763.

Burned Out Church Worshipers

The Rev. C. J. Branch, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, 600 Cross St., has announced that his congregation will hold worship services at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow at the Holy Temple, Church of God, Phillips and Robbins St., where the Rev. E. M. Dupree is pastor.

Police Car Shot At; Two Charged

By JOHN WOODFIELD
and TOM BRILEY
Associated Press Writers

National Guardsmen arrested two Negroes yesterday and charged them with discharging a firearm in the city limits, and disorderly conduct.

Guardsmen said two shotgun blasts were heard in a Negro section of the city and the house from which they came was surrounded.

The guardsmen said as they approached the house two more shots were fired, some of the pellets striking a police patrol car. There were no injuries.

Arrested were Raydell Smullen, 32, and Martin Pinder, 48. They were charged with discharging a firearm in the city limits and disorderly conduct. Their bond was set at \$500.

The guardsmen said the outbreak was over in 10 minutes and did not draw a crowd.

Cambridge was the scene of rioting and burning Monday night during which two blocks were burned in the Negro Second Ward.

A new interracial committee, formed with the encouragement of Gov. Agnew, was scheduled to meet today to elect officers and start looking for solutions to the problems of what Agnew called the "sick city of Cambridge."

The group held its first meeting Friday night at Eastern Shore State Hospital and plunged right into its work with members pledging money to help some 30 people left homeless by Monday night's big fire.

Agnew met in Easton earlier in the day with white business leaders and it was agreed that nine of them would join with 11 Negroes to form the committee.

The Negroes—ministers and businessmen—had earlier issued a statement deploring the violence which erupted here Monday and Wednesday nights.

Agnew said the group would be expanded to include "responsible militants."

Friday night, like the preceding night, was quiet as National Guardsmen and state and local officers continued their heavy patrols in the Second Ward, scene of the earlier disturbances.

Chauncey R. Askins, 20, of Cambridge, was arrested Friday morning and charged with assault with intent to murder in connection with the wounding Monday night of a policeman.

He was held in \$50,000 bond, the same as two other Negro men, also charged with the shooting of Patrolman Russell Wroten.

Authorities released another man Friday after questioning him in connection with the fire Monday night which destroyed

a school, a church, businesses and homes on both sides of one block of Pine Street.

The number of guard troops in town remained at 700. Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston, Maryland adjutant general, said it had not been decided whether they would be replaced by other units when they are released from duty Sunday.

Agnew, who said "segregation is completely obvious" in Cambridge, urged members of the new committee to "become more constructively militant."

William Chaffinch, chairman pro tem of the group, said the discussion Friday night was frank.

"I was particularly impressed with people who think it is their duty to roll up their sleeves and do something about Cambridge's racial image," Chaffinch said.

He said the committee would have no authority, but added: "We picture ourselves, if we do our homework, as having the power of public opinion."

He said the members were "just a group of people who want to get things done" and that he thought they could be helpful to the town and county governments.

In addition to Chaffinch, others named to the committee by Agnew are: Robert Davis, Dr. J. Walter Hastings Jr., Richard Mull, F. Phillips Williamson,

Granville Hooper, L. Asbury Insley, Charles N. Davis, William M. Hart, Samuel Y. Monaghan, Donald Holdt, Charles E. Cornish, Rev. Ernest M. Dupree, Rev. Joseph Williams, Rev. T. M. Murray, Rev. G. Wayne Cuff, Vivian A. Farrare, William A. Downs, Robert Stewart, William Kiah and Levin H. Lee Jr.

The committee is meeting at 3 p.m. today in Cambridge.

Charged In Monday Incident

Police Chief Brice G. Kinamon today announced the arrest of Lemuel Chester, about 21, of Cambridge, on a charge of unlawfully inciting and soliciting various sundry persons to assemble and riot, to the terror and disturbance of the people.

The incident referred to took place on Monday, July 24.

Chester was arrested this morning and his bail was set at \$25,000.

The youth is a member of the Upward Bound Boys, one of three groups which make up the Black Action Federation.

In a story published in yesterday's paper, Chester said he spent Monday night and early Tuesday fighting a fire which destroyed half a block of Pine St.

According to a statement made in the Banner Thursday night by William Green, Chester addressed a Second Ward Rally on Wednesday night.

Chester told the Banner yesterday "if the people of the Second Ward think I am not helping them, I will resign."

Editorials

Bring Brown Back

Rap Brown must be returned to Cambridge for trial. He must be brought back to the scene of the violence to face his accusers.

The failure of authorities to stop the Negro racial rally Monday night because of a fear of violence only resulted in violence. It should be apparent by now that yielding to the threats of a mob is not the answer to effective law enforcement.

Reports that officials are reluctant to bring Brown back to Cambridge were dispelled today when Attorney General Burch and State's Attorney William B. Yates said that Brown will be brought to Cambridge for a hearing. This is the right decision. Law enforcement officials must show those who threaten that they will not be intimidated.

The law is the law and as soon as everyone learns that swift, stern measures are being taken here against violators, the better off we will all be.

Extradition Papers Sent

State's Attorney William B. Yates has sent extradition papers to Annapolis for the return of H. Rap Brown.

The state's attorney said the papers were sent to the governor's office yesterday afternoon by Asst. Attorney General Joseph Buscher, and will be sent on to the governor of Virginia.

Brown was released Wednesday in Alexandria, Va., under \$10,000 bond. He was arrested and accused of being a fugitive from a Maryland warrant charging he incited a riot Monday night in Cambridge. He is scheduled for an Aug. 22 hearing in Alexandria Municipal Court to answer that charge.

Three Whites Wounded As Trouble Hits Wilmington

DAILY
BANNER
JULY 29
1967

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Mayor John E. Barblarz imposed an early morning curfew on Wilmington today and police arrested more than 100 persons after roving gangs of Negro youths broke store windows in one area. Three white men were wounded by gunshots.

Officials said the three were wounded by shots fired into a club by a carload of Negroes not far from a tavern where 25 Negroes broke up furniture Thursday. Hospital authorities said two were hospitalized for pellet wounds. The other was treated and released.

Newsmen at the scene also reported shots fired from another car several blocks away. But police would not confirm this report.

Shortly after the curfew was imposed police Inspector Donald Payne reported the streets were clear in the area of 6th and Madison streets where the gangs did most damage.

Late Friday evening groups of 30 to 50 Negroes raced up and down Madison Street in heart

of predominantly Negro West Side, smashing windows, and throwing bottles and rocks at passing autos.

Police also reported two vacant buildings set afire in the area and several other minor blazes.

A police spokesman said there

was some looting, mostly of liquor.

More than half of Wilmington's 200 man police force moved through the streets, some armed with shotguns, to disperse the crowds.

Many of those arrested were charged with violating the curfew.

Several Riot Probes Planned

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson's Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders organizes today, faced with fast-paced competition from congressional committees bent on making their own probes of city riots.

Even before commission members, headed by Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois, could meet with the President at the White House, Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., said a new inquiry may be added to several already scheduled to begin soon in the Senate and House.

McClellan, who heads the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee, already said Johnson's direction to the commission to come up with recommendations to alleviate "the conditions that breed despair and violence" will result in "the same old story—just spend more money."

Says Militants Should Be Locked Up

DAILY
BANNER
JULY 29
1967

CLEVELAND (AP) — Rep. William E. Minshall said Friday that Black Power advocates Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown should "be locked up permanently."

Minshall, R-Ohio, said when Carmichael returns from Cuba he should "be immediately apprehended, charged with treason and held without bond."

"It is reprehensible to me and to every loyal American of every race, creed and color that this character can openly advocate from Castro's Havana — the Communist bastion in this hemisphere—rebellion in our country," Minshall said.

Also, Minshall said he was "shocked and dismayed that H. Rap Brown (National chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) was freed on bond after being arrested in Washington and is now using the District of Columbia as a forum for his shocking statement."

"Stokely Carmichael's statements are even worse," Minshall continued. "These two revolutionaries should not be given the freedom of this nation to advocate its overthrow. They should both be locked up permanently."

Is is the Daily Banner's policy to publish letters to the editor provided they are signed and include the signer's address. Names of letter writers may be withheld at the writer's request. They will be held on file at the Banner Office, however.

JULY 29
1967

To The Editor:

The reason this letter is being wrote, is because I feel that it is about time someone spoke up about this matter.

Monday afternoon at about 5:00 p.m., a white female child of 10 or 11 years of age, was stopped, held and assaulted by rotten tomatoes for about 10 minutes, by four teen-age Negro youths as she was on her way home from a local grocery store on Md. Ave. I witnessed this scene and called out to them to stop and ran to the child just as the mother of the child approached the scene. I could see that the child was quite hysterical and needed her mother more than me so I tried to get the tag No. of the Tan Chevrolet pick-up truck in which they had drove off in. I wasn't very lucky.

The mother notified the police and an officer appeared on the scene about 15 min. later. So far as I know of nothing has been done except for that to catch these youths. "Why not?"

How much longer do we have to live in fear for our families and our neighbors' families. We white people wouldn't hurt their children purposely, so why should ours be hurt. I think we all "Black and White" should sit down and stop to think that we are all God's children and he didn't intend at the time of creation for his children to live in the fear and hate that we all are having to live in now. I have learned from experience that the best way to fight a battle was on my knees through Prayer and not through innocent children or adults. So please at the closing of this letter remember one of the Ten Commandants, Thou shall not kill and get down on your knees people of Cambridge (Black and White) because God hears all and pray.

Editor's Note Writer's name is withheld by request but will be made available to interested readers who inquire at the Banner Office.

Second Ward Resident Gives Out Statement

DAILY
BANNER
JULY 29
1967

Under the headline "Negro Leader Speaks Out" a story in Thursday night's paper quoted William I. "Sweetheart" Greene as saying the responsible Negro leaders in the Second Ward do not recognize a group called the "Black Action Federation" as speaking for the majority of the Negroes in Cambridge.

Today, Greene followed up his Thursday comments with the following statement:

"First, I do not consider myself a leader in the Second Ward. My leader is Charles Cornish, who is my friend. We exchange views. Pertaining to the fires which have been set, I believe I know who set them. I will find out who they are. I have some money of my own to offer for information leading to the arrest of these arsonists. It will be paid after their conviction. The names of those supplying the information will be held confidential and no one will know where the information came from.

"I am a disability pension from World War II. I have no connection with Greene's Grocery store which was destroyed by fire, except through my wife and children.

"I was stationed at Fort Belvoir, Virginia during World War II and trained thousands of soldiers for combat. Captain Ed Nabb was there at the time. I consider him one of my best friends. He helped me during a time when my children were growing up and sometimes getting into trouble. I see the same pattern happening now with these teenagers who are going to these rallies.

"To all mothers and fathers, do you know where your child is at 11 or 12 o'clock at night? If you do not know, it is my advice that you better check and check closely because they are headed for serious trouble.

"There is a conspiracy in the Second Ward and I will say this: Where are these people living and who is feeding them? There was a meeting held last night. Where was it held? Who is responsible for this meeting?

"After talking with quite a few people, I wonder why we cannot have a fire engine of our own to be operated by Negroes. Just a surplus army fire engine or a second hand one would be very nice. I'm quite sure that some of the firemen downtown would show us how to operate this truck. It could be kept in the Second Ward and it would be operated on a volunteer basis.

"Pertaining to yesterday's edition of the Daily Banner, Mrs. Elaine Adams, I know you very well. You are a fine woman as far as I am concerned. It is so hard to remember names after someone gets married.

"I am going to walk through Pine Street and go to places I've never been before and my friends must do the same.

"Condoning arsonists, regardless of whose property they burn, you have hurt more Negroes in the Second Ward than you realize. Go into the Second Ward and look at the stores operated by the white people. They are fine stores and are well stocked. Now answer this question. Who does the buying from these stores?

"When the first fire was set at the Pine Street school there was a small force of Guard which I did not know at the time. They could not leave their ward unprotected as I found out later.

"Now, Mr. Arsonist, there are 700 troops here — FBI Agents, Maryland state troopers standing by, and also, Mr. Sniper they are a lot better shot than you are.

"This is a plea to all fire companies for 20 or 30 feet of fire hose for the Second Ward which we can use ourselves. It will be used to fight any fire in the Second Ward or in any other section of town. I wish to highly praise the members of the out-of-town fire companies that came into the Second Ward and stopped the spread of the fire.

"This is a plea to all law-abiding citizens. Let's stay away from all rallies. They have been banned by the National Guard. If you're curious, wait until you can read the results."

To the Editor:

Granting that neither the national or the local news media have a monopoly on the truth, one who maintains a high regard for the city and people of Cambridge, both Negro and white, as I do, can only be sickened by what, on careful reading of various sources, appears to have been a perversion of his authority by Cambridge Chief of Police Brice Kinnamon in the recent racial disorders in Cambridge, and/or a considerable irresponsibility on the part of the membership of the Rescue Fire Company.

Even the local press affirms that only a small fraction of the Cambridge Negro community was involved in the disorders, and those accused of actually setting fire to buildings and the like turn out to be, as one might have guessed, a tiny fraction of a fraction - of what in other circumstances would be recognized as juvenile delinquents at worst, apparently more interested in "burning down the schoolhouse" than in correcting racial injustices. Yet the "Dorchester News" reports (Aug. 2, 1967) that "firemen did not enter the area (where 12 buildings were burning) until an hour after the fire began, under orders of police," and "Time" magazine reports (Aug. 4, 1967) that "the white volunteer fire company failed to respond to the fire until it had practically burned out, leveling a school, a church, a motel, and a tavern." To Negro pleas to send the firemen in, Chief Kinnamon is reported ("Time, Aug. 4) to have replied: "You people... stood by and let a bunch of goddam hoodlums come in here." Etcetera.

Now, even after one has subtracted a little from "Time" and added a little to the "News" in the interest of objectivity, this certainly sounds like the Cambridge police and fire departments' poorest hour. One hopes that the reports, local and national, are entirely false; one fears that they aren't. The principal sufferers, of course, from what appears to have been the shared irresponsibility of the riot-inciters, Chief Kinnamon, the arsonists, and the R.F.C., are the great majority of a responsible and too-long-suffering Negro community, particularly such successes-against-odds as Hansel Greene, whose tragic suicide, after the loss of a lifetime's enterprise in the fire, prompts this letter. Greene himself is reported ("Time") to have blamed the Negro arsonists for the fire; but all things considered, mustn't the responsibility for his losses and subsequent suicide be laid as much at the door of Chief Kinnamon and

those of his way of thinking as at the door of H. "Rap" Brown & Co.?

This isn't to minimize the gravity of arson and riot, no matter how serious and longstanding the abuses that lead to them, or to defend the inflammatory rhetoric of Negro racists, however more warranted it is than that of white racists. But to punish the best elements in a community for the actions of its worst, as Kinnamon's attitude has done, seems a misuse of his office as outrageous as State's Attorney William Yates' reported intention ("Dorchester News," Aug. 2, 1967) to request "waivers for the juveniles (charged with arson) to be tried as adults in the circuit court" without even considering the unfortunate involvement of the Rescue Fire Company and Mr. Kinnamon with that focus of past Negro grievances, the R.F.C. arena and pool, one wonders what kind of fireman it is who puts out fires only in the house of people he approves of; what kind of policeman it is who refuses to protect a law-abiding citizen from the depredations of a law-breaker because they both happen to be the same color; what kind of state's attorney it is who defines a juvenile as a white child.

It's a famous but ugly little irony that unsympathetic officials of the sort Chief Kinnamon appears to be, who hold the Negro community entirely responsible for its own sufferings, are usually the first to blame civic disorders on "outside agitators" - though we all know that people like H. "Rap" Brown can be effective only in communities (like my own current home-city, Buffalo) that fail to take large-scale measures to correct large-scale inequities. Arson is a crime; so is riot-inciting; but permitting a man, even a "goddam hoodlum," to make a speech, even a speech that turns out to be riot-inciting, is certainly not a crime, particularly when, as in the case of most citizens of the Second Ward, the "permission" consists of one's staying home and minding one's own business. That such citizens should cynically be denied protection by their police force and the "Rescue (must we read "Red-neck"?) Fire Company is a discreditable, intolerable state of affairs; it warrants a review, by objective municipal or state authorities, of the qualifications for office of the leaders of those organizations.

My personal sentiments in the civil-rights movement are admittedly liberal; I happen to believe, for example, that local (or once-local) leaders of the movement in Cambridge, like

Mrs. Gloria Richardson Dandridge, will in generations to come be lectured upon in meetings of the Dorchester County Historical Society in the same spirit as Anna Ella Carroll, Harriet Tubman, and Thomas Holliday Hicks. But surely the misplaced

To the Editor:

To All the Citizens of Dorchester County:

We, the migrant workers, living and working in your community, would like to use this means to thank all of you for accepting us and making us welcome.

We sincerely appreciate your kindness and thank you for allowing our children to share in your summer School Program.

The Migrant workers
in
Dorchester County

letter of August 6: These criticisms are based on available news reports. If the reports are incorrect or incomplete, the public deserves a public reply to my criticism."

To the Editor:

I have listened time and time again, to people, justifying the eruption of riots and what can be done to stop them, etc., but to my complete shock I have not heard anyone call to express his gratitude to the wonderful men on our police forces and fire departments.

Also to my horror I was amazed to see these men were sent before committees to explain their actions. May I say these men are hired under normal conditions to keep law and order and do we as a society expect them to show the same reactions under riot conditions? I for one cannot believe that we as adults expect this of any man or men.

When you think of a comparatively few who had to control a riot until it was decided to bring in the National Guard, and how under the circumstances, these men tried to control at great odds, the upheaval; to our men of the Police Forces and Fire Departments, who courageously protected our society, may I express my sincere congratulations.

Firemen who tried to save properties, unarmed, police who tried to control violence, at great odds, we as a society should be proud of these men, and stand behind them

Very truly yours,
Virginia L. DeHoog

To the Editor:

After reading Mr. Barth's letter of August 11, I was held spellbound at the P.S. notation. I quote Mr. Barth (If these reports are incorrect or incomplete). As a noted author and lecturer, Mr. Barth should know that the success of any good author in the writing of his works is accurate and correct research to be used for the foundation of his plot. By adding his simple P.S., Mr. Barth has attested to the fact that his letter was not based on accurate and correct research, but on sayso and irresponsibility in the use of hearsay by Mr. Barth himself,

the same as the news media that he calls our attention to.

It is very easy to sit in Buffalo, N.Y., and solve the problems faced in this community after it has passed and the harm is done

Where will you be, Mr. Barth when the first fire truck tries to penetrate the sniper fire, if the same thing happens in Buffalo? Will you be sitting in the front seat of the first truck that goes to the area, or will you still be sitting at the State University of New York reading your comic books?

I recall that we have a John Barth on our "irresponsible" fire department honor roll here in Cambridge and please note that I said honor roll. A Mr. Barth who has given this community the major years of his life in order to make it a better place to live. Would you have liked to have placed him in the front seat of the first truck to enter the Second Ward that night? If one man on a Texas tower could kill 16 persons in broad daylight, the 15 or 20 snipers or even let's say ten, or that tiny fraction of a fraction you refer to, could surely have played hell with our firemen in the middle of the night.

I have no doubt that someday Mrs. Gloria Richardson Dandridge will be lectured upon by our own historical society, but Mr. Barth, Hitler and Eichmann are lectured upon in Germany, but thank God not in the same esteem as Adenauer.

Your book reviews, Mr. Barth, say you are probably the best writer of English literature in the country today. They also say you border on the edge of genius. It has been said, Mr. Barth, that genius borders on the line of insanity. Mr. Barth, after reading your letter, it is easy to see that you have crossed this line.

Thomas R. Hurley
Choptank Avenue
Cambridge, Md.

An Editorial

DAILY BANNER AUG. 28, 1967

When Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee Friday, his remarks confirmed what most of us here in Cambridge learned about the man several years ago. And that is; he may know a little something about the army but he certainly does not understand the racial problem.

Consider his one remark, "Cambridge might have been spared a disaster last month if local officials had given some recognition to Negro grievances."

We don't know where the general has been concentrating his attention during the past few years, but for his edification, we'll outline a few of the things that have been done here "in recognition of Negro grievances."

—For the past two and one-half years, a Community Action Agency, which has included membership from every segment of the Negro community, has heard and acted on every major Negro grievance that has been presented. The present leader of the Black Action Federation is a member of that Community Action Agency and has every opportunity to be heard. In addition, the Upward Bound Boys, a Negro group devoted to securing recreational facilities was organized and implemented by the Community Action Agency. According to the officials of that agency, at no time has a single grievance or request been neglected or denied study by the group.

—Head Start, which is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity has been established for the past three summers in Dorchester County. In 1966, \$16,575 was spent on the program. During 1967, this year, a seven-week program was carried out costing \$31,372.

—An adult basic education program was carried out during the school year 1965-66 offering instruction to underprivileged adults. This program cost \$12,500 for that year. During the school year 1966-67 adult basic education centers were conducted for the underprivileged at a cost of \$14,397.

(Continued On Editorial Page Six)

An Editorial

(Continued From Page One)

DAILY BANNER AUG. 28, 1967

—During the summer of 1965, a desegregated summer school was established at Cambridge High School with offerings in all the major secondary fields. The Office of Economic Opportunity underwrote the federal share of this project for \$44,627. During the summer of 1966, the same type of program was offered to persons interested in furthering their education. \$58,570 in federal funds were used to pay for this project.

—This summer of 1967, the Dorchester County Board of Education developed a summer recreational - educational program costing \$90,000. This program provided educational facilities, playgrounds and the Arena swimming pool for both Negroes and whites.

—A six-week summer program for the children of migratory workers was held this summer at Hurlock. The program cost \$35,361.

—The Office of Economic Opportunity funded a program during the summer of 1967 designed to assist students financially to remain in school. One hundred twenty-nine Negro students and seven white students were hired in that project at a cost of \$63,660.

—During the school year 1966-67 a pre-school program designed to provide help for children who are ready to begin school was held at a cost of \$190,570. This was funded by the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

—Over 2,000 students, all Negro, received health counseling, guidance, social and psychological services during the school year, 1966-67 in an improvement of reading project which cost \$113,128.

—Since 1965, the Dorchester County Commissioners have put more cash into the anti-poverty program than allocated by any of the other eight counties on the Eastern Shore.

—45 teen-agers were enrolled this summer in work-training courses at the Eastern Shore State Hospital.

—A manpower development and training program was started in Dorchester County four years ago and has graduated about 400 persons into gainful employment.

—Courses are presently being offered by the vocational high school section of the State Department of Education in auto mechanics, other service station work, sewing and various types of hospital work.

—In 1961, when Cambridge knew very little of racial troubles, the mayor and city council launched a federal housing program that created a model community in the Negro area housing 150 families. The housing project cost more than \$2 million. Recently, the city council sent the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development an application for funds to expand the 150 units by 75 more regular units plus 50 additional units for the elderly. This project is now on the drawing boards.

—About 1,500 new jobs have been created in the county since 1961 as the result of an aggressive industrial development program and the bulk of these jobs have gone to Negroes. The unemployment rate this summer has been down to 3 percent. Since 1964, the annual rate has dropped from more than 9 percent to 6 percent.

—All new industries moving into this county since 1961 have hired employees on a non-discriminatory basis and Negroes and whites work side by side in these plants.

These are only a few of the things this community has done "in recognition of Negro grievances".

We know Cambridge has a problem in race relations. So does Detroit, so does Newark, so does Minneapolis, and so do hundreds of other cities across this nation.

Before riots struck Newark, that city prided itself on the fact that it spends \$277 per capita on repairing urban blight — the highest annual urban renewal figure for the nation's 50 biggest cities. Newark officials claim an overall unemployment figure of 7% — down from 14% since 1962. Newark had 125 federal poverty workers who spent \$2,000,000 last year on community-action projects. Certainly Newark can say it "recognized Negro grievances" but the city had a riot.

In Detroit, fully 40% of the city's Negro families own their own homes. No city has waged a more massive and comprehensive war on poverty. The city has received \$42 million in federal funds for its poverty programs. \$10 million of that goes toward special training and placement programs for the unskilled and illiterate. A \$4,000,000 medical program furnishes family-planning advice, outpatient clinics and the like. \$3 million was allotted for this summer's Head Start and recreation program. Certainly Detroit can say it "recognized Negro grievances" but the city had a riot.

Much is being done to try and solve the Cambridge problem. Much remains to be done.

Maj. Gen. Gelston would perhaps have made a major contribution to the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearing had he pointed out that the recognition of every Negro splinter group's demands by government leaders and agencies, the passage of stopgap legislation, and trips to major league baseball games will not solve community problems. In fact, that kind of approach in Cambridge only tends to obscure the progress being made by the many community agencies presently in operation here.

After studying the experiences of Newark and Detroit and considering the efforts in Cambridge, the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee will find Gen. Gelston's unwarranted statement hard to swallow.

Governor Says Cambridge Has Been Unjustly Accused

number of U.S. cities. And caught smack in the middle of these dangerous incidents are the fire departments who have the responsibility of protecting people and property in these cities from fire and accompanying dangers. Many news reports of the past month have mentioned the deaths and injuries of fire fighters who were trying to carry out their duties in the atmosphere of violence.

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Gen. Gelston Called 'Derelict' In Duty By State's Attorney

DAILY BANNER, AUGUST 30, 1967

Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston, Maryland's adjutant general has been charged with dereliction of duty during a riot here last month and with lying in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington.

William B. Yates, state's attorney for Dorchester County, made the charges Tuesday night in a telegram asking that the

cause they will still be exposed to small arms fire and hurled objects as well as the normal dangers of fighting large fires. It is questionable whether any fire fighting efforts are feasible in any area where uncontrolled mob action is underway.

In a number of instances it has been necessary to establish a fire department defense line beyond the perimeter of the area where civil disorder occurs and let fires within that area burn as they will until riot control has been established. Thus, the rest of the city can be protected. There seems to be no practical means of assuring the fire fighter protection against physical harm from mob action, except to keep him outside of the area of mob violence.

Legislative Council investigate Gelston's actions in Cambridge and testimony in Washington.

Gelston, who was reached at home, had no comment.

In the telegram to Council Director Carl Everstine, Yates said that in his testimony the adjutant general "distorted the facts and he maliciously tried to destroy the progressive efforts of Cambridge along racial lines."

"The investigation will reveal — if properly conducted — that he (Gelston) is not only telling falsehoods," continued the telegram, "but he is an egotist."

"And the image created of him was created by him, with the help of the news media; and he was, in fact, derelict in his duties as regards the riots in Cambridge."

The riots occurred after a speech July 24 by H. Rap Brown

chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, who was invited to Cambridge by the Black Action Federation. Brown and a policeman were wounded by shotgun pellets. A school, church, several businesses and homes in the predominantly Negro district were burned.

Gelston told the Senate Judiciary Committee that if Cambridge officials had recognized the federation and listened to its complaints, Brown might not have been invited.

Budget Situation Discussed

By TOM STUCKEY

Associated Press Writer

ANNAPOLIS (AP) — Gov. Agnew says the city of Cambridge is working to solve its racial problems and has been unjustly accused of not trying to improve conditions for its Negro citizens.

The governor termed "grossly, grossly, exaggerated" charges of a Negro delegation that met with him recently that nothing was being done to help persons left homeless by a fire during rioting in the city July 24.

Agnew said at a news conference Thursday that two of his aides have been in Cambridge to study the situation.

He also told newsmen that the state is facing "an extremely bleak revenue picture" and that spending will have to be curbed next year unless the situation improves.

No Increase

The governor stated flatly that he would not recommend any increase in taxes, but would simply hold down the budgets.

Agnew, who sent his two aides to Cambridge after meeting with representatives of the Negro community, would not reveal the contents of the report, but came to the city's defense.

"The more we get into this problem the more we become convinced that in some ways the city of Cambridge has been improperly accused of not doing what it can to meet the problem," he said.

The governor conceded that the Eastern Shore town was not doing "everything that can be done," but said that comparing it with other areas, "they have done an awfully lot and will continue to do more with our assistance."

Agnew aroused the ire of many white leaders of Cambridge when he called it "a sick city" soon after the July riots.

On the question of taxes, the governor said that sales tax revenues "have softened to the extent that the estimated 10 per cent growth for the past fiscal year turned out to be only 5 per cent, some \$4.3 million under the estimate."

"It now looks like sales tax revenues as well as corporate income taxes will continue to soften during the coming fiscal year."

"If these trends continue without any increases in other areas we will have to cut back on some state programs," he said.

Agnew said the problem is "not critical at the moment," but added that prospects for improvement are not too bright.

He pledged that if revenues don't match estimates, he would cut state spending because "we can not ask the voters to assimilate another tax increase."

Difficult Task

This is likely to be a difficult task, however, because budget requests now being prepared by major state agencies ask for sharp increases in appropriations for the coming fiscal year.

State Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein said from his Baltimore office that he was not too concerned yet about the revenue picture.

He said total receipts for July, the first month of the new fiscal year, were \$46,840,000 an increase over the \$38,539,000 in revenue during July, 1966. He noted, however, that a growth of 23.9 per cent had been estimated.

The comptroller said one month was not enough time to determine what would happen but that "by November we ought to have a pretty good picture."

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1967

Governor Sa Has Been

number of U.S. cities. And caught smack in the middle of these dangerous incidents are the fire departments who have the responsibility of protecting people and property in these cities from fire and accompanying dangers. Many news reports of the past month have mentioned the deaths and injuries of fire fighters who were trying to carry out their duties in the atmosphere of violence.

It is not possible to predict whether the vicious, illogical mob actions will continue in different areas in the future, or will subside to normalcy almost as quickly as they developed. But we can assume, on the basis of experience, that the fire fighter will no longer be safe in such mob incidents, merely because he is defenseless. That assumption could have been made prior to the Watts riot in California two years ago. In years past, the fire fighter was respected as a defender of lives and property.

So, the fire service must now operate with new "ground rules" if these disorders continue. It is not sufficient that a police or military escort provide armed protection to fire fighters, because they will still be exposed to small arms fire and hurled objects as well as the normal dangers of fighting large fires. It is questionable whether any fire fighting efforts are feasible in any area where uncontrolled mob action is underway.

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'Derelict' Attorney

August 30, 1967

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OCTOBER 2, 1967



GETTING READY — State Police cars fill this parking lot near City Hall in preparation for

Saturday's black power rally in Cambridge. The city's lot on Gay St. was also jammed with

police cars which brought State Police here to beef up the local law enforcement agencies. The

presence of the police helped to ensure Cambridge a quiet weekend.

Black Power Rally Here Over Weekend

Cambridge was the scene of a black power rally over the weekend but no violence was reported. Sponsored by the Black Power Federation of Cambridge, the rally was first scheduled to be held at the Church of God in Christ on Phillips and Robbins Sts.

When that building was padlocked Friday by Bishop James L. Eure of Salisbury, who objected to the use of the church for anything but religious services, the rally was moved to the garage of funeral director Herbert St. Clair on High St.

The presence of some 200 State Police in Cambridge on Saturday to support Cambridge's police force and the Dorchester sheriff's department ensured the orderly weekend.

About 75 participated in the black power rally which was closed to whites and to newspaper reporters.

Saturday afternoon while the rally was in progress several groups of spectators gathered in front of the St. Clair house on both sides of High St.

State Police vehicles were stationed at all intersections in the vicinity of the rally and at no time did trouble threaten.

After Saturday afternoon's meeting, the black power group marched to the site of a disastrous July 24 fire on Pine St. and marched around the area which was gutted by the blaze. They then disbanded.

At 7 p.m. they reconvened for a Saturday evening meeting. After that session they marched to High and Glasgow Sts. and were stopped by Maryland Attorney General Francis Burch and State's Attorney William Yates.

State's Attorney Yates said this morning he is of the opinion that Capt. Paul Randall and members of the State Police did a fine job in cooperation with Chief of Police Brice G. Kinnamon and his officers, Sheriff Ira Johnson and his deputies and Mayor Osvey C. Pritchett who was in attendance at all the conferences.

"We feel there are some things that have to be ironed out in regard to future operations with a view of using fewer State Police," the state's attorney said.

Col. Robert J. Lally, commander of the State Police, was in town on Saturday to confer with the local officials.

Yesterday morning a small

group of Negroes picketed in front of Bethel A.M.E. Church during church services. They left quietly after a brief period of time.

The Rev. Ernest M. Dupree, pastor of the Church of God in Christ which was padlocked by Bishop Eure on Friday this morning issued the following statement:

"To clear the record and doubts for the community in which I have chosen to live and be a part: For more than 19

years I have been a member of the Church of God in Christ and 17 of those years have been spent in complete dedication to the Christian ministry.

"I have always dedicated my life to spiritual, civic and educational programs. All of my life I have been dedicated to only two organizations, namely the Church of God in Christ and the N.A.A.C.P.

"I am certain the community in which I live must know as a minister I must be against hat-

red, racial segregation, immorality, social injustice, destruction of property, disregard for human life, and all facets of community activities that bring degradation to life and property and the pursuit of happiness."

Lieut. Harry Trumpower of the State Police, said this morning that the state police have moved out of the armory, but are maintaining personnel in the area to observe.

Open Housing Law Declared Invalid

BANNER
12-7-67

ROCKVILLE, Md. (AP) — Montgomery County's open-housing law was declared invalid Wednesday by Circuit Judge Kathryn Shook.

She ruled that the law was adopted through an illegal procedure that failed to provide for a referendum.

The law was the first such passed in suburban Washington. It prohibited discrimination in the sale and rental of virtually all housing.

Judge Shook said she would restrain the county from enforcing the law, which has been in effect since Aug. 20, as soon as its opponents file the necessary forms for her signature.

County Atty. David L. Cahoon said he would recommend an immediate appeal. The County Council which adopted the law by a 4-3 vote after bitter debate, is expected to authorize such action.

Montgomery remains covered by the state open-occupancy law adopted last spring by the General Assembly. That law itself is under examination by the courts.

The law applied to individually owned homes and all apartments, exempting only small

boarding houses and institutions operated by religious groups. The state law covers only new apartments and subdivisions constructed under permits issued after June 1, 1967.

Bertram L. Cheese, director of the Montgomery County Human Relations Commission, said the local measure had brought desegregation of "10 to 20 previously all-white apartment projects" and several neighborhood single-family homes.

In a seven-page opinion, Judge Shook said "the court will not sit in judgment of the propriety of the subject matter, but will direct its attention to the legality of the procedure of enactment."

She said the council had exceeded its authority by passing the law in the form of an ordinance under its "police powers" by which it may impose regulations for the welfare of county residents.

She upheld a view that the council should have enacted the law in the form of a "local public law" which, unlike an ordinance, would be subject to a referendum, or public vote.

Get Tough Policy Planned By The Miami Police Chief

DAILY
BANNER
12-27-67

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Police Chief Walter Headley says that community relations programs in the city's Negro district have failed so his officers are under orders to combat with shotguns and dogs "young hoodlums who have taken advantage of the civil rights campaign."

"Felons will learn that they can't be bonded out from the morgue," Headley told reporters at a news conference.

Criticism from civil rights leaders was swift even as beefed-up patrols in the Central Negro District began enforcing the city's "stop and frisk" law — searching persons on the street without arrest or warrant. A lieutenant said six 3-man task force cars and five K9 cars were in the district in addition to regular patrols Tuesday night.

"We don't mind being accused of police brutality," Headley said. "They haven't seen anything yet."

"Ninety per cent of our Negro population is law abiding and wants to eliminate our crime problem," Headley said. "But 10 per cent are young hoodlums who have taken advantage of the civil rights campaign."

Headley, chief of the department for 19 years, said he took his action after the Christmas holiday weekend in which there were 58 violent crimes in the area, including three murders.

"In only three, white criminals were involved; the rest were Negro men," Headley said.

"Community relations and all that sort of thing has failed," Headley said. "We have done

everything we could, sending speakers out and meeting with Negro leaders. But it has amounted to nothing."

Headley's statement was in contrast to recent comment by Dade County Sheriff E. Wilson Purdy who has credited his department's community relations programs and special training projects with successfully preventing civil disorders.

"We haven't had any serious problems with civil uprising and looting because I've let the word filter down that when the looting starts, the shooting starts," the chief told newsmen. "These are my orders: Not three days after, but now."

"This is war," he said. "I meant it, every bit of it."

Headley, 62, who joined the force as a patrolman in 1937, became chief Aug. 11, 1948. He successfully fought moves to replace him in the past.

When a reporter asked what reaction he expected, Headley said: "I don't care how anyone reacts. My job is to enforce the peace and I'm going to do it to the best of my ability. I hope I have the support of the whole city, including the city leaders."

Mayor Stephen P. Clark, who was not present at the news conference, said later, "I am confident Chief Headley and his police force will take the proper steps to combat crime on the streets. When you deal with murderers you have to deal on common terms. Felons, especially people who take life in their own hands, will be treated in like kind."

Marvin Davies of Tampa, Fla., state field director for the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "We will do all we can to get him (Headley) to resign. If necessary, we will get a lawsuit to keep him from enforcing this type of arbitrary action. I'll be before the City Council trying to get him suspended until his attitude changes."

MARCH MARKS CRUCIAL ERA FOR NEGROES

8 AM. MORNING SUN
FEB. 11, 1968
If Demonstration Fails,
King May No Longer
Be In Control

By OSWALD JOHNSTON
(Washington Bureau of The Sun)
Washington, Feb. 10—When the Rev. Martin Luther King's Washington demonstrations begin this April, the civil rights movement enters a crucial and perhaps final phase.

Whether the new act in the drama is in fact the final one will depend largely on whether Dr. King is still writing the script when the end comes.

During his visit to the capital this week, the Negro leader, in measured statements to the press and in addresses from church pulpits, gave a clear enough hint of what the scenario will be if he remains in charge.

Moral Intensity

The demonstrations, massive and disruptive but never violent or disorganized, would bring to the streets and public buildings of the capital the same fervor and moral intensity that turned the demonstrations in Birmingham and Selma into the civil rights victories of the early 1960's.

But for months now, Dr. King has projected a darker picture also.

If Congress does not act to provide a massive full-employment and slum-clearance program, he has warned, the result will be "a dark night of violence," a "tragic valley of chaos," and cities in flames.

When Dr. King first announced his plans for the demonstrations from his Atlanta headquarters last December, observers described his mood as pessimistic and his manner as grim.

"Bitter And Angry"

He said then and has repeated since that the crisis of American cities has become "desperate," and that the mood of the Negroes who live in them is "bitter and angry" almost beyond description.

To some observers—notably in Congress—Dr. King's plans for a disruptive, provocative march on a city with a large, restless Negro ghetto constitutes a dangerous threat of violence.

There were mutterings that his tactics were tantamount to blackmail. President Johnson said at a news conference only a week ago that he would prefer "constitutional methods" of presenting a case to Congress.

Dr. King, unshaken in his commitment to the April march, made the situation seem even more dangerous when it was reported that a main reason for his trip to Washington was to discuss tactics with Stokely Carmichael, who is widely pictured as an apostle of racial violence.

And, in fact, Dr. King met with Carmichael twice—the second time along with H. Rap Brown, who is under indictment for inciting a riot in Cambridge, Md.

Both meetings were secret, but Dr. King announced after one of them that Carmichael would cooperate with his plans for a nonviolent demonstration and Carmichael, who has made virtually no fiery speeches during his month in the capital, made no effort to contradict him.

But immediately after the meeting with Carmichael and Brown Wednesday night, Dr. King revealed his intense confidence that the march would be carried out on his terms.

Columnist Disputes Riot Study Report

By PAUL HARVEY

If "race prejudice" causes riots, how come last year's worst ones were in the North, not in the South?

If "poverty" causes riots, how come the worst ones were in Newark and Detroit, two of our richest cities?

And how come there were none during the Depression?

Poverty and discrimination have been around for a long, long time, yet the pox of race rioting broke out since 1964.

President Johnson's riot commission report, in effect, blames you and me for these lootings, burnings and murders. I resent that. In such vapid indictments of our society, it's the decent, law-abiding majority that's now being discriminated against.

There is nothing new about the differences between the "haves" and the "have nots."

Those differences have always inspired ambition in some and resentment in others.

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BUT WHEN Big Uncle Government sought to guarantee equality, he promised more than he could deliver.

Federal agriculture policies drove many Negroes to migrate from rural to urban areas for which they were socially and educationally unprepared.

President Johnson fanned the flames of restiveness with his categorical definition of poverty as "a family income below \$3,000 a year." Suddenly a lot of Americans felt "poor" who had never worried about it before.

Then, too, there are enough TV antennas over the ghetto to keep the poor constantly reminded of their poorness.

The President's commission had on its staff root causes of recent rioting but, curiously, it dismissed those staff members and issued a mostly political report blaming "white racism."

As Richard Nixon says, "The Kerner Commission report blames the rioting on everybody except the rioters."

The Wall Street Journal commented that such a report is, itself, potentially inflammatory. "Perhaps riot commissions can cause riots."

The commission offers the politicians' classic remedy for everything. more money.

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THUS AMERICAN cities are being held for ransom: "Pay up or be destroyed!"

Rubbish!

Columbia University sociologist Amitai Etzioni says, "The closest you can come to sociological dynamite is to promise people a Great Society and then deliver small handouts."

There is just one remedy for what ails us, but politicians are not likely to prescribe a bitter pill this year.

Most politicians will instead parrot rhetoric: "To one-fifth of our people, the golden gates of opportunity are closed. We shall wage war on poverty and we shall not rest until the war is won!"

To a substandard intellect that sounds like an open invitation to "wage war."

What our leaders know and should dare to say is that there is but one tested and proved formula for rising above the ghetto, for eliminating personal poverty, for gaining recognition.

And that remedy is "Work, baby, work!"

Wants Whites To March On Washington

NEW YORK (AP) — Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, called today for a massive march on Washington by white people to demand an end to racism.

A march by hundreds of thousands must be led by the nation's most respected white leaders if rebellion by poor and frustrated Negroes is to be avoided, said the Negro head of the civil rights organization.

Young told the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, "White people own the industries, the newspapers, the housing. They reap the benefits of our way of life, and theirs are the rewards of this society. It is their future which is at stake, perhaps more than that of Negroes, who, after all, have the least to lose."

His remarks were prepared for delivery at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Young did not indicate whether he envisioned the white march coinciding with next month's Poor People's Campaign, first planned by the slain Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The campaign was organized to get the poor of all races from around the country to Washington to demand that Congress pass antipoverty legislation.

Committed whites should follow a national march with demands on every city hall in the country, Young said. "It would be a national witnessing; a national reconstruction of decency and morality. It just might save this nation."

He called on men such as industrialist Henry Ford, financier David Rockefeller and labor leader George Meany to lead the march.

Guard, Troopers Sent To Salisbury

Guard On Duty In Salisbury

DAILY BANNER
MAY 21, 1968

SALISBURY (AP) — The governor's office announced a four-hour reduction in the nightly curfew today as National Guard troops and State Police patrolled this Eastern Shore town of racial unrest.

Maj. Gen. George Gelston, Maryland's adjutant general, said the night was quiet with 15 arrests for curfew violation.

In Annapolis, the governor's office said the curfew would begin at 9 o'clock tonight and continue until 5 a.m. Wednesday. The curfew had extended from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. the two previous nights.

There have been sporadic incidents involving Negroes in the town of 18,000 since Saturday, when a white police officer shot

a Negro trying to escape after being apprehended as a burglary suspect.

About 800 guardsmen and 400 state troopers maintained order and manned numerous checkpoints Monday night during the 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew imposed by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew.

Capt. Robert Palmer, a National Guard officer, said the night was very quiet, with fewer than 20 curfew arrests reported by midnight.

One incident was quickly halted Monday afternoon when guardsmen used tear gas to disperse a small crowd of Negroes block an intersection.

Col. John Edwards said one man was arrested when about 30 persons blocked traffic at the intersection in the Negro area of the Wicomico County town. Edwards said the man was charged with blocking traffic.

About 12 miles to the south in the Somerset County town of Princess Anne, students from Maryland State College met with county and town officials to discuss Negro grievances.

The three-hour meeting Monday night was attended by about 20 students from the predominantly Negro college and about the same number of county and town officials.

When the students left the courthouse after the meeting, they were heckled by an estimated 25 local residents. State troopers maintained order however, and no other incidents were reported by midnight.

Several hundred students demonstrated Monday in front of a restaurant which they contend has refused service to Negro students.

During the demonstration which included a march from the college campus into Princess Anne, about 100 students and faculty members withdrew money from the town's only bank.

The amount withdrawn was "not over \$5,000," Edward Price bank president, said.

"This is the first of a series of steps, all nonviolent, to show our serious demands," said Edward Lee, Lee described himself as chairman of combined student organizations.

Students leaving the courthouse meeting would make no comments to newsmen. Instead, they read a printed statement.

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew had ordered another all-night curfew in Salisbury to prevent possible renewed violence. He announced the 12-hour curfew shortly before noon Monday for the town and five mile surrounding area.

The disturbance erupted Saturday night when a crowd gathered outside the police station to protest the fatal shooting of Daniel Kenneth Henry, 22, a deaf mute.

NAACP Calls For Salisbury Investigation

DAILY BANNER 5-21-68

BALTIMORE (AP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clarke to determine whether the civil rights of a Negro burglary suspect in Salisbury were violated.

At the same time, the Wicomico County branch and the state conference of the NAACP protested to Gov. Spiro T. Agnew what they termed "the unwarranted use Sunday by State Police of tear gas and canines on members of the NAACP and citizens of Salisbury."

Racial violence was touched off in Salisbury Saturday night after Daniel Henry, 22-year-old deaf mute, was fatally shot by Jerry C. Mason, a white detective.

State's Attorney Alfred T. Truitt Jr. said Mason shouted at Henry to stop when the man ran off and fired when Henry failed to heed the warning. Mason was charged with manslaughter and released in \$1,500 bond.

The NAACP told Clarke Monday in a telegram that police were questioning Henry without the presence of counsel.

"A youth's clothes were torn and his hand was bitten by a police dog, for which he received treatment at Peninsula General Hospital in Salisbury," Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, NAACP state chairman, said in a statement.

"This has further embittered the colored citizens of Salisbury. We request your immediate investigation and action to halt this misconduct of the police to the citizens."

"Walter W. Black Jr., our state president, and Kenneth Brown, our regional youth director, had been helping Mr. Leonard, the clergy and other leaders in their efforts to calm the citizens, to get them to comply with the curfew, and also were giving direction for the citizens to bring their grievances and complaints through constitutional channels."

Negro Shot By Police

DAILY BANNER MAY 20 1968

By JOHN WOODFIELD

Associated Press Writer

SALISBURY (AP) — An all-night curfew was lifted on schedule at 7 a.m. today as a massive force of National Guardsmen and state troopers guarded against Negro rioting in Salisbury.

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew moved about 800 Guardsmen into Salisbury Sunday. They joined more than 300 troopers dispatched Saturday night when violence was touched off by the fatal shooting of a Negro burglary suspect by a white policeman.

Downtown Salisbury appeared normal today as Guardsmen stood on street corners with rifles slung over their shoulders. They carried ammunition clips.

Businesses and schools opened as usual. Traffic moved normally.

Damage caused by about 1,000 Negroes Saturday night was relatively light, but the governor moved swiftly to guard against a recurrence.

Fire broke out at two lumber yards Sunday and firemen fighting a brush fire on a vacant lot were stoned by a crowd of 100 Negroes.

Some of the National Guard troops were on the streets by 8 p.m. although the last of the full contingent did not arrive until about midnight.

The governor ordered at 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew, then activated the 6,000-member National Guard "in such numbers as shall be required." About 200 Guardsmen had been alerted Saturday and spent Saturday night in the Salisbury armory without seeing duty.

Gov. Agnew also proclaimed a state of emergency Saturday night which remained in effect for the weekend.

About one-third of Salisbury's 18,000 residents are Negroes.

There was no trouble in Salisbury when the activation order was issued at 5 p.m. Sunday, but Agnew said he felt the security of the area required the availability and presence of troops.

It was left to Maj. Gen. George M. Gelston, the state adjutant general, to decide how many troops were needed.

As the first guardsmen were being deployed at major intersections and in Negro areas Sunday night, a sniper reportedly fired two shots at a state police car.

Earlier in the day, some persons in a crowd of about 400 threw rocks and debris as firemen fought a field fire in a Negro area.

Fire Chief Wilson H. Taylor ordered the firemen back to headquarters, leaving the blaze burning, and said his men would not be sent into danger areas without protection.

State's Attorney Alfred T. Truitt Jr. announced Sunday that Jerry C. Mason, a white detective on the police force six years, was charged with manslaughter in the shooting death and released on \$1,500 bond. The victim was Daniel Kenneth Henry, 22, a deaf mute.

Truitt said Mason and Cpl. John Guarino of the city police were questioning Henry at headquarters when a struggle began. He said Henry grabbed Guarino's gun from its holster as the struggle continued outside the building. Mason picked up the gun when it dropped on the sidewalk, shouted for Henry to stop as he ran off, and fired when Henry failed to heed the warning.

State troopers in riot gear, using dogs and tear gas, quelled the Saturday disturbance.

State Police Supt. Robert J. Lally, after touring the area Sunday, said more than a dozen buildings were damaged—mainly broken windows—and two stores were looted. Two grocery stores in Negro areas were burned to the ground, he said, and there were two other minor fires.



HERE FOR HEARING — H. Rap Brown, Negro activist, is shown here yesterday for a hearing to determine whether his trial will be moved out of Dorchester County. At far left is New York Attorney William M. Kuntzler who represented Brown at the hearing in circuit court.

Judge To Rule On Rap Brown

A hearing on the motion for a change of venue in the trial of H. Rap Brown, was held in Cambridge yesterday before Judge C. Burnham Mace. Brown is charged with arson and an attempt to incite a riot as the result of disturbances that occurred July 24 and 25, 1967, in the Second Ward in Cambridge. State's Attorney William B. Yates told the court that the motion to remove the trial was made in all sincerity, because of the awareness of events that existed in Cambridge on July 25. He said the events had received "tremendous" coverage in the news media and he said the awareness of this, in his opinion, might seriously affect the conduct of the trial in Dorchester County.

"It is not through a sense of fear that the State is asking the removal, but through a sense of responsibility on the part of the law enforcement agencies. We feel that there are people here with firm convictions about the guilt or innocence of this man," the State's Attorney said.

William M. Kuntzler, attorney for Brown, told the Court that he could find no case where the State had ever asked for a change of venue and no evidence that such a change had been granted over the objections of the defendant.

Kuntzler said he agrees with the State that Brown could not get a fair and impartial trial in Dorchester County, but that the same would apply to any place in the United States.

"We believe the case should be tried here. We feel that Brown would be safer here than elsewhere, because he has friends that could help him. Brown objects to being tried outside of Dorchester County, and Your Honor has no discretion in refusing the change of venue," Kuntzler said.

The State's Attorney called as witnesses, Chief of Police Brice G. Kinnamon, Major Paul Randall of the Maryland State Police, Mayor Osvey C. Pritchett, and Sheriff Ira Johnson, who testified that if Brown were tried here, the same procedure as to security measures would have to be arranged as were carried out when Brown was in Cambridge for a previous hearing.

Deputy Attorney General Robert Sweeney defended the State's position on the change of venue. "It has been shown here today that a fair trial cannot be had for Rap Brown in Dorchester County. Due to past experiences in Cambridge, I feel that the State has a just cause for re-

(Continued On Page 12)

Judge

(Continued From Page One)

moval. We seek for Brown a fair and impartial trial, and we do not feel he could get one in Dorchester County," Mr. Sweeney said.

"The question of the change of venue is one for the Court to decide, and he has ample ground on which to base his decision," the Deputy Attorney General said.

Kuntzler told the Court he had heard no testimony from the stand that justified the contention that order could not be kept in Cambridge, and said there have been no facts produced here to prove that Brown could not get a fair trial.

"The defendant is willing to take his chances here... we are entitled to be tried here," Kuntzler said.

Judge Mace said that he would read the briefs handed him by the State and the Defense and give his decision in a few days.

State Police, City Police and members of the Sheriff's Office were very much in evidence yesterday in and around the court house.

The hearing started about 11:45 a.m., and adjourned for lunch at 12:30 p.m., convening again at 1:30 p.m. and lasting until 3 p.m.

Harry Sadoff, Dorchester County attorney, was court-appointed to assist the defense.

After the hearing, Brown and his attorney returned to New York.

EDITORIALS

DAILY BANNER For A Fair Trial 6-29-68

Black activist H. Rap Brown for a year has succeeded by legal maneuvering from standing trial on charges growing out of a racial incident in Cambridge. Brown has been indicted by a Dorchester Grand Jury on charges of rioting and arson in connection with rioting. On the same night that Brown made a speech in Cambridge fires broke out in the Second Ward and burned buildings on Pine St.

The report of the Presidential Commission on Civil Disorders made little reference to Cambridge. In fact, if our memory serves us right, Cambridge is noted in a single graph which illustrates the events of last July.

Never officially released, but distributed through private channels is an "Analysis of the Cambridge, Maryland, Disturbance" made for the office of the assistant deputy director for research. This was never made part of the commission's report.

The lead paragraph of this "analysis" is of interest. It says: "What has come to be known as the Cambridge riot was in fact a low-level civil disturbance. For a few hours on the night of Monday, July 24, and an hour on the night of Wednesday, July 26, there were small scale disorders by Negro crowds, but nothing of the magnitude anticipated by local authorities or reported in the press." A "chronology of the violence" follows for the next 35 pages. An analysis of Brown's speech takes up some six pages.

At the present time Brown's attorney is hasselling with the state's attorney over a trial site. State's Attorney William B. Yates has moved that the trial be held outside of Dorchester County because there is an "awareness" in the community that makes the Dorchester law enforcement official feel it would be better to hold the trial in another county of Maryland. Mr. Yates has told the press he feels that Brown could get a fair trial here or anywhere else in the state of Maryland.

In arguing against moving the Brown case from Dorchester, the defendant's attorney is quoted as saying that Rap Brown couldn't get a fair trial anywhere in the United States. He also referred to the Rap Brown trial as "political" and has said that his client is being prosecuted "for what he stands for and says, rather than for what he did."

It will be up to the judge to determine whether or not the trial site will be moved from Dorchester County. Whether the trial is here or elsewhere, it is to be hoped that, as the state's attorney avers, H. Rap Brown can be assured of a fair and impartial trial anywhere in the state.

& Tom

WHITES MOVE FROM DETROIT

BALTO. SUN AUG. 4, 1968

Flight To Suburbs Faster Than In Most Cities

Detroit, August 3 (Special)—A year ago, the Lee Plaza Hotel, once a fashionable residential address on Detroit's West Grand boulevard, seemed to be undergoing a renaissance. Wealthy white tenants were moving in as fast as the management could remodel the apartments.

Today, the Lee Plaza is nearly empty, and is being sold to the city for use as an old people's home.

A year ago, there were two Negro families living on one pretty, tree-shaded street in the Northwest section of the city. Today, a dozen of the 24 brick Colonial houses on the street are occupied by Negroes.

Convulsive Shifting

By themselves, the two incidents do not mean much. But they are symptomatic of a convulsive shifting and resettling of social strata that is gripping Detroit.

There is a trend in all American cities for whites to move to the suburbs and be replaced in the core cities by Negroes. But here in Detroit, where the memory of last summer's racial rebellion is still hauntingly real, the exodus is just happening faster—much faster.

Middle-class whites have been fleeing to outlying communities —Birmingham, Bloomfield

Hills, and others—as quickly as houses are built. They are moving so fast, in fact, that the construction industry is finding itself unable to keep up with the demand for new suburban homes.

Just After Riots

Just after last year's riots, says a Wayne State sociologist, Albert Mayer, "If you looked around, you would have thought the whole city was going in a week." "For Sale" signs popped up all over town. The market cooled off during the winter, but this spring the signs sprouted on the lawns again, right along with the dandelions.

The riots were by no means the only cause of the mass exodus. Rather, they provided the trigger to release all the profound anxieties that impel whites to flee to the suburbs.

There are fears that whites will become a minority group in a neighborhood, fears of the rising crime rate in cities and fears that integration automatically means a lowering of educational standards.

"Element Of Truth"

"And there is an element of truth in that," concedes Frances R. Cousens, an associate professor of sociology at the University of Michigan. "If the movement has been from ghetto schools, then those kids bring with them an inferior background."

But she hastens to add that a healthy balance is eventually established. "When a school becomes integrated, white kids do better in order to stay ahead and black kids do their best to keep up."

There are also less dramatic

reasons for the movement. Irv Rubin helped organize the Bagley Community Council to prevent panic selling after the first Negro family moved into the neighborhood in 1960.

But he moved to Bloomfield Hills ten months ago because, he says, "my income had increased, my children were bigger, and we had different requirements for space. ... It was a goddam agonizing decision."

Limp Alibis

Miss Cousens tends to dismiss such reasons as limp alibis.

"People will deny vehemently that their move had anything to do with bias," she reports. "Knee-jerk liberals have all the proper responses, but they won't stay. They feel guilty about not staying, so they kick in another \$10 to the N.A.A.C.P. or the S.C.L.C."

There is no sign that the massive flight to the suburbs will slow down.

Negroes have been participating in the fruits of an unprecedented auto boom, so they are able to buy houses that they could barely have afforded to rent a few years ago. And they almost have to buy in the city because they have been widely discouraged—if not actually restricted—from going to the suburbs.

Since any turnover means

money to brokers, they are happy to encourage the so-called "resegregation." One broker who tried to maintain a hard-headed policy of not selling to Negroes lost five salesmen and most of his business.

Many community leaders feel the brokers are so eager to have the movement continue that they have established, in effect, two markets: one for blacks, one for whites. One big brokers' group, the United Northwest Realty Association, has been the target of several protests for allegedly fostering this policy.

Violence In York

DAILY BANNER AUG 5, 1968

YORK, Pa. (AP) — Street violence hit this south central Pennsylvania city for the second straight night Sunday and sporadic trouble calls kept police and firemen on the move through the early morning hours today.

Roving gangs of young Negroes smashed windows, pelted motorists with bricks and rocks and set at least eight fires during what the city's public safety director, Jacob W. Hose, described as a "planned operation."

Random shots were heard in the troubled area on the city's Southwest Side as the disturbance started and Hose said at least one bullet was aimed at a police cruiser.

Three persons were arrested.

One target of firebombs was a meat market which was the center of a gunfight and shooting Saturday night, which left eleven persons wounded, 10 by shotgun pellets and one by a .38-caliber bullet.

The Saturday night shooting was touched off when Chester Roach, 58, returned the fire of someone who shot at him through the window of his apartment above the meat market firebombed Sunday night.

There was no looting, either night, and police were not involved in the shooting, Hose said, other than the occupants of the police cruiser fired upon Saturday night.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CHICAGO POLICE STORY

Millions saw one side of the story on TV when violence flared in Chicago during the Democratic Convention. But what provoked rioting? Kept it going? Two veteran news writers, who were there, tell the policemen's side of the story in accounts below. On page 62: A British view.

by Betty Beale
"Washington Star" Columnist

(The following article is reprinted, by permission, from "The Washington Star," Sept. 1, 1968.)

This columnist has just returned from Chicago—unbloodied, unpelted and even unbruised, thanks to the Chicago police.

It is time one member of the media gave the other side of the picture, because the public has the right to know.

Never has a law-enforcing group been more sorely tried. They received both bodily injury and unspeakably vile treatment from the hippies in Grant Park. Yet never at any time did I see policemen show more courtesy than the police of Chicago. Courtesy, of course, is only due people who show some courtesy themselves.

And, despite the difficult circumstances in which they had to maintain order, they managed to prevent fatal catastrophe.

We heard the word "overreacted" used a lot by commentators last week, and by busy politicians who were assuming that what they had been told was correct.

But if there was ever an overreaction to any fact of life during those seven days in Chicago, it was the overreaction of the media to any effort whatsoever to stop the hippies from the flagrant civil disorders and their disgusting disturbances of the peace.

Every time a newsman was hurt, the screams of protest went around the world, but how much was said about the newsmen who taunted the police or tried to get action for the TV cameras? A member of the Vice President's coterie heard two reporters having a great laugh in the coffee shop of the Conrad Hilton about how they agitated in Grant Park until the police started pushing them around.

Wyoming Senator and Mrs. Gale McGee and their two grown children walked over to the park to see for themselves what was going on, and they arrived when the changing of the National Guard troops was taking place.

Walking through a gang of hippies they saw two girls, one playing the flute. Then they saw a TV camera team lead the girls over to the exact place by the troops where they wanted them to stand. And when their camera started to

roll, the girl cried, "Don't beat me! Don't beat me!" It takes no imagination to figure how this contrived scene would look on the screens in millions of American homes.

In the Convention hall, Mrs. McGee said a youth of about 15 sat in front of them and clapped hard at everything said that he liked and shouted four-letter words at everything he didn't like.

Instead of just grabbing him and removing him, as the police would have done in most civilized places, the police asked him first to stop it. But he paid no attention to them, so "they had to take him out," said Mrs. McGee. The cameras probably caught the big policemen bodily forcing the mere youth to leave, giving the television viewer the idea he had done nothing to provoke such reaction.

And what, by the way, has happened to the news media that provocation is left out of, or played down in, story after story?

Most announcements or headlines told what the police did to the hippies but left out or skimmed over what the hippies did to the public or police.

Senator Daniel Inouye, of Hawaii, World War hero and Democratic keynoter, said the hippies were throwing plastic bags of human excrement at the police and guards in Grant Park. They were also throwing rubber balls stuck with long nails aimed for the eyes. How would those commentators who thought the police "overreacted" have behaved if those things had happened to them?

For three straight minutes late Tuesday night, or rather early Wednesday morning, 3,000 hippies shouted in unison, directed by a leader, an obscene curse at the President of the United States. They were either cursing the police in the same way or calling them pigs. And I used to think that insulting an officer was against the law!

Why was an electronic amplifier allowed to remain in the park all day and night where obscenities were shouted until 4 a.m., I asked a police officer. There was a city ordinance against such use, he said, but if they arrested those using it

J. Kilpatrick
"Star" Syndicate

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While the Democrats pounded networks pounded on Mayor pressions of Ivan the Terrible and they wept that the "old flower of American youth" scarcely got told at all. Permit

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JAMES KILPATRICK

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BETTY BEALE

U. S. News & World Report

in the regional forces and the remainder in the popular forces.

The regional forces are, in essence, federalized militia. The popular forces generally serve as village guards.

What South Vietnam has in the regular Army—aside from support troops—is the equivalent of 14 combat divisions, including parachutists, marines and rangers. All told, it has 160 maneuver battalions, and there presently are no plans to raise the number, although the battalions will be beefed up by recruits.

More officers needed. To lead the expanding Army, the South Vietnamese need about 10,000 new second lieutenants. The bulk of the officer corps being produced at a school just south of Saigon are reservists. They receive five months' training in classes of 1,000. The school is patterned after U. S. officer-candidate schools and many of the instructors are American.

There are 8,000 Americans in assistance and advisory roles with the South Vietnamese. There are those who believe the need for advisers at the battalion level is disappearing, that the ad-

visory role should give way to liaison to provide the South Vietnamese with U. S. aid and artillery support.

One adviser, now on his third tour in Vietnam, said, "We send out inexperienced men to tell colonels in the South Vietnamese Army how to run a war when they have been doing nothing else for 10 years. That sort of thing does nothing to boost South Vietnamese pride."

In assessing the South Vietnamese Army, one adviser said he would classify five divisions as good—the 1st, the 2nd, the 21st, the 22nd, and 23rd.

"In operations with the Americans," the adviser said, "these divisions can hold their own. The other divisions vary in quality from fair to poor, but I think they are all showing improvement. There is no longer the prospect of catastrophe in South Vietnamese operations."

The basic soldier. What about the individual soldier? The adviser gave this assessment:

"There has never been anything wrong with the basic man. He is like any other soldier in any other army in the world. If he is kicked in the pants and told to

march he will march and fight well—if he sees the captain marching with him, and sees the major behind the captain." He continued:

"The big problem has been leadership at the top—political and military. The people at the top have been so busy plotting, they have had little time for the war, but I think that is changing, too. There has been a firming up at the top which is all to the good."

"Remember, in discussing the South Vietnamese military leadership, that it was French-trained. I do not happen to think French training is as bad as it has been painted, but most of the South Vietnamese generals were junior officers under the French and what they have learned since then has been on-the-job training."

Can the South Vietnamese soon take over conduct of the war?

The answer of this senior adviser:

"Not unless we can whittle the North Vietnamese down more. The battlefield situation will have to ease a great deal more before we can even give that question serious consideration."

Communist models. The M-60 is 10 pounds lighter than the Browning model it replaces. It is fired from a bipod.

M-79 GRENADE LAUNCHER. Resembling a sawed-off shotgun, this weapon throws a 40-mm. high-explosive shell up to 425 yards. The M-79 consists primarily of a wooden stock and a 14-inch long barrel. It fires one grenade, then must be reloaded.

The closest Communist equivalent: the Soviet RPG-2 and the newer RPG-7 grenade launchers, which resemble the old U. S. "bazooka." The RPG-2 fires a 40-mm. fin-stabilized round. The RPG-7 is larger, has an effective range of 550 yards, can penetrate 14 inches of steel armor.

HOW THEY ARE RATED: Soviet models are more difficult to load, and fire less accurately, than the U. S. grenade launcher. Communist troops generally prefer to use hand grenades, rockets or bangalore torpedoes.

LAW (LIGHT ANTITANK WEAPON). The M-72 fires an unguided rocket from 500 to 600 yards and is used against armor and bunkers as well as troops. The launcher is disposable.

There is no Russian equivalent, but the RPG grenade launchers are similar.

OTHER WEAPONS. The South Vietnamese will be getting growing numbers of other American weapons already supplied to some units. They will get more mortars, recoilless rifles, rocket launchers, jeeps, trucks and trailers.

The South Vietnamese Air Force may be given C-119 Flying Boxcars, which can carry as many as 62 fully equipped soldiers or more than 27,000 pounds of cargo at speeds up to 250 miles an hour.

Also expected: more F-5 Freedom Fighter jets, UH-1

Iroquois (Huey) helicopters, C-47 cargo ships, a few O-1 Bird Dog observer planes.

The South Vietnamese are short of artillery, but the U. S. is likely to follow the precedent set in South Korea in filling this need. During the gradual scaling-down of forces in Korea, U. S. artillery pieces were turned over to South Korean units as American divisions left the country.

The South Vietnamese have no need for the terror-producing 107-mm., 122-mm., and 140-mm. rockets that the Communists use against heavily populated civilian areas. Plane strikes and artillery barrages against bunkers and area targets serve the South Vietnamese purposes better and with greater accuracy.

OVER ALL: Communist weapons are rated inferior to or as good as U. S. equivalents, but no better.

Saigon after Red rocket raid. South Vietnamese Army has no need for such terror weapons, will get none from the U. S.

—UPI Photo



by James J. Kilpatrick
"Star" Syndicate

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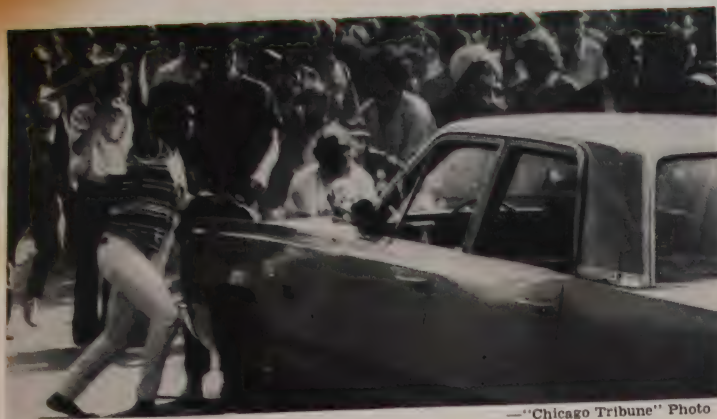
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—“Chicago Tribune” Photo
A peace demonstrator uses a heavy club to attack an unmarked police car during a melee in a Chicago park.

they would only be fined and somebody might be killed in the process. If this wasn't underacting, what is?

Mayor Daley was constantly referred to on the air in slurring accents as the boss of Chicago. He may be, and he is responsible, no doubt, for some bad as well as some good. But Chicago is only one city.

Two famous TV commentators were bossing the presentation of slanted news that affected the minds of millions of Americans in hundreds of cities. As Liz Carpenter [press secretary for Mrs. Johnson] said at the women's luncheon Thursday, in all the talk of brutality there had not been “one word about the TV network brutality—the commentator clubbing” of the mayor.

When the mayor fails to do what the majority of the people in Chicago want, they can at least vote him out. But no vote can stop the bossism of the airwaves where editorializing has been substituted again and again for straight reporting. One NBC commentator virtually campaigned for Teddy Kennedy throughout Tuesday evening.

In the past I have been proud to be a member of the Fourth Estate, but after this past week I feel a burning inward shame. In my mind, freedom of the press has always been necessary to liberty. The Bible states it most beautifully: “Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.”

But how much truth and how much biased opinion are the people, and especially the youth of America, getting?

A clean, well-combed, pretty young girl for Senator McCarthy was one of five of us who shared a taxi to O'Hare Airport Friday, and the conversation turned to what the hippies had done to convert the serious business of nominating a presidential candidate into a circus of vulgarity.

Unbelievably, she stood up for the right of the Grant Park crowd to curse the President in four-letter words. She had no respect for the highest office of our land.

When one of the men blamed Tom Hayden [cochairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and a founder of the Students for a Democratic Society] for leading the youth to such actions, she said Tom was all right; he was a friend of hers.

I am not familiar with Hayden's record, but the fact that this young woman supported him and his undertaking indicated the truth had not reached her, as it is not reaching millions of young people.

Maybe the media had better ask itself why.

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by James J. Kilpatrick “Washington Star” Syndicate

(The following article is reprinted, by permission, from “The Washington Star,” Sept. 1, 1968.)

All week long in Chicago, while the Democrats pounded upon one another, the television networks pounded on Mayor Richard Daley. They left an impression of Ivan the Terrible leading a troop of Cossacks, and they wept that the “old pols” were out of touch with the flower of American youth.

The other side of the story scarcely got told at all. Permit a dissenting word.

I spent most of four days at Chicago mingling with the hippies and Yippies, at Grant Park, Lincoln Park and the seedy old Coliseum where they held their “antibirthday” party for Lyndon Johnson on Tuesday night.

Let us abandon the addleheaded notion that these youths are innocent idealists, dedicated solely to protesting the war in Vietnam. In the usual sense of the word, they are not even “revolutionaries,” for they have no particular leaders or programs they propose to place in power.

They are at bottom simply nihilists, dedicated to destruction for the sake of destruction. In their disregard for the rights of other Americans, they are as ugly and as evil as any gangster mob. They came to Chicago, it was said, to protest the war; they were described as “protesters” and “demonstrators.” They were standing on their First Amendment rights.

Very well. This means freedom of speech; this means the right of the people peaceably to assemble. How did they manifest the right of free speech? Hour after insolent hour, they stood in the parks shouting obscenities at the police a few feet away. They had a chant going: “Pig, pig, fascist pig!” They cried “Oink, oink!” and “Soo-ee!” The taunting never ceased: “Whyn't ya hit me, ya bastard? Go on, hit me!”

Grant Park is—or was—a pleasant little park on Michigan Avenue. They made it a shambles. They tumbled into blankets just off the walkways, making love, not war; they urinated against the park's back wall. The hippie girls never seemed to mind. They scrawled their favorite four-letter words on benches, lamp posts, and barricades. Their one purpose was to provoke violence.

At last they succeeded. Considering the outrageous nature of the sustained provocation, the Chicago police displayed fantastic patience. And considering the number of demonstrators who were involved, the incidents of actual police brutality were astoundingly few. In the process, more than 50 police officers were injured, some of them critically. You got no hint of this from the networks.

In retrospect, it is clear that Daley's security precautions were fully justified. I was there, in the middle of it; and, like a lot of others, got a nose full of tear gas and a couple of bruises the size of a saucer. If the police and troops had not done their job, these plug-ugly scavengers would have torn the Hilton Hotel to the ground. As it was, they set off stink

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JAMES KILPATRICK

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He continued.
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"Remember, in discussing the South Vietnamese military leadership, that it is French-trained. I do not happen to think French training is as bad as it has been painted, but most of the South Vietnamese generals were junior officers in the French and what they have learned since then has been on-the-job training."

"The South Vietnamese soon take the conduct of the war?"

"The answer of this senior adviser: unless we can whittle the North Vietnamese down more. The battlefield will have to ease a great deal before we can even give that question serious consideration."

C-47 cargo ships, a few O-1

port of artillery, but the U. S. set in South Korea in filling the gap—down of forces in Korea turned over to South Korean country.

need for the terror-producing mm. rockets that the Communist civilian areas. Plane at bunkers and area targets es better and with greater

are rated inferior to or as better.

Vietnamese Army has no get none from the U. S.

—UPI Photo



[continued from preceding page]

bombs that made the lower lobbies smell like vomit. Free speech?

Where does the appalling notion arise that the demonstrators are right and the police are wrong? . . .

Granted, a great number of the youngsters caught up in this nihilist cult are utterly sincere in their view on Vietnam. Granted, too, that Mayor Daley made an ass of himself in many ways. I am as burned up as any other working reporter at the assaults by police on newsmen. But these points of view have been ceaselessly expounded for the past 10 days. Almost no one has said thanks to the mayor and thanks to the cops. I do.

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A BRITISH VIEW OF U. S. VIOLENCE

Behavior of American "liberals" disrupting the political process poses the real danger to the U. S., according to noted British journalist Peregrine Worshtorne, writing in the September 1 "London Sunday Telegraph." Following are excerpts from his article, reprinted by permission:

This animal is wicked. When attacked he defends himself. That seems to be the reaction of much of the American and foreign press to the way in which the Chicago police have defended the Democratic Convention from disruption by organized protest.

For weeks we have been reading about how black and student power intended to reduce Chicago to chaos so as to prevent the Democrats from nominating the candidate of their choice, of how the Yippies had nominated a pig for President as a token of their contempt for American democracy, of how plans were afoot to burn down the Convention hall. Is it really very surprising, therefore, that the police reacted as they did? Stupid perhaps, excessive certainly—as in the monstrous invasion of Senator McCarthy's hotel suite—but scarcely surprising.

America today is in danger of extreme civil disorder. Not surprisingly the public is acutely concerned, as are the politicians, and nothing would have damaged the Democratic Party's image more than if it had tolerated disruption of its Convention proceedings.

The great mass of white, middle-aged, middle-class electors desperately want to be convinced that the next Administration has the guts to maintain law and order in the cities. The sight of Mayor Daley's police whirling their batons may have caused anguish in the editorial offices of "The New York Times" and other great centers of "liberal" opinion. But it is highly doubtful whether this indignation is shared by most Americans.

Mr. Nixon's main advantage to date is the impression that the Republicans know how to wield the baton better than the Democrats. If Mayor Daley last week corrected that impression he will have done the Democratic image little lasting harm.

The frightening fact has to be faced that significant, organized minorities have despaired of the democratic process, and make no secret of having put their faith in revolution. It may be felt that the Vietnam war and the Negro problem justify such despair. This, however, is worse than sentiment-

tal nonsense. It is "the treason of the clerks," the unforgivable political sin.

It is what happened in Germany under the Weimar Republic. Sizable groups of the German middle class lost faith in democracy, so intractable did the problems of inflation seem. Despair about the democratic system became fashionable. Street violence was allowed to grow, with results that are all too familiar. Mercifully, those in charge of the American democracy, in both main parties, have clearly kept their nerve.

There is an alarming trend in "liberal" American opinion, which is reflected in the British press, to suggest that what the protest movements are protesting against is not democracy but "machine politics." The argument goes that the machine politicians are flouting the will of the people, and that the protesters are the real democrats. This, too, is dangerous nonsense.

Machine politics are an essential part of mass democracy. Mayor Daley's power in Chicago rests on his successful manipulation of the great mass of nonpolitical voters who are prepared to do what he tells them in return for their prejudices being pandered to and their material needs assuaged.

This is the price of enfranchising the people, many of whom, like it or not, are ignorant roughnecks who do not read "The New York Times." It would, of course, be much more civilized if Mayor Daley were done away with. But this would mean doing away with mass democracy.

What is happening in America today, in relation both to Vietnam and the Negro problem, certainly flouts the will of a very substantial minority of "liberal" opinion who are not used to having their will flouted and are immensely unhappy at the new experience. There is nothing in democracy, however, that says the "liberals" must always prevail, or that "liberal" street disorder aimed at disrupting the democratic system is any less reprehensible than fascist street disorder.

* * *

Take the slump [depression of the 1930s], for example—America's last great moral crisis. Then, as now, there was a tremendous soul-searching, but of a fundamentally different kind. The educated minority were appalled on behalf of the majority. They were shocked at what seemed like the callousness of the capitalist minority exploiting the proletarian majority. Indignation was directed against the rich for the suffering they were imposing on the poor.

This was a moral problem which American political assumptions could cope with easy enough. Call in the power of the people and all would be well. Let the pressure of popular feeling be felt, and the few would have to start behaving themselves.

Today, the liberal-minded are being forced to the opposite conclusion. They are beginning to see the people as the cause of the trouble rather than its cure, and to realize that it is the passions and prejudices of the many, much more than anything for which the few can be blamed, that constitute the real difficulty. It is not the plutocracy or the aristocracy or the power elite which is at fault. It is democracy itself. The liberal-minded today are not shocked on behalf of the majority; they are shocked by the majority.

This is what the so-called "new politics" is all about—an attempt by the few to save America from the many. For a country where the whole idea of aristocracy is deeply alien, this is a formidably disruptive trend, and it is in no way surprising that its youthful standard-bearers get their heads broken, or that its leader, Eugene McCarthy, should have lost the nomination. . . .

During the long years of "liberal" ascendancy, the "right" has had to stomach endless humiliations and frustrations, without taking to the streets. It is now the turn of the "left" in America to exercise the same measure of patriotic restraint.

political power on a platform. They are a powerful voting

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TOWARD MORE AUTHENTIC INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS
BETWEEN BLACKS AND WHITES

	ASSUMPTIONS WHICH BLOCK AUTHENTIC RELATIONS	ASSUMPTIONS WHICH FACILITATE AUTHENTIC RELATIONS
ASSUMPTIONS WHITES MAKE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Color is unimportant in inter-personal relations. - Blacks will always welcome and appreciate inclusion in white society. - Open recognition of color may embarrass Blacks. - Blacks are trying to use Whites. - Blacks can be stereotyped. - White society is superior to Black society. - "Liberal" Whites are free of racism. - All Blacks are alike in their attitudes and behavior. - Blacks are oversensitive. - Blacks must be controlled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People count as individuals. - Blacks are human -- with individual feelings, aspirations and attitudes. - Blacks have a heritage of which they are proud. - Interdependence is needed between Whites and Blacks. - Blacks are angry. - Whites cannot fully understand what it means to be Black. - Whiteness/Blackness is a real difference but not the basis on which to determine behavior. - Most Blacks can handle Whites' authentic behavior and feelings. - Blacks want a responsible society. - Blacks are capable of managerial maturity. - I may be part of the problem.
ASSUMPTIONS BLACKS MAKE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Whites are alike. - There are no "soul brothers" among Whites. - Honkies have all the power. - Whites are always trying to use Blacks - Whites are united in their attitude toward Blacks. - All Whites are racists. - Whites are not really trying to understand the situation of the Blacks. - Whitey's got to deal on Black terms. - Silence is the sign of hostility. - Whites cannot and will not change except by force. - The only way to gain attention is through confrontation. - All Whites are deceptive. - All Whites will let you down in the "crunch." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Openness is healthy. - Interdependence is needed between Blacks and Whites. - People count as individuals. - Negotiation and collaboration are possible strategies. - Whites are human beings and whether they should or not, do have their own hang-ups. - Some Whites can help and "do their own thing." - Some Whites have "soul."

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**Ruling Okays Former
Negro Communist's
Access To Secrets**

NEW YORK (AP) — A De-
fense Department trial examin-
er has ruled that a Negro should
not be denied access to govern-
ment secrets, although he was a
member of the Communist par-
ty for 17 years.

The examiner, Charles J.
Klyde, said it is "relatively easy
to understand" why a Negro
seeking equality would have
joined the Communist party in
1933.

The ruling made last week
was revealed Sunday by the Ne-
gro's lawyer William Kunstler.

Alfred N. Johnson, 53, of Har-
lem, joined the Communist par-
ty in 1933 and left in 1950, he
wrote on his application for a
government security clearance
while working as an electronic
engineering aid for a New York
firm working on government
contracts.

The government turned down
Johnson's application, but he
reversed the denial and it was
granted by Klyde.

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effective weapon. "Through
segregation in the cities," he
said, "whites have handed the
blacks political power on a plat-
ter. They are a powerful voting
block."

	BEHAVIORS WHICH BLOCK AUTHENTIC RELATIONS	BEHAVIORS WHICH FACILITATE AUTHENTIC RELATIONS
BEHAVIORS OF WHITES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interruptions. - Condescending behavior. - Offering help where not needed or wanted. - Avoidance of contact (eye-to-eye and physical). - Verbal focus on Black behavior rather than White behavior. - Insisting on playing games according to White rules. - Showing annoyance to Black behavior which differs from their own. - Expressions of too-easy acceptance and friendship. - Talking about, rather than to, Blacks who are present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directness and openness in expressing feelings. - Assisting other White brothers to understand and confront feelings. - Supporting self-initiated moves of Black people. - Listening without interrupting. - Demonstration of interest in learning about Black perceptions, culture, etc. - Staying with and working through difficult confrontations. - Taking a risk (e.g., being first to confront the differences). - Assuming responsibility for examining own motives - and where they are.
BEHAVIORS OF BLACKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confrontation too early and too harshly. - Rejection of honest expressions of acceptance and friendship. - Pushing Whites into such a defensive posture that learning and re-examination is impossible. - Failure to keep a commitment and then offering no explanation. - "In-group" joking, laughing at Whites - in Black culture language. - Giving answers Blacks think Whites want to hear. - Using confrontation as the primary relationship style. - Isolationism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Showing interest in understanding White's point of view. - Acknowledging that there are some committed Whites. - Acting as if "we have some power" -- and don't need to prove it. - Allowing Whites to experience unaware areas of racism. - Openness. - Expression of real feelings. - Dealing with Whites where they are. - Meeting Whites half-way. - Treating Whites on one-to-one basis. - Telling it like it is. - Realistic goal-sharing. - Showing pride in their heritage.

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Ruling Okays Former Negro Communist's Access To Secrets

NEW YORK (AP) — A Defense Department trial examiner has ruled that a Negro should not be denied access to government secrets, although he was a member of the Communist party for 17 years.

The examiner, Charles J. Le, said it is "relatively easy to understand" why a Negro fighting equality would have joined the Communist party in

The ruling made last week revealed Sunday by the New York lawyer William Kunstler. Fred N. Johnson, 53, of Harlem, joined the Communist party in 1933 and left in 1950, he was on his application for a permanent security clearance working as an electronic engineering aid for a New York working on government

Government turned down his application, but he denied the denial and it was by Klyde.

Blacks political power on a platter. They are a powerful voting block."

AP Survey Shows American Negro Is Generally Ignoring Nationalist Cry

DAILY BANNER 9-30-68

By AUSTIN SCOTT
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — Joseph Waller Jr. divides his world into two groups—"beautiful black brothers," and "crackers."

To this lanky, black-skinned resident of St. Petersburg, Fla., all whites are "crackers," and blacks should have the right to keep them out of black neighborhoods.

Change the word "crackers" to "white devils," or any one of several obscenities, and Waller's views become fairly representative of a growing phenomenon in city slums—black nationalism, the philosophy of Negroes who want complete separation from whites.

A decade ago these sentiments were voiced only by lonely figures who stood on Harlem street corners, haranguing crowds that largely ignored them.

Surveys show that American Negroes are still pretty much ignoring the message. Separation has not begun to replace integration as an ultimate goal. But the nationalist point of view is enjoying something of a resurgence.

A white man who tried to join a conversation among Negro youths in a Washington park recently was asked to leave because "this is a black unity meeting, we just want black cats here."

When he protested that whites interested enough to listen should be welcomed, he was told that black people had to organize themselves before they can "begin talking to the white cats."

An Associated Press survey indicates that although city governments estimate the nationalist population from tiny to almost nonexistent, the day when they could be safely ignored may be over.

In Cleveland, the group accused of starting the July sniper attack that killed 11 persons called themselves nationalists.

So did many of the volunteers who walked the streets all the next night, with the approval of Negro Mayor Carl Stokes, pleading with angry crowds not to throw bricks or set fires.

But before they agreed to become peacekeepers, they insisted that all white police be kept out of the trouble zone. Many said they were not so much interested in quelling a riot as in heading off a confrontation with police that might end in a "wholesale slaughter of blacks."

Here in the capital, an umbrella group called the Black United Front, formed early this year at the urging of Stokely Carmichael, has followed nationalist urgings and excluded whites from its neighborhood meetings.

Some members don't believe in racial separation, notably the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, vice-chairman of the district council, but they go along with the tactic in hopes of welding together Washington's Negroes, who make up 65 per cent of the city's population, into a genuinely effective force.

Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York regularly consults

black nationalists in his so far successful efforts to keep the peace in his gigantic melting pot.

Black Muslims and other "hard core" nationalists, who urge establishing a separate nation in this country for blacks, admit they represent only a tiny majority of Negro opinion.

They argue, however, that time is on their side. Give the United States long enough, they say, and the actions of her white majority eventually will convince a majority of Negroes that they cannot hope to exist as equals with whites.

Individuals who make a career out of being nationalists vary almost as much in the details of their philosophy as they do in shades of skin color.

Some have white friends, others don't—at least, not publicly. Some believe in separation as a goal, others only as a tactic. Some want a separate nation, others would be satisfied with control of their neighborhood center cities.

Some will work with police and city administrations, others collect guns and ammunition and train youngsters in karate. Some wear colorful African-style robes and jewelry, some, including James Lawson, president of Harlem's United African Nationalists, look like a conservative businessman.

It's impossible to single out even a handful of overall leaders. Every major city has several groups, and the leaders often bitterly compete with each other for control of their small followings.

Police in Columbus, Ohio, said growth of nationalist groups there has been hampered both by lack of general Negro support, and by a constant contest for leadership.

"Columbus has more sympathizers for black nationalism than real activists," said one policeman, reflecting a situation many observers believe holds true everywhere.

"There has been no need to infiltrate the nationalist because their neighbors keep us informed anyway," said another.

Harlem, Detroit and Los Angeles are the centers of nationalist activity.

About 50 delegates and 100 observers gathered at a black nationalist convention in Detroit two months ago to try to set up a separate "Black Nation" within the United States.

"Blacks who go into the street, fight for freedom and fall into the hands of American authorities should, as they then have allegiance to our nation, be treated as prisoners of war rather than common criminals," said the new nation's "Declaration of Independence."

Prominent Detroit nationalists include Milton Henry, attorney and former Pontiac, Mich., city councilman; his brother Richard, who writes technical manuals for the U.S. Army's Tank Automotive Command, and The Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., whose church features an 18-foot-high black madonna.

Los Angeles' Ron Karenga, whose shaved-head, goatee, dark glasses and a waist-length smock, seldom fails to attract attention at nationalist gatherings.

Karenga, who works to recruit teenagers in his attempt to build a powerful nationalist organization that might one day opt for violent revolution, makes Christianity his special target.

"The Christian is our worst enemy," he tells the youngsters. "Quiet as it's kept, it was a Christian who enslaved us. Quiet as it's kept, it's the Christian that burns us. Quiet as it's kept, it's the Christian that beats us down on the street; and quiet as it's kept, when the thing goes down it'll be a Christian that's shooting us down."

"You have to face the fact that if the Christian is doing all this, there must be something wrong with Christianity."

Era Of Negro Rioting Drawing To Close, Sociologist Reports

DAILY BANNER 11-18-68

By RALPH DIGHTON
AP Science Writer
EVANSTON, Ill. (AP) — The era of Negro rioting in American cities is drawing to a close, a sociologist says.

The same authority also foresees an increase in well organized demonstrations and a mounting white impatience resulting in relaxed enforcement of civil rights laws.

Dr. Raymond Mack, director of Northwestern University's Center for Urban Affairs, told a group of science writers last week, "You probably will see a lot more sit-ins and other forms of protest in the coming years."

This, he said, is due to the fact that "the Negro is much better off financially and this gives him hope he can improve his lot even more."

"But there will be fewer large scale riots like those that have swept major cities in recent years. Riots cost money, and the improvement in the Negro economy means more of them are paying taxes and they don't like taxes any better than whites."

Dr. Mack said whites are growing increasingly impatient with Negro demands and predicted this would be reflected in the next administration's attitude toward racial problems. Campaign statements of President-elect Richard M. Nixon, he said, "indicate there will be a cut-back in federal enforcement of desegregation laws."

"The blacks who have experienced the most change have a vested interest in denying there has been any change—they want the improvement to continue," he said.

"But the most recent studies show that the number of Negroes earning more than \$10,000 a year has increased 50 per cent in the past five years."

Polls among Negroes, he said, "report less than 10 per cent of them saying they are worse off. A majority say they are better off."

He predicted demonstrations would become better organized.

Dr. Mack said another reason for expecting fewer large scale riots is that Negroes are beginning to realize they have a more effective weapon. "Through segregation in the cities," he said, "whites have handed the blacks political power on a platter. They are a powerful voting block."

Ruling Okays Former Negro Communist's Access To Secrets

NEW YORK (AP) — A Defense Department trial examiner has ruled that a Negro should not be denied access to government secrets, although he was a member of the Communist party for 17 years.

The examiner, Charles J. Klyde, said it is "relatively easy to understand" why a Negro seeking equality would have joined the Communist party in 1933.

The ruling made last week was revealed Sunday by the Negro's lawyer William Kunstler.

Alfred N. Johnson, 53, of Harlem, joined the Communist party in 1933 and left in 1950, he wrote on his application for a government security clearance while working as an electronic engineering aid for a New York firm working on government contracts.

The government turned down Johnson's application, but he appealed the denial and it was reversed by Klyde.

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Salisbury Housing Conditions Are Criticized At Commission Parley

SALISBURY (AP) — Two residents of Salisbury, Donald Dashiell and Robert Jones, told the Maryland Human Relations Commission housing conditions in Salisbury are "no better than at Cambridge," and that members of the white establishment in Salisbury are satisfied "to put a shovel in the hands of black people only."

The Human Relations Commission's two-hour meeting was held at the First Baptist Church, a Negro church in Salisbury on Wednesday and was the first time the commission has had a regular evening meeting on the Eastern Shore.

Another Salisbury resident, Mary Gray, asked for restraint and urged white churches and ministers to take positions of leadership. She said discrimination was a moral problem which laws could not solve.

The commission itself was criticized by Kenneth Brown, director of the Student Nonviolent Commission in Baltimore. He said commissioners are not active enough. Brown also said blacks are without influence, adding: "The Senate and the House ignore us."

Lemuel Chester of Cambridge said commission members are "political hacks" of the governor.

"I am sick and tired of the lack of progress in Cambridge," Chester said.

"Blacks have no voice in business or government, and we will not be responsible any longer for what happens there. If I would try to meet with Sen. (Frederick C.) Malkus he would take a shotgun to me."

Elaine Adams of Cambridge, a member of the Black Action Federation, said laws are made

to suppress the black people and the commission is only prolonging the situation.

Earlier in the meeting, a white Catholic priest from Cambridge said housing is filthy in Cambridge's predominantly Negro Second Ward and poor blacks are unable to get any voice in city government.

The priest, the Rev. Francis Patrick Cornely, told the commission, there is "a constipation of ideas" in Cambridge.

"If they burn Cambridge tomorrow, I wouldn't blame them," Father Cornely said.

The priest's statements brought prolonged applause from the audience of 125, about 15 of them white.

After the meeting, Roscoe Nix, executive secretary of the commission said: "I knew we had problems on the Shore but I was surprised to learn first hand how

serious they were and how emotionally concerned these people are."

Commission members said they were trying to introduce better housing for both poor whites and poor blacks.

(Editor's note: Father Cornely told the "Daily Banner" this morning that the Associated Press version of his comments is a distortion of the facts. He said he was among the last of some 25 speakers and did not get "prolonged applause from the audience..." The clergyman said he is much concerned about housing here and the slow progress being made to improve conditions. "The big thing in Cambridge is to get housing," Father Cornely said, "I am afraid they are asking for trouble if something is not done.")

Delaware's Venture Into Black Capitalism Fails

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Delaware's first venture in black capitalism has failed—killed after one year by hoodlums and fear.

Harry H. Young, Jr., a 42-year-old high school biology teacher, said Friday his dream of making it as a Negro businessman in a Negro neighborhood vanished in a pile of broken windows and a bath of red ink.

"I'm closing down the entire shopping center," Young told a newsman. "It's all over. There's no other way. The insurance was canceled after the place was broken into the 16th time in one year."

The 10-store center—first in Delaware financed, owned and managed by Negroes—opened Feb. 8, 1968 after Young and three partners, one a Methodist minister, took over a \$110,000 mortgage from the previous white owners.

"We never got fully occupied," said Young. "The residents wanted to help, but young hoodlums, most of them under 18, just wouldn't give us a break. They pushed and shoved customers, and broke into their cars."

Young revealed his plight in a letter to Gov. Russell W. Peterson in which he said hoodlums "are running rampant" and customers "are literally frightened."

Police said they tried hard to keep the neighborhood peaceful and blamed a lack of recreational facilities for problems

that created teen-age hangouts in the center's restaurant and record shops.

The Rev. Maurice J. Moyer, pastor of a Presbyterian Church across the road from the center, said "it is pretty sad that a person should be plagued out of business, especially a man who went into it to better the community and give employment."

"The same boys who continually caused trouble are the ones who refuse all decent behavior, discipline or decorum, and the moment anyone tries to impose restraints, they start yelling about taking away their rights."

Only four stores are still open—and Young operates two of them, a grocery and a drug-store.

Rudolph M. Harris, 24, and Jack Walls, 36, who jointly run a tiny restaurant and a combination record-and-art shop, said they'd like to stay on but Young said he's shuttering the whole operation, probably after the weekend.

"I spent \$6,000 alone just to fix busted windows," said Young. "I am in debt to the hilt, and have lost around \$33,000 in savings. I can't afford that at all. This wasn't my fault unless it was being too optimistic for the future of Delaware businesses."

Black Panthers Planned To Blow Up Five N.Y. Department Stores

NEW YORK (AP) — Midtown Manhattan might have rocked to explosions today if police raiders hadn't headed off a conspiracy by 21 members of the Black Panther party to bomb five department stores crowded with Easter shoppers, the district attorney says.

Seven of the 21 Panthers indicted Wednesday on charges of conspiracy to murder, arson and weapons violations were still at large.

Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan, announcing the 12-count indictment, said the Panthers had planned to bomb the stores, a railroad, a police station and kill policemen today, in an attack on "the white power structure."

Teams of police, heavily armed and wearing bulletproof vests, netted 12 suspects in early morning raids Wednesday. Two others were in custody in a Newark N.J., jail.

The 12 defendants pleaded innocent before Supreme Court

other coordinated acts of violence," Hogan told a news conference.

Police said they confiscated a number of guns, three homemade bombs, a five-pound can of blasting powder, bomb parts, a knife and a dagger.

None of the 12 arrested offered resistance, police said, but one man escaped by jumping 35 feet from his apartment window and running off.

Police officials said agents had infiltrated the Panthers three years ago.

When about 50 police reinforcements began arriving, they found Czapski dead with seven wounds in the head and chest. Worobec had crawled into the scout car, push the accelerator down his hand to get the bullet-riddled vehicle out of the line of fire and gasp his call for help.

Lying in serious condition in Detroit General Hospital with wounds in the lower back and legs, Worobec was unable to provide details of the shooting.

Police said that as reinforcements arrived, they were fired on from the church. They smashed their way through front and side entrances, guns and rifles blazing.

They were met, they said, by a line of Negroes kneeling inside the church, in firing position.

Police said they later confiscated seven rifles, three handguns and a large supply of ammunition.

Five Negroes were injured, four by gun fire and one with a broken leg.

David Brown Jr., 19, of Compton, Calif., was charged with assault with intent to commit murder after a policeman said he saw him fire a pistol from the church.

Kirkwood Hall, 24, of Linden, N.J., was charged with having a can of chemical spray.

Neither charge was related directly to the fatal shooting of Czapski.

Negroes at the scene denied they had fired on police from within the church.

"They came in like mad dogs and started shooting from the side and the front at the same time," said Muta Ali, 27, of New York.

Negro Judge Frees Eight

DETROIT (AP) — A Negro judge has freed all but two of 10 men detained by police after a shootout with members of the black separatist Republic of New Africa which left a young patrolman dead.

Detectives investigating the fatal shooting of the policeman, Michael Czapski, 22, wanted to jail eight more of 135 originally arrested.

But Judge George Crockett of Recorder's Court ruled Sunday that police had illegally made nitrate tests of the suspects' hands to determine whether they had recently fired weapons. The judge said the police had failed to advise the men first of their right to call lawyers, and he ordered their release.

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LIL ABZERR
by AL CAPP

DOCTOR DOOLITTLEGOOD HAS PERSUADED THE POLICE TO ABANDON THEIR EVIL WAYS — AND USE WARM HUMAN UNDERSTANDING ON CRIMINALS

HOW THIS NEIGHBORHOOD HAS CHANGED!! THE NATIVES AREN'T FRUSTRATED ANY MORE!!

SORRY — NOT AT ALL!!

LIGHT YOUR CIGAR, SIR?

AND BEST OF ALL THEY DON'T FEAR THEIR POLICE!!

STEP ASIDE, OFFICER — I'M GOING TO STROLL IN THE PARK —

PLEASE, SIR — NO!!

CENTRAL PARK

STEP ASIDE, I SAID!! I'VE GOT THE SAME RIGHTS AS THE MAYOR!!

T-TRUE!! — BUT YOU HAVEN'T GOT THE SAME — (OH, WELL — LET HIM FIND OUT FOR HIMSELF!!)

30 SECONDS LATER

THERE'S A MIGHTY PERSISTENT MOUSE AT MY DOOR —

DOCTOR DOO-LITTLEGOOD!!

NEVER MIND THE GREETINGS!! GRAB YOUR PISTOL AND LET'S GET THOSE THUGS!!

USE FORCE? — OH, DOCTOR!! SURELY YOU JEST!!

JEST GIVE ME THAT REVOLVER...

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Chicago Trouble Continues

By F. RICHARD CICCONE
Associated Press Writer
CHICAGO (AP) — "Ain't it a bitch to come home to something like this?" asked Earl Bowman as he walked through the dark, glass-littered streets of the Near North Side.

Thirty police with gas masks, riot sticks and shotguns eyed Bowman, a 32-year-old Negro.

"I didn't know nothing about this. I just got off the bus and I see all these police," Bowman said.

He rubbed his eyes.
"The first thing was my eyes burning. I didn't know it was tear gas," he said.

A policeman told Bowman he could walk safely to his home in one of the large Cabrini housing project buildings on Division Street.

"We're just stopping people under 21," the officer added.

"This is a real shame," Bowman said. Across the street a cash register, rifled and pulled from the office of a currency exchange, was sitting upright in the sidewalk.

The windows of the exchange were smashed and the steel grates were ripped from the bricks.

"Why'd they do this, man?" Bowman asked, buttoning the collar of his overcoat to ward off the chill of the spring night.

Next to the currency exchange was a cleaning shop. The windows were smashed. The only thing left on the long steel racks were name slips.

The street in front of the next shop was littered with donuts and sweet rolls. A bakery had been looted. In the window, a sign read, "Cheaper By The Dozen."

An optometrist's office at the corner of Division and Cleveland was stripped of everything except a stuffed chair which the looters stuffed in the doorway.

Across the street, most of the 150 windows in a three-story vacant building were smashed.

Almost all the store windows which now lay in shards and chips on the sidewalk had stickers or homemade signs which read:

"Closed Friday in observance of the death of Martin Luther King."

From one of the high floors of a project building an amateur radio operator was heard to say, "The Baltimore Transit Co. will run early buses to provide transportation for the Scouts, the Order of DeMolay and churches. The Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, the Order of the East were recruited from brief worship service. Members of the first holy week after a

Rights Leader Comment On Negro Demands

NEW YORK (AP) — Bayard Rustin, a Negro civil rights leader, says educators should "stop capitulating to the stupid demands of Negro students" and "see that they get the remedial training they need."

"What the hell are soul courses worth in the real world?" asked Rustin, who organized the civil rights march on Washington in 1963. "In the real world, no one gives a damn if you've taken soul courses. They want to know if you can do mathematics and write a correct sentence."

Rustin spoke with newsmen Sunday before addressing a luncheon of the American Jewish Committee.

He said black students were "suffering from the shock of integration" and were looking for "an easy way out of their problems" by demanding separate dormitories and special study programs.

College authorities who capitulate to these demands are taking "the cheap way out," Rustin said, while the only real way out of "this very dangerous situation" is "another couple of school generations of integration."

He said, "A multiple society cannot exist where an element in that society, out of its own sense of guilt and masochism, permits another segment of that society to hold guns at their heads in the name of justice."

Negro Judge Denounces Militants

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The first Negro member of the U.S. Supreme Court says black militants who defy the law should be made to face the consequences.

"Anarchy is anarchy," Justice Thurgood Marshall said Sunday, "and it makes no difference who practices it, it is bad; it is punishable and it should be punished."

Marshall spoke at the centennial celebration of predominantly Negro Dillard University.

"You can't use color for an excuse for not doing what you should be doing," he declared.

"Race is not an excuse for not keeping up your house properly, nor is race an excuse for not keeping your children in school, even though they may still be segregated."

Marshall said he realized that "so far as race problems and minority rights go, the problems are not yet solved and I have no idea when they will be, but there has been some progress."

"The seeds are here," he added. "But nothing will be settled with guns, firebombs or rocks. The country can't survive if the perpetrators go unpunished. It's that simple."

Urging Negroes to reject black militant leadership, Marshall said:

"We should stand up and say, 'Look, man, you do what you want to do and I'll do what I want to do. But don't tell me I

have to do what you want me to do just because you said it.'"

The associate justice called for leadership through education, and said student demanding black studies and African culture should not discard other studies and cultures.

"You are not going to compete in the world until you have training exactly like everyone else, and, hopefully, better," he said. "Because when you're a Negro, you've got to be better."

DAILY BANNER THANK YOU

Gratitude Is Wonderful.

This expression of Gratitude is out of sincerity, not out of politeness.

We, the parents of the St. Clair Elementary School P.T.A. are happy to express our appreciation to such a fine staff. For their wonderful achievements. The interests you have shown to our children, and the untiring efforts rendered, have been rewarding.

Renaissance a little, some of the parents who attended St. Clair School, are saying, the policy hasn't changed. Building better citizenships. Under the supervision of Principal E. T. Myers' Today — Under the supervision of Dr. Stephen Camper, the policy is the same.

Realizing how fortunate we are to have two such fine men supervising this school, and such a dedicated staff, this is rewarding.

Due to the change about, we'll miss you, wherever you go, our good wishes go with you.

Thank You.

Parents of St. Clair
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JIM BISHOP

BALT NEWS POST
5-26-69

Agony of Protest Drowning U. S.

One of the tragic facts of history is that it required 187 years to build the United States of America from a wilderness to the position of the most powerful nation of all time, it took exactly five years to tear it down to a position of ridicule.

If I am permitted to call things as I see them, then I submit that five more years of this agony of protest will cause this nation to disappear as Atlantis did.

As heart-rending as the Civil War was, it was a military matter which was won by the industrial North and, except for the slow-healing of wounds, ended in 1865.



THIS ONE isn't like that; it's decay. It is something which can be smelled muskily on the streets, in the colleges, in the legislative halls. We have no strong man to lead us; to point the way. And if we had, he would be hooted and laughed at.

We are in a period of government by secrecy, and this may develop into a plus rather than a minus, provided that the secrets mask progress. I cannot think of any time in my life when I was chronically frightened, but I am now. I will not permit my wife and children to take a walk after dark.

Ten percent of our people have dark skin. Ninety percent have white skin. For three hundred years the dark ones have wanted to join the white ones on a basis of complete equality. Now that the whites have been admonished to do it, the ten percent do not want it. For reasons which I cannot divine, they subvert the law they sought and want to impose their ghetto culture on the ninety percent.

EVERYONE MAKES DEMANDS. No one pleads a case, or relies on logic to make his point. One group wants \$500 million in reparations. Others armed with rifles wearing cross-belts of ammunition prefer to set fire to schools of learning. University presidents, with rabbit courage, sit with the revolutionaries and hold hands.

Our nation impoverishes itself by spending 70 billions of dollars each year for weapons which may never be used. Black children, with big brown innocent eyes, learn lesson number one: be afraid of the white man. He does not know that his babyish fear has now spread everywhere. It's a checkerboard struggle—one color against another.

The countries to whom we send money denounce the United States. It is even possible that Mao Tse-tung, five years ago, was correct when he referred to us as a paper tiger. His friends capture our ship and make us apologize for it. The stiff-spined naval officers take the witness stand—one after another—to weep.

WE ARE MOCKED, and perhaps rightfully so. Everybody is on the take. Once upon a time, when Old Glory was run up a staff, men felt a lump in their throats because this was the symbol of justice and might and democracy. It is fashionable now, not to salute the flag, but to stomp on it and burn it.

Our children think it is clever to cheat on school examinations. Often, they buy the answers.

Not too long ago, I watched the wise old Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack, emerge from the House well and start down the marble corridor to his office. An assistant hurried to his side and said: "Don't go to your office, Mr. Speaker. There are a dozen blacks and whites in there lying on your floor."

The white head fell forward a notch and he smiled. "Run ahead of me," he said softly, "and offer jobs to all of them. They'll disperse."

Militant Says Black Studies Must Be A Complete Circle

DAILY
BANNER
6-10-69

By JAN PRIDDY

Associated Press Writer

BALTIMORE (AP) — Black studies "must be a complete circle, encompassing all" in the educational spectrum, says John Clark, a student at Morgan State College, who describes himself as a black militant.

Black studies should "give students a sense of integrity so they can work on the economic level to bring change and improve the Negro's situation," says Martin Jenkins, president of the predominantly Negro school.

Black studies should be a "reverse of the present education system, which has overlooked Negro contributions for too long," says Harry Williams, president of Morgan's student government association.

Morgan is embarked on a course of black studies and hopes to offer a major, under the History Department, in the subject next fall. The program would include relevant courses in sociology, political science, English and art, with the courses aimed at pointing out Negro contributions not previously accentuated.

Clark, Jenkins, Williams and several others talked about the black studies program to a reporter.

It was generally agreed that the newly and better-educated black would be more prepared to cope with the white power structure and live in today's world.

The group suggested that the black, with a better understanding of economics, could move to form his own power structure or join the white economic community.

But Edward Smith, a psychology student and president of the Student Union, said economic attitudes must be changed so the black will be more than "a robot in a skilled job."

"In teaching behavior," Smith said, "it would be more effective by showing a psychological goal for the student to build on."

The need in college is to "commit oneself to a philosophy

of training blacks so they'll attack economic heights," suggested James G. Fleming, political science professor.

Jenkins said that both blacks and whites need to learn more about the Negro culture.

But he said blacks need it more "since it is basic to their struggle to attain greater power from a white power structure which doesn't want to yield to its influence."

Williams said that blacks are the most morally prepared "to take over the power structure because they 'haven't exploited the masses and have more humanitarian aspects.'"

But E. W. Waters, dean of students, disagreed, explaining that he had lived in Africa for two years and was disturbed by the way "blacks took advantage of blacks."

James Jackson, an unsuccessful candidate in recent campus elections, said the black economics learned in the program

would "go toward bringing a change to help get the Negro into a position" to demand an improvement of his lot.

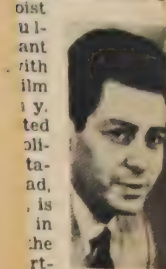
He told of a recent meeting Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel had with Baltimore Negroes opposing a proposed constitutional amendment providing for judges to be appointed, rather than elected.

"Mandel didn't accede to the black's desire for elected judges," Jackson asserted, because he knew their power structure was weak.

"I respect the militants' view of getting more power," Jenkins said, adding he didn't necessarily agree with their announced means to attain it. But he warned they must be educationally prepared to get and hold what they seek.

Jenkins concluded white men also must be prepared to incorporate blacks into their total society, but that it would not come "until they better understand us."

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Black Panthers Unhappy Over Treatment In Cuba

By FENTON WHEELER
Associated Press Writer

HAVANA (AP) — An American Black Panther said today he and other members of his party have been "isolated and imprisoned" in Cuba and they want to leave. He implied that Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver is among the discontented.

Raymond Johnson, 22, of Alexandria, Va., told a newsman he was instructed by a high-ranking Panther in Cuba to report this feeling.

Johnson, who described himself as a lieutenant in the Black Panther movement and an airliner hijacker, said: "The Panthers have not been received in a revolutionary fashion. We have been condemned to live in Cuba."

He added that members of the black militant organization had been imprisoned, isolated, banned from Havana and told they could not organize their party in Cuba.

"These imprisonments amount to more than just being confined for a period of investigation," Johnson said.

"Some have been imprisoned a second time. They have been sent to completely isolated sections of the island and forced to work in labor camps."

Johnson said he expected to be arrested at any time, adding: "It is possible some of the Panthers will be arrested today."

The Panther said arrests "always come when they (the Panthers) become disenchanted and after they protest conditions and express a desire to leave the country."

"We would like this information to reach the Black Panther party in the United States so the party will know the unrevolutionary way we are being treated," he said. "We want them to protest at Cuban missions everywhere."

The only Cuban mission in the United States is at the United Nations.

Johnson said he was jailed for 21 days after he hijacked a National Airlines jet from New Orleans to Havana on Nov. 4, 1968.

"We think there's racial dis-

University in Baton Rouge, La., Johnson said the Black Panthers had been discouraged from talking to black Cubans about black awareness and the wearing of Afro hair styles.

"We found this is completely repressed by Cuba. We have talked to a number of Cuban women and they have started wearing natural hair styles. But to relate to one's African heritage in Cuba is looked down on."

More than 30 per cent of Cuba's 8 million people are black.

Johnson claimed that some Panthers who have talked black culture to Cubans have been branded counterrevolutionaries, one of communism's most serious crimes.

He said most of the Panthers would like to go to Africa, but they have been told not to contact African embassies in Havana.

Johnson also said Omar Talif, a party member from New York, and his American wife and child "disappeared" after being told by Cuban officials they were "black racists."

Johnson said he did not know how many Black Panthers currently are in Cuba but he identified four:

Byron Muese Booth of Los Angeles, Calif., deputy minister of defense; Earl Farrow of Denver, Colo., deputy minister of information; Charles Rhaim Smith of Los Angeles, and Lt. James Akili and his wife of New York.

Johnson said all the Panthers he knows have requested permission to leave Cuba. He turned aside questions about Cleaver on security grounds, but added: "An exceedingly high-ranking Black Panther officer doesn't like the treatment of black revolutionaries and the Black Panthers here at all."

Marine Dies Of Riot Injuries

DAILY BANNER
July 25, 1969

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C. (AP) — Cpl. Edward Bankston, 20, has died of injuries suffered in an outbreak of racial violence at this U.S. Marine base.

Bankston, of Picayune, Miss., was one of 14 white Marines beaten by Negro and Puerto Rican fellow servicemen July 20. A Marine Corps spokesman said he died of a skull fracture Sunday in the Naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va.

A New York congressman who visited the sprawling Marine base after the incident has said he will ask Congress to investigate the "infiltration of some military installations" by persons "who engage in acts of subversion which I regard as detrimental to national security."

Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., who made the statement Saturday, was the first person to publicly report the violence at Camp Lejeune.

Five arrests have been made and four other Marines have been restricted to the base.

Classes Interrupted At Wilmington School

DAILY BANNER 7-24-69

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — A series of racially prompted scuffles caused classes to be interrupted Tuesday at a Wilmington area high school.

Ralph Ransom, principal of De La Warr High School about four miles south of here, dismissed classes at 1 p.m. after a series of isolated incidents in the halls between black and whites. Racial disturbances had halted classes Monday at Wilmington High.

Ransom said several students received minor injuries but no arrests were made. He said 25 state police were called into the school which has about 1,200 students, but they arrived after the pupils had been sent home.

William L. Conrad, director of personnel and curriculum for the school district, said De La Warr High would be open for classes today.

Police On Duty Near Wilmington School

DAILY BANNER

9-23-69

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Between 75 and 100 armed police were assigned to patrol the streets near Wilmington High School today and plainclothes officers with service revolvers and mace were to guard the halls, police said.

Eight youths were arrested and classes suspended during disorders Monday at the racially mixed school. A police spokesman said a group of Black Panthers were at the center of the unrest. He said about 15 white students were injured in assaults.

Early today police reported an attempt to set fire to grass outside the school. There were no arrests.

The spokesman said black and white policemen were attacked by students Monday, as combatants fought with fists, chains, and knives. Police said some blacks displayed pistols but no shots were fired.

Black students taunted black

policemen sent to the campus with shouts of "white pigs, white pigs," the spokesman said.

The school is in an upper middle class district on DuPont Road in the western part of the city.

A dozen state troopers carrying shotguns, rifles and one sub-machine gun appeared at the school Monday, but they were asked to leave after ten minutes by Raymond Evans, special assistant to the mayor.

"This is madness, this is madness," said Evans when the helmeted troopers jogged into the school building, as the 1,700 students were being evacuated.

Police said Monday's unrest was apparently touched off by the expulsion of a black youth who was charged with carrying a concealed weapon — a pen-knife. Another incident of violence came last Friday when white students beat a smaller group of blacks near the school.



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Government's School Desegregation Powers Face A Showdown Vote

DAILY BANNER
12-17-69

By JOHN CHADWICK
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — A southern-sparked drive to clip the government's school desegregation powers approached a showdown in the Senate today.

At issue is an appropriations bill amendment that would ban the use of federal funds to force school shutdowns, the busing of school children, or assignment of pupils against their parents' wishes.

The first vote scheduled was on a proposed revision of this amendment offered by Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania after consultation with Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert H. Finch.

Scott's wording provided that "except as required by the Constitution," federal funds could not be used for the purposes prohibited by the amendment.

Southern Democrats denounced Scott's proposal during Tuesday's heated debate as "weasel words" that would destroy the effect of the original amendment.

Scott said "it is language which has the full backing of Secretary Finch and of the Nixon administration." But Sens. Spessard L. Holland, D-Fla., and John Stennis, D-Miss., said it was contrary to the position President Nixon took in his election campaign last year.

Holland told the Senate he didn't believe Finch was speaking for the administration and added "I never will unless the President himself says so."

But Scott said the issue was simply, "Will we, or will we not abide by the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of the highest court in the land?"

The amendment in the appro-

priations bill for HEW, the Labor Department, and related agencies was approved by the House last July and is known as the "Whitten amendment" for its author, Rep. Jamie Whitten, D-Miss.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved the amendment 14-6 Tuesday, shortly before the bill was called up in the Senate, in a slightly revised form.

Finch told newsmen after conferring with Scott that the amendment would put his de-

partment in "an impossible administrative box." He said, "you can't have the Supreme Court and the administration going one way and Congress acting in contravention of the Constitution."

But Southern senators protested that desegregation plans of Finch's department were forcing the busing of students and the closing of schools against the wishes of whites and blacks alike, destroying school systems and depriving children of the education to which they are entitled.

Directors Want Principal Removed

DAILY BANNER 9-27-69

BLADENSBURG, Md. (AP) — The directors of the Prince George's County NAACP want David L. Dean removed as principal of racially troubled Bladensburg High School, largest in the Washington area.

The demand was among three school changes sought by the directors Thursday night after a 3½ hour meeting of about 300 persons at the Glenarden Town Hall.

The directors said a parent should be present before a pupil is physically removed or suspended from school. They also said a written explanation should be provided by the principal within 48 hours after a pupil is suspended or expelled.

More than 60 students have been arrested, most of them since Dean adopted a policy that loitering pupils from the school grounds last Friday.

Several students have been suspended because of turmoil marked by fist fights, shouting and walkouts by both whites and blacks. No serious disruptions have been reported at the school since last week.

Principal Criticized

DAILY BANNER 9-30-69

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Schools Supt. Mark R. Shedd and William Ross, a member of the Board of Education, both white, criticized a Negro principal Monday for what they said was a racist attitude.

They referred to a letter to the board from Paul Vance of Pickett Middle School who complained that "hippie, draft-dodging, marijuana-smoking white hustlers" were sent to teach at his school.

Panel Discussion

A panel discussion on the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Princess Anne, Md., on Sunday, Sept. 28, at 5 p.m. The public is welcome, according to the Rt. Rev. George A. Taylor.

DAILY BANNER

Decision Is Praised

HAGERSTOWN (AP) — The Episcopal Church's decision in August to grant \$200,000 to the National Committee of Black Churchmen was characterized Wednesday as "a great Christian movement" by Episcopal Bishop David K. Leighton.

Bishop Leighton, speaking to about 100 people at St. John's Church in Hagerstown, said it was impossible to explain the decision rationally or intellectually.

"During the meeting (in South Bend, Ind.) before the decision was made, several black clergymen came to us and told us if you want Communism to take over the black movement, the best thing you can do is nothing," Rev. Leighton said.

If the church gives the money on trust with few guarantees, it will give the black community a psychological life, Bishop Leighton said he was told by the Negro churchmen.

What took place at St. John's was two hours of debate between members of the audience and representatives of the Episcopal diocese.

Members of the audience wanted to know where the money would come from, what about needs of other groups and what assurance is there this will be their last demand.

Leighton did not specify where money would come from, but he said it would not be taken either from the church's national budget or any diocesan budgets.

"If a pledge is wanted from the state of Maryland, the diocesan council must make that decision later," he said.

Private Schools In Louisiana

DAILY BANNER
12-17-69

By KENT ZIMMERMAN
Associated Press Writer
VILLE PLATTE, La. (AP) — Desks sit idle in the public schools while hundreds of white elementary pupils carry their books daily to a nightclub, a grocery store and other makeshift school sites. High school students attend classes in a converted cattle auction barn.

It's part of the protest in Evangeline Parish—French-speaking Cajun country—against federal court school desegregation orders.

"The impetus of a common enemy—federal intervention—is our greatest asset," said the Rev. Melvin Plaque, president of the Evangeline Academy, a new private school system.

The academy has collected some other assets during its short life—\$400,000 in donations, memberships and tuition and a student body of some 2,400.

Its backers say a new \$100,000 elementary school for the academy will open by the first of the year. Then the temporary facilities—some of which double for other use at night and on weekends—will be vacated by the youngsters.

The public schools have lost some 3,000 pupils this fall to the academy and parochial schools, leaving an enrollment estimated at 2,483 whites and 3,211 Negroes.

Nat Manuel, parish school superintendent, said the public school system has not felt any financial effects. The State Department of Education is scheduled to revise its allocations—based on a variety of factors, but basically enrollment—early next year, however.

Manuel said the private schools are no threat to the public school system.

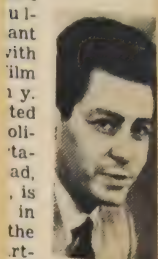
"There will always be students who can't afford private schools," Manuel said.

"This is not segregation at all," Plaque said. "I'm not a racist, but nobody will believe that."

Asked whether there were any Negroes in the academy, Plaque replied: "We have no blacks. There may be some Negroes, but I don't know. We don't give blood tests."

"No blacks have applied," he said. "If they do, I don't know what the board would do. It's their decision."

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Unofficial Curfew For Whites In Negro Areas Of Chicago

CHICAGO (AP) — Spokesmen for a coalition of black groups in Chicago proclaimed Monday an unofficial curfew barring whites from Negro areas of the city from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. But several black leaders swiftly denounced the move.

The Rev. C.T. Vivian and Earl Doty declared the curfew in the name of the newly-created United Front of Black Community Organizations, which claims 100 member groups.

The curfew was part of the reaction to the deaths Dec. 4 of two Illinois Black Panther party leaders, Fred Hampton, 21, and Mark Clark, 22, who were shot during a raid by police searching for illegal weapons.

Vivian said, "No whites will be permitted to enter the black community during these hours and those who are in the black community will be expected to leave by the 6 p.m. deadline."

He said the new front includes the group he leads, the Coalition for United Community Action, composed of some 60 organizations which last fall shut down construction sites to press demands for more black jobs in the building trades unions.

Police said no incidents connected with the curfew were reported Monday night.

State Sen. Charles Chew, a Negro who has been active in urging a probe of the Hampton shooting, called the announcement, "a foolish statement which does not have the support of the vast majority of the black community."

Opposition also came from the American Civil Liberties Union, which was listed as one of the United Front organizations. Jay A. Miller, Chicago ACLU president, said the curfew "is contrary to our policy of supporting the right of free movement."

Mayor Richard J. Daley said he would guarantee free passage in all areas of the city, adding the curfew would only further polarize the races. His statement was backed by the police superintendent and the Cook County Sheriff. Black publisher Gus Savage who is running as an independent for Congress opposed the curfew, saying, "Racism in the hands of blacks is just as dangerous as racism in the hands of whites."

After refusing to elaborate on the curfew at the news conference, Vivian said later in a television interview that whites had overreacted. He said the announcement was meant "not as a threat but as a warning" of the anger of young blacks at the slayings of Hampton and Clark.

"We think it is unsafe for white people to walk in the heart of the ghetto today," Vivian said.

The United Front also said it would set up a "black tribunal" to try officials—black and white—who acted against the Negro community, investigate the deaths of Hampton and Clark and organize a "black watch" to keep the community under surveillance.

Humphrey Jeered Off Amherst Stage

AMHERST, Mass. (AP) — Former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, jeered off a stage before he could give a scheduled speech, says the country is in trouble when small groups can force their will upon the majority.

The outburst began as Humphrey appeared onstage at the University of Massachusetts Tuesday night to deliver a lecture on foreign policy.

One group of students in long black robes chanted "guilty, guilty, guilty," apparently to express their displeasure with the conviction of five persons in the Chicago riot trial.

Other demonstrators booed, stamped and tossed paper on the stage.

The former vice president offered to entertain questions about Chicago before giving his prepared speech, but was drowned out by the demonstrators, who appeared to number about 250 in the crowd of some 5,000.

Mayor Studies Student Demands

BALTIMORE (AP) — Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro studied today two pages of demands from Negro high school pupils who told him last night they will force the schools to close if he does not satisfy them.

The mayor and school officials met and listened to the pupils Wednesday night at Poly High School where nearly 100 persons were arrested earlier in the day for refusing to leave the barricaded cafeteria.

Three high schools had to close since last Thursday because of disturbances by blacks.

Wants To Keep Blacks With Blacks

By WILLIAM BARTON
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — One of the top-ranking blacks in the Nixon administration says the government should stop emphasizing programs to move Negroes out of the ghettos.

"After all, what's so great about white folks that you want to live next to them," said Benjamin F. Holman in an interview. "It's condescending and paternalistic."

Holman, the South Carolina-born, New Jersey-reared director of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, said he has been accused of heresy to the civil rights cause since he first expounded his views last year.

And he insisted he doesn't favor any form of retrenchment in the legal battle against segregation or inequality.

"Where integration will work, I'm all for it," Holman said. "But the fact is integration has not worked."

Therefore, Holman said, it is more important for the nation to redirect its priorities to improve the quality of life, especially education, in the inner cities.

"What we need," he said, "is to uplift the masses by redirecting our resources to provide jobs, education, decent housing and health facilities for those who are forced to live, out of economic necessity, in our inner cities."

Holman suggested the nation must "develop quality, all-black schools with black people controlling their own communities and their schools."

Holman said he was not advocating the government drop all its efforts to insure blacks an equal place in the nation, rather he favors "going full speed ahead to secure full legal rights for all minorities to full opportunities."

Maryland's Integration Proposals Are Rejected

By JOHN WOODFIELD
Associated Press Writer
ANNAPOLIS (AP) — The federal government has rejected as unsatisfactory Maryland's plans to integrate its colleges and given the state 60 days to draft new ones.

But a spokesman for Gov. Marvin Mandel said the state would not even try to meet the deadline.

"Anybody who thinks I'm going to work on this in the next 60 days is out of their minds," said Secretary of State Blair Lee III.

Lee was the principal author of the rejected integration proposals.

In rejecting them as unsatisfactory, the government said the plans:

— "have a striking scarcity of proposals aimed at faculty desegregation."

— "are not specific enough, — do not coordinate programs among the various colleges."

The rejection said "the plan does not realistically address itself to eliminating the historic racial identifiability of these institutions with a specified period of time."

Lee said that when the plan was submitted by Maryland last October, "I was under the impression we had a meeting of the minds on this whole plan and as far as I'm concerned, the federal government reneged."

"They want a new plan within 60 days which they are not going to get."

"In this region, we're the first state they've tried to push on and they don't know what they're going any more than we do," Lee said.

The letter Lee received from the government said the colleges in the Baltimore area should offer different programs so there would not be a duplication of courses which encourages segregation.

Lee said he felt that theory was "a distortion of the whole higher education structure that I am not prepared to support."

The letter from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said "we understand that a proposal to merge the state institutions of higher education in the greater Baltimore area into a single university is currently under consideration."

"We believe that such a merger would lead to the elimination of the racial identifiability of these institutions and we endorse this proposal."

Lee said he thought "Maryland had a good plan and we had the energy and will to carry it out."

The secretary of state said he was "disappointed and irritated."

Unless Maryland submits a plan to HEW that is acceptable, the state stands to lose federal funds in the field of higher education.

Ribicoff Says North Guilty Of Hypocrisy

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Northern liberal has told the Senate that what many of his Southern colleagues say is true — "The North is guilty of monumental hypocrisy in its treatment of the black man."

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., said in debate Monday on a Southern sponsored provision to allow freedom of choice school attendance that "Northern communities have been as systematic and consistent as Southern communities in denying to the black man and his children the opportunity that exists for white people."

Nevertheless, Ribicoff said he would vote against the proposal of Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., to apply to the South the freedom of choice policy on school attendance followed in New York state.

Passage of the amendment to the \$35 billion education bill the Connecticut senator said would "bring to a halt federal efforts to enforce school desegregation."

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The Dorchester County Court House damage



This overall scene shows the corner which was blown out of the Court House by a bomb blast last Tuesday night. The photograph was taken from the roof of the Cambridge Post Office. Men working in front of the blown out area are demolition experts from the Army.

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DAILY BANNER MARCH 11, 1970

AN EDITORIAL

From information available to this newspaper, there appears to be a serious breakdown in discipline at Cambridge High School. Under ordinary circumstances, we would be inclined to go along with the official position of school authorities that a school fight is a matter of internal school discipline, but the general situation at Cambridge High now seems to be too volatile to be handled routinely.

The members of the Dorchester County School Board should be concerned about this situation. They should meet to discuss what formal action is going to be taken to restore order and discipline at the school. Parents of students at Cambridge High are justifiably concerned. And we are, too.

Meanwhile, it is extremely difficult for this newspaper to root out the source of stories about events happening at the school. Apparently teachers are taking the position that much of the disturbance should be soft-pedaled while many of the parents are afraid to speak out for fear some sort of reprisals will be taken against their children.

Amidst all of the stories flying through the air, we would advise a bit of caution. And that is, squelch that rumor if you don't know the facts firsthand. There are some, who, for one reason or another, are peddling distorted tales about disorders at Cambridge High. Please don't believe what you hear unless it comes from an unimpeachable source.

We are convinced that some disorders have taken place at Cambridge High School in the last few days. And we are also convinced that school officials have not been completely candid with reporters who have tried to find out just what is happening.

While this editorial was being written, another Banner editor took a telephone call from an irate citizen who demanded: "Why the hell don't you put in the paper what happened at Cambridge High School today?"

That rudely-phrased question is an excellent example of the kind of unconfirmed rumor and speculation which have been flying around Cambridge since school opened on Monday.

Several things do seem to be clear. One is that there was a near-confrontation of black and white youths in Cambridge Saturday night. Fortunately, a city police officer arrived in time to disperse the crowd.

It also seems to be established that there was a fracas at Cambridge High on Monday. The number of students involved ranges from two or three to a dozen or two. It all depends on who is doing the talking.

We are not clear about what fued the near-brawl on Saturday night. Police feel there is some link between that incident and the fight at school on Monday. The suggestion has also been offered that the Rap Brown trial in Bel Air has set off shock waves of tension which are being felt by the community's young people.

Unlike some cities, Cambridge does not have a rumor-control center where unsubstantiated claims and statements can be evaluated.

In the present situation, the Banner is willing to serve as such a center. Our staff will accept phone calls from disturbed citizens who want to know whether stories they have heard are true.

Newspapers are not infallible, but we do try to get the truth and we try to get it straight. To illustrate the problem of separating fact from fiction the Banner checked on the story that three boys were seriously hurt in the fight at CHS. One boy was hurt badly enough to have stitches as the result of a cut. The Banner called the parents of the two other boys who had been reported as hurt badly. The mother of one of the boys said her son had not been hurt at all. The father of the third boy said his son had a scratch but was out playing ball at the time we called him.

Another report to the Banner that white youths from Cambridge High were climbing around on the roof of a drive-in during school hours was checked out with the person who reportedly had said she saw the incident. The eyewitness said she had been misunderstood . . . she didn't really see anyone on the roof; she had been told that a boy climbed up there.

We are making no attempt to minimize the seriousness of the school situation. We reiterate our conviction that concrete action on the part of the School Board is needed to forestall further trouble, but again, we would caution adults in the community to refrain from peddling gossip and rumors. Some accurate reporting of facts is needed now. And as responsible citizens we have an obligation to resist rumors.



SHATTERING BLAST. A Banner photographer was on the scene shortly after midnight last night and photographed this section of the Dorchester County courthouse which was blown away by what appeared to be a bomb blast.

Disturbances Also Occur At Mace's Lane

Disturbances were reported at Mace's Lane School yesterday in the wake of similar occurrences at Cambridge High School on Monday.

Herbert Alford, vice-principal at Mace's Lane said this morning that a group of students attempted to start trouble at the school yesterday and a number of ringleaders in the attempt were suspended from school. Mr. Alford said more of the troublemakers are being sent home today.

The vice-principal said many youngsters, both black and white, stayed home from school today.

This morning the Banner received a phone call saying that two students had been injured at Mace's Lane. City police said they received the same tip, but after checking on the report, the police and school authorities said no one had been hurt at the school.

Meanwhile, Cambridge High Principal Otis Trice could not be reached by the Banner this morning for any comment on conditions at his school.

Beefed-up city police patrols have been patrolling the area of the school during opening and dismissal periods following what have been described as "disorders" in Cambridge High.

City police said this morning that the opening of school sessions at Cambridge High moved smoothly with no sign of any trouble.



BLOWN APART. This is a view of the corner of the Dorchester County courthouse which was blown away by blast of unknown origin, last night shortly after midnight.

Police Checking On Cause Of Explosion

An explosion of unknown origin shortly after midnight, caused extensive damage to the newly renovated Dorchester County courthouse. State, federal and local officials this morning were on the scene in an effort to determine the exact cause of the blast. A wide area around the courthouse was cordoned off, and only officials were permitted inside that area.

The blast occurred at 12:10 a.m. Sheriff James Ira Johnson said at first he thought an oil tank at a nearby storage depot had exploded. He then saw smoke billowing out of the courthouse.

The area of the explosion appeared to be centered around a ladies' room and broom closet on the second floor. A 30-foot wide hole was ripped in the right front corner next to Spring Valley. Windows were broken out of the circuit courtroom, where trials were to be held today. The explosion broke water pipes throughout the building. A steel door in a vault in the Clerk of Court's office was blown open.

City Police Officer Jarret Morgan had checked the front door of the courthouse minutes before the blast. Everything was in order and the officer had entered the jail when the explosion occurred.

The explosion was attributed by authorities to a time bomb. A state official who declined to be named, said he thought the blast was "directly connected" with a car explosion Monday night which killed two Negroes near Bel Air.

The car blew up a few hours after the opening of the trial of black militant, H. Rap Brown on charges arising from racial disturbances here in 1967.

Sheriff Johnson, who said the device had been placed in the rest room on the second floor, asked for an Army demolition team from Fort Meade to investigate the blast.

The demolition experts reached Cambridge at 9 a.m. today

and immediately went to work in the courthouse area. Access to the courthouse was denied to everyone except law enforcement officials.

Also participating in the investigation today were city police, the state police, the sheriff's office, representatives of the Fire Marshal's office, and members of the FBI.

On the scene shortly after the explosion were Circuit Court Judge C. Burnam Mace, State's Attorney William B. Yates, 2nd, City Police Chief Bruce G. Kinnamon, Asst. Chief James C. Leonard, Major Paul Randall, Capt. Thomas E. Veditz, Lieut. Harry Trumpower and other members of the state police. State's Attorney Yates, prosecutor in the Rap Brown trial, which has been postponed until next Monday because of the fatal automobile explosion, said that

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Kunstler Believes Bombing Related To Brown's Trial

CAMBRIDGE, Md. (AP) — William H. Kunstler, lawyer for H. Rap Brown, expressed belief today that bombing of the Dorchester County Courthouse Tuesday night was related to his client's pending trial.

Preparations for Brown's trial started Monday 70 miles across Chesapeake Bay in Bel Air. The charges of arson, including others

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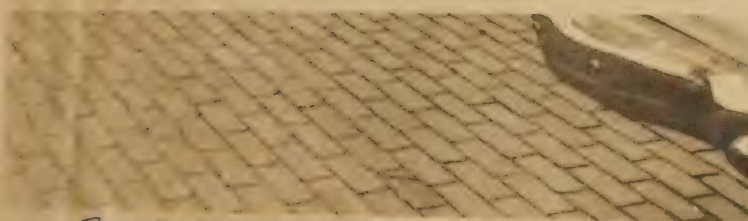
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The Daily Banner's
Action



DAILY BANNER MARCH 11, 1970

Blast Destroys Part Of Courthouse

(Continued from Page One)

its "odd and peculiar that there is two of them," but he said he felt that it was "too early to speculate on their connection."

Sheriff Johnson said the courthouse was locked Tuesday afternoon after county offices closed, and the explosive obviously planted before then. He said there was "a lot of traffic in that part of the courthouse yesterday, even though the Circuit Court room was not in use Tuesday."

Courthouse employees today were trying to recall whether they had seen any strangers in the building yesterday.

The 118-year-old county courthouse had undergone a \$150,000 renovation last November.

No one was injured in the blast which scattered debris over a wide area in front and on the side of the courthouse.

A venetian blind from one of the second floor windows was blown into a tree in the courtyard. A telephone booth was knocked over, and those present at the scene could hear the telephone ringing steadily.

Members of Rescue Fire Co., brought one of their fire trucks to the scene of the explosion and directed a powerful searchlight on the courthouse. Although the blast produced clouds of smoke, no fire resulted.

An all night watch was carried out by police officers to make certain that nothing in and around the building was disturbed until investigators could arrive this morning.

Cambridge area residents, on their way to work this morning detoured through streets around the courthouse, causing a temporary traffic jam. State police finally directed traffic away from the scene.

In a statement this morning, County Commissioner M. Baker Robbins said "I told the School Board last year if they went ahead (with desegregation) plans in the county, there would be chaos. Its here. It has come to the point where the President and Vice President of the United States should do something. It has gotten to the point where it is not safe to walk the streets."

City Hall announced this morning that Mayor Osvey C. Pritchett has called a special meeting of the City Council at City Hall tonight at 7.

Kunstler Believes Bombing Related To Brown's Trial

DAILY BANNER
MARCH 11, 1970

CAMBRIDGE, Md. (AP) — William H. Kunstler, lawyer for H. Rap Brown, expressed belief today that bombing of the Dorchester County Courthouse Tuesday night was related to his client's pending trial.

Preparations for Brown's trial started Monday 70 miles across Chesapeake Bay in Bel Air. The charges of arson, inciting others to commit arson and to riot arose from a speech and subsequent burning of a Negro section in Cambridge in 1967.

An explosive detonated in a car Monday night killed two Negroes near Bel Air. One of them was a friend and associate of Brown.

"I think everything is related in these two towns now," said Mr. Kunstler of the Cambridge bombing which tore a huge hole in the side of the courthouse and scattered debris in a 30-yard radius.

"It is related to the trial and reflects the tensions of continuing the trial."

He said he will ask for dismissal of the charges when court convenes next Monday in Bel Air, saying "I feel a pattern has developed and there may be more and more incidents."

He said neither he nor Mrs. Brown had talked to Rap since

Monday when he left New York presumably for Bel Air. Maj. W. W. Corbin, chief of special forces for the Maryland State Police, said "It is my understanding they don't know where he is."

The Cambridge explosion ripped out a 30-foot section in the 118-year-old brick courthouse. It is located on a square with a grass courtyard in the middle of town. It contains the circuit courtroom on the second floor.

A three-man team of Army experts from Ft. Meade inspected the building this morning, as one put it to "check out the other rooms."

Sheriff Ira Johnson said the device had been planted in the women's rest room on the second floor. He said it evidently was a timed explosive because the building had been locked Tuesday afternoon and the blast was at 12:10 a.m.

Johnson added that a policeman had made a routine check of the building's doors minutes before the explosion. The building was vacant.

An official connected with the Brown trial, declining identification, also ventured in Cambridge that the courthouse blast was related to the two deaths in the car explosion at Bel Air.

BLAST SCENE. State Police and other officials patrol the Dorchester County Courthouse area this morning after what appeared to be a bomb blast tore away a corner of the building last night.

3-11-70

Julie I am leaving on my lunch or
maybe before that. Because I
don't want to be caught in this
stuff. And I know it is going
to be a fight for sure. And
I might not come to school
tomorrow if this stuff is still
going on.

What are you going to do?
My advice to you is that you
call your friends better leave.
Because I know it is going to
be something.

Joyce

Joyce,

I think I am going to leave on my
lunch. I don't want to get into it
either. I doubt if I come to school
either. I think this stuff is really
getting serious. What do you think?

Julie

I do to, because first like last
night somebody put a bomb
in the Court House. My honest
opinion is that it is going to be

Mystery Woman Sought In Bombing

DAILY BANNER MARCH 13, 1967



GIVES HIS ASSESSMENT - Gov. Marvin Mandel (with pipe in hand) talks to reporters on the courthouse lawn after viewing the bomb damage at the courthouse and conferring with the Dorchester County Commissioners. Gov. Mandel said he will make whatever assistance is needed available to the city of Cambridge. The governor declared that Maryland will not tolerate such acts as courthouse bombings.



THE VISITING BRASS - Mayor Osvey C. Pritchett (left) makes a point in a discussion with Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton (center) and U.S. Senator Charles McC. Mathias. The federal lawmakers flew into Cambridge shortly after noon yesterday for a look at the bomb-damaged Dorchester County Courthouse and to offer whatever aid they could. This was the scene at Cambridge Airport where Mayor Pritchett met Rep. Morton and Senator Mathias on their arrival.

Mandel Says Emergency Explosives Legislation Drafted To Toughen Laws

CAMBRIDGE, Md. (AP) — Marvin Mandel has announced emergency legislation is being drafted to toughen Maryland laws on explosives and sabotage in the wake of an explosion that ripped a gaping hole in the side of the Dorchester County Courthouse.

Mandel toured the area Wednesday and was told by Lt. Col. Thomas Smith of the State Police that the explosion was "definitely set."

Mandel said he was requesting additional FBI personnel to help in the investigation of the courthouse explosion.

"The reason I came here was to try to show the people that we're going to do everything possible to alleviate this kind of situation," the governor said.

Mandel noted Cambridge officials requested his presence to help lessen tensions there and said following the tour, "We just cannot tolerate... these kind of incidents."

The governor said he was not considering calling in the National Guard, however. Troops

occupied Cambridge for nearly two years in 1963-65 and again following the 1967 disorders.

Mandel labeled as blackmail statements attributed to H. Rap Brown's attorney, William H. Kunstler, that if charges were not dropped against Brown more incidents might follow.

The Cambridge riots in 1967 came after a speech delivered there by Brown, who has been charged with arson and inciting to riot. The trial was transferred to Bel Air and started this week.

"It's no use saying I think it's unfortunate," Mandel said. "That just doesn't wash. I think it's a tragic situation that this kind of thing should develop."

"I'm presently having some members of our staff check the laws that we have on explosives with the viewpoint of putting in some emergency legislation to strengthen the law and tighten the law."

"I can tell you that we are going to tighten up the law very drastically and increase the penalties."

"We're not going to tolerate this kind of situation regardless of the source from which it comes. It doesn't make any difference who's responsible. Whoever is responsible is going to be punished under the law."

Asked about the Kunstler statement, Mandel said "it seems to me that that could almost be classified almost in the nature of blackmail, and I can assure you that we're not going to subscribe to that kind of tactics."

U.S. Sen. Charles McC. Mathias and Rep. Rogers C.B. Morton of Maryland also inspected the bombed courthouse Wednesday and conferred with authorities.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Dorchester County Commissioners said the county court-adjusters are expected in Cambridge to survey the damage to the structure and authorize repairs. Damage to the building from the bomb blast has been estimated at over \$100,000.

Bel Air Victim Identified

Authorities sought an out-of-state white woman today in connection with the bombing of the Dorchester County Courthouse where black militant H. Rap Brown once was scheduled to stand trial.

Police in Bel Air, Md., 68 miles to the north, looked into the background of William Herman Payne, 26, a Kentuckian who was identified by the FBI Wednesday as the second victim of a car bombing Monday night.

Authorities also sought to find a connection between the Monday night Bel Air bombing of a car in which Payne and Ralph Featherstone, 31, were killed, and the Tuesday night bombing of the Dorchester County Courthouse in Cambridge.

Lt. Col. Thomas S. Smith of the Maryland State Police told newsmen that the woman sought in the courthouse bombing "is only a suspect."

"She is only suspect because she was seen in and around the courthouse Tuesday before closing," Smith said. "She is from out of state. We have a very good description and a possible name."

Smith declined to identify the state, or to release her name. Smith said police have a full description of the woman.

The bomb exploded in the ladies' restroom of the courthouse late Tuesday night, blowing a 30-foot hole in the side of the building in this city of 12,000.

Brown, whose whereabouts are still unknown, is accused of arson and inciting to riot in connection with racial strife in Cambridge in 1967. The trial was moved from Cambridge to Bel Air, a town of 5,000 population about 25 miles north of Baltimore.

The trial began Monday with motions, and was postponed until next Monday after the car driven by Featherstone and Payne exploded Monday night about one mile south of downtown Bel Air.

Col. Smith told newsmen more facts about the car bombing late Wednesday, emphasizing again that police believe the two Negro men, both associates of Rap Brown, were transporting the explosive device in the auto.

Smith said the reconstructed portion of the dash panel and glove compartment — which rests in the middle of the dash panel in the 1964-model car — showed definite signs of a direct explosion from underneath.

Smith said this indicated the device was on the floor of the vehicle on the passenger side.

Smith said the explosive was many times the force necessary to destroy a car. He said the window on the passenger's side was rolled up when the explosion occurred.

"There was enough power in that blast to blow up a building," Smith said.

Smith told newsmen that he can find no connection between the car explosion and the Cambridge courthouse blast, except that they were both extremely strong devices.

Tight Security At Firehouse

At a special meeting held at City Hall last night, Mayor Osvey C. Pritchett and the city council voted to instruct Cambridge Police Chief Brice G. Kinnamon to arrange for around-the-clock protection of the city's firehouse. The mayor said he was concerned about the need for security in light of the bombing of the county courthouse and said he felt there should be a watchman on duty to see that no one tampers with the city's fire equipment.

The council also passed a motion after conferring with Fire Chief Johnson Phillips and Asst. Fire Chief Buddy Tall, to permit no one but fire company members to enter the fire-company apparatus room after 9 p.m.

Absenteeism Running High At Some Cambridge Schools

DAILY BANNER MARCH 12, 1970

Today's opening at Mace's Lane School was described by Vice Principal Herbert Alford as well under control. He said absenteeism was not as high as yesterday.

Cambridge High School Principal Otis M. Trice said this morning that there was "quite a bit of absenteeism" at the school.

Assistant Superintendent John Comer said absenteeism at all Cambridge schools today was twice the normal rate.

A bomb scare emptied Cambridge High School at 1:30 p.m. yesterday and absenteeism at the Mace's Lane branch of the high school was high yesterday following the bombing of the Dorchester County Courthouse.

For several days disorders have been reported at Cambridge High School as the result of racial friction. In attenuated form, the "disorders" then spread to Mace's Lane.

County School Superintendent James G. Busick announced last night that all schools in Dorchester County were to open as usual this morning. "We have no intention of closing the schools down."

No connection has been established between the bombing of the Dorchester County Court-

house yesterday morning and student unrest.

According to school officials, they placed no credence in the bomb scare at Cambridge High yesterday. The superintendent disclosed that the threat had not been telephoned to the school but was traced to a student who had started the rumor going.

"School was dismissed because we were afraid to take any chances, not because we believed there was a bomb," the superintendent stated. He added that he expects to hear of a bomb threat a day for a while. "There is no human way to allay false rumor," he observed.

The attitudes of school children and their parents varied. Thomas Spilman of Church Creek told a Banner reporter he had no intention of sending his child back to school until he is personally satisfied that steps have been taken to insure her safety.

Another parent told the Daily Banner this morning that his son returned home from Mace's Lane yesterday afternoon and said without prodding: "I bet those radio and television people were mad. They drove all the way down here and got nothing to report."

Yesterday afternoon Superintendent Busick invited a Daily

(Continued on Page 14)

Bombs Explode In Three N.Y. Offices

DAILY BANNER MARCH 12, 1970

NEW YORK (AP) — Bombs exploded in the mid-Manhattan skyscraper offices of three giant industrial corporations early today, marking the second such attack on businesses in three months. The blasts caused extensive damage but no injuries were reported.

An anonymous male caller telephoned police to warn of the impending explosions at the offices of Mobil Oil Co., International Business Machines and General Telephone & Electronics, and the buildings were evacuated.

Police said the caller also warned of a bomb at a fourth site, an office building housing the New York offices of Litton Industries, but there was no explosion there and a search turned up no device.

The blasts were the latest in a

series of bombings that have hit Manhattan skyscrapers and federal buildings. Five persons were charged in connection with a four-month sequence of bombings last November.

More recently there was the explosion of a Greenwich Village townhouse where police said members of a militant left-wing group were fashioning bombs and apparently bungled the job.

Police were reported checking any possible link between the townhouse group and the earlier case. Anonymous letters to news media said the earlier bombings were blows against American big business, the government and the military.

Today's blasts were supposed to have gone off at 1:40 a.m., the caller told police when he telephoned at 1:06 a.m.

Absenteeism

(Continued from Page One)

Banner reporter to discuss the school situation with him and Supervisors Larry Henry and John Armstrong and Assistant Superintendent John Comer.

Superintendent Busick said as of yesterday morning, things at Cambridge High School were "going real good." He said student rapport had been better than at any time in the last four or five days.

Supervisor Henry confirmed that the atmosphere at Cambridge High on Wednesday was better than at any time in the past year. "The kids were going out of their way to be nice to each other," he stated.

According to Superintendent Busick, there has been tension between black and white students at CHS this year. He said this was at the bottom of the near-confrontation between blacks and whites in Cambridge Saturday night.

The superintendent blamed the

racial tension in the school to feeling on both sides that students of the other race did not understand the others' problems.

To reduce that tension, Superintendent Busick explained, the Student Council at Cambridge High had developed a plan to allow black and white students to meet to discuss their grievances and blow off steam.

Ten students from each race were picked and, divided into small discussion groups, they had been meeting daily during club periods. Although yesterday's bomb scare cancelled out yesterday's grievance talks, they were expected to get back on schedule today.

Taking issue with a Banner editorial comment that there has been a breakdown in discipline at Cambridge High School, the superintendent said, "The charge of lack of discipline is a joke. We hold discipline tighter than any other organization in Dorchester County." Students who get into trouble are quickly expelled, Mr. Busick said.

"All in all, I feel we were moving toward a solution to our problem when the (bomb) blast came. Together, the community and schools can solve the thing. Neither can do it alone."

The superintendent went on to say that the police have not been called in to handle the CHS disorders. "I don't say we will never call on the police," he went on to say, adding that "a sad mistake was made in Baltimore City when the mayor called in the police."

He continued: "When the time comes when we feel we cannot protect the children, then we will call in the police." He made it clear that none of the top school officials believe there is any threat to the safety of students.

Superintendent Busick gave Assistant Police Chief James B. Leonard and all members of the Cambridge Police Department high marks for all their efforts in the past to cooperate fully with the School Board.

"Although we can't use the hickory stick any more, we can be fair and firm. I think the students know we mean business," Mr. Busick told a reporter.

In a comment on yesterday's activities at Cambridge High, Assistant Superintendent Comer said students going from the school on the work-study program saw the gaping hole in the courthouse yesterday and returned to school to tell other students about it. He said you could see knots of youngsters gathering and growing in size. The bomb scare came in its wake.

Mr. Henry said if a survey were made, he would bet there were as many school fights 20 years ago as there are now. He noted one difference. Formerly, two students would fight while a circle of spectators gathered to watch. Now, he said, everyone gets into the act.

Asked about the Monday morning fight at Cambridge High, Mr. Henry said a black boy made a comment to a white boy in the hall. The reference was to Saturday's near-brawl. The black boy told the white youth to step up if he wanted to fight. He declined to do so but was struck by the black youth. As far as how many others were involved in the incident, Mr. Henry said, no one knows.

The superintendent pointed out that girls are the main cause of school fights today. "They nag the boys and egg them on."

Asserting that "It's the tempo of the times to fight," Mr. Busick concluded with the statement that "I believe the black and white student leaders are willing to talk out the problem."

He spiked rumors that the National Guard and State Police have been alerted for trouble at the schools. He said, "No one has been knifed, contrary to rumors. And the only gun taken away from the students was a water pistol."

Police Continue Blast Probe

Police authorities are continuing their intensive investigation into the explosion which ripped the Dorchester County Courthouse early Wednesday morning.

According to Capt. Thomas Veditz, Commander of the Eastern Shore Barracks of the Maryland State Police, the tag numbers of several vehicles, including out-of-state cars, have been identified and at this time the owners have been eliminated as possible suspects.

Capt. Veditz said the identity of a young white female in the courthouse the day of the explosion, has not been determined and this search continues. The scope of the investigation, according to Capt. Veditz, covers a large area, including a possible tie-in with the explosion at Bel Air.

The cause of the explosion, Capt. Veditz said, will not be known until the FBI has completed an investigation of material removed from the scene of the explosion.

School Attendance Climbing To Normal

Attendance at schools in the Cambridge area was climbing back to normal today.

Herbert Alford, vice principal at Mace's Lane, stated that there was a "great improvement" in attendance today. He also said there was "almost a full band" present for day-long rehearsals in preparation for a school band festival to be held on the lower Shore tomorrow.

"We're back in good shape now," Cambridge High School Principal Otis Trice told the Daily Banner this morning, when asked about school attendance.



SEN. JOSEPH TYDINGS

Maryland's senior U.S. Senator Joseph D. Tydings dropped in by helicopter early yesterday afternoon to inspect the bomb-blasted Dorchester County Courthouse. He met with the Dorchester County Commissioners and wound up in a vigorous dialogue with Commissioner M. Baker Robbins who said he could not let the Senator leave without "some good criticism."

He said it was his feeling that Sen. Tydings should go back to Washington and do something

Today's Chuckle

The trouble with modern apartments is that the walls are too thin when you try to sleep and too thick when you try to listen.

has done as much work on law enforcement as any one in the Senate. He pointed out that he was a co-manager of the Crimes and Safe Streets Act. He told Mr. Robbins he could "share your frustration."

"I feel you have been a leader in what has happened to this city and to other cities in the United States. You can't walk the streets in safety at night," Mr. Robbins asserted.

When Sen. Tydings countered that he has been doing his best on the crime problem, Commissioner Robbins retorted: "You haven't done anything, have you?"

The Senator replied that no man in Congress has been working more diligently in this field than he has.

In reply to a question from Commissioner Robbins whether he favored the busing of school children, Senator Tydings said he does not. "Busing is not the answer for the schools," he said. The answer is the building of sound educational systems, he stated.

Declaring that "these are very difficult times," the senior Senator said, "I feel we have got to

ing and doing, not by shouting and getting emotional. "There are good solid people in this community -- black and white."

The lawmaker went on to say that the Dorchester community has made great strides in employment, housing and other areas.

"Don't you think everything's been a complete failure?" Commissioner Robbins shot at him.

Stating that he did not agree, Senator Tydings said if you take such a position, then the going is going to get tough.

The Senator said he agreed 100 percent with Commissioner Robbins that a democracy cannot exist without domestic peace. "Next to economics, the question of law and order is the No. 1 problem," he continued. "Everybody's responsible for not having done a better job." He said he has personally introduced 45 pieces of legislation to tighten up the war on crime.

Commissioner Robbins called the bombing of the courthouse "No shock to me. I have been expecting it." He pointed out that

to be stopped. Court reform is needed to speed up the handling of criminal cases and more funds must be made available for the local police agencies.

The Senator again concurred with a statement by Commissioner Robbins that it is hard to justify spending 50 or 60 percent of the national budget on foreign wars and the support of troops overseas and neglect pressing domestic problems.

Congress has members who "raise hell," make speeches and blame the Supreme Court, "but when we ask for funds for crime enforcement, the votes are not there," Senator Tydings stated. He said the nation needs fewer speeches and more solid action.

Commissioner E. Roscoe Willey and Harold Kincaid said they concurred in feeling that the crime problem is the paramount national concern.

Commissioner Russell P. Smith arrived in the meeting room after Senator Tydings had left.

On Wednesday Gov. Marvin

bridge high school. He had to a "breakdown of discipline" in the schools and said the taxpayers should demand for their money a better school system.

When Commissioner Willey asked Mr. Fehsenfeld whether he had been before the School Board, Mr. Fehsenfeld called that "the joke of the year." Commissioner Robbins concurred.

Declaring that he has personally seen students with razor blades, switchblade knives and brass knuckles, Mr. Fehsenfeld called School Superintendent James G. Busick "out of touch with the situation."

Mr. Fehsenfeld suggested to the commissioners that they name a committee of working-class people to see what can be done to improve conditions for county school children who, he declared, are unhappy.

He said his only purpose in going to yesterday's meeting was to "take those rose-colored glasses on and throw them away."

Commissioner Robbins cal-

have "a nice old-fashioned demonstration" against the schools.

Commissioner Russell P. Smith said at this point that the board cannot take only one side of the school story. He said it would be in order to sit down with Superintendent Busick and the School Board for a discussion of current problems.

In other action yesterday, the Commissioners:

--Asked Acting County Road Engineer Dan White to check on the Fooks Rd. off Rt. 313 to assess its eligibility for inclusion in the county roads system.

--Signed a request for \$2,433 in federal funds to aid the drug abuse program of education operated by the county sheriff's office.

--Received three bids for two new cars for the sheriff's office and agreed to accept the lowest qualified bid. Brohawn Chrysler submitted a bid of \$5,042.60; Bob Spedden Ford, \$5,352.76, and B. J. Linthicum, \$5,315.

--Authorized Commissioner

Varying Viewpoints On C

DAILY BANNER MARCH 12

All members of the Dorchester County Commissioners do not appear to agree in their assessment of the situation in Cambridge following Wednesday morning's bombing of the county courthouse.

Around noon yesterday Gov. Marvin Mandel flew by helicopter from Annapolis to Cambridge to personally inspect the bomb damage and to confer with the Dorchester County Commissioners.

County Commissioner President E. Roscoe Willey said at the meeting he thinks the situation here now "is in his hands."

Mr. Willey told the bombing is being handled by the city police. At the county office, the county clerk of the federal

The commissioner asserted that "There is no discipline in the schools or in town. Our law enforcement officers are beating their heads against the wall." Mr. Robbins said he told the governor the county is willing

to do "I said thing at Gov. the county back to thing ab

spoor opening night at the opera. Frank plays Mickey Mouse. Brothers-in-Law over-rent the board. Production number: 10. songs. Karen Morrow, Nabors Kid. Tony Mordente dancers, Paul We. ton orchestra. (60 min.)

TO TELL THE TRUTH. Ann and Don's. cinema. verite movie. to be filmed. unique prediction. another. close friend. Don: T. mani Ann. y: Barn. Bossell. Kopell.

Bomb Scare At Cecil Courthouse

DAILY BANNER MARCH 13, 1970

ELKTON, Md. (AP) — There was a bomb scare this morning at the Cecil County Courthouse in Elkton, 33 miles east of Bel Air where a car exploded Monday night and killed two of H. Rap Brown's friends.

The sheriff's office received two telephone calls concerning a bomb and nearby apartments were evacuated. A search of the building by law enforcement authorities and two Army experts from Edgewood Arsenal turned up nothing.

Two sheriff's deputies inside the courthouse reported at 1 a.m. they heard a noise like hammering and drilling outside the building. They saw a car speed away.

The local and State Police were notified. While they were searching the building, a telephone caller to the sheriff's office at 3:07 a.m. said there was a bomb in the courthouse and it would go off in 10 minutes.

Ten minutes later, there was another caller who said "You haven't got it set right."

Sheriff Thomas Mogul then called Edgewood Arsenal which sent two Army experts.

After a thorough search, the building was declared safe at 6:05 a.m. Sheriff Mogul said that guards will be on duty at all times at the courthouse.

Elkton is 96 miles north of Cambridge where the Dorchester County courthouse was bombed Tuesday night. Brown is being tried in Bel Air on charges of arson and inciting others to riot and to commit arson in Cambridge in 1967.

Explosions In Various Cities Today

By JOE NICHOLSON JR. Associated Press Writer

Explosions in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Washington, D.C., and fires of suspicious origin at two schools in Appleton, Wis., occurred today as bomb threats were taking place across the nation and after three bombings in New York.

Firemen in Appleton were called to Lawrence University, where newly named draft director Curtis Tarr was president until taking a Defense Department post as assistant secretary of the Air Force last June. President Nixon announced Thursday he would nominate Tarr as draft director.

A gasoline can was found near the wall of the ROTC building. Fire swept along the wall but did not get inside.

Telephoned threats of bombings disrupted public and private facilities in several cities Thursday after the three bombings in New York earlier in the day but none of the threatened bombs went off or were found.

But early today explosions ripped through a shopping mall in Pittsburgh a night club in Washington and in both cases police said bombs could be involved.

Police in Washington said an explosive of some type could have been used in the blast at the Celebrity Club though they did not rule out a gas leak as a possible cause. A floor of the club buckled, windows were knocked out and the kitchen was damaged. The bomb squad was investigating.

Trial Postponed *DAILY BANNER*
MARCH 17, 1970

Rap Brown Is Ordered To Appear

BEL AIR, Md. (AP) — H. Rap Brown has been ordered to appear in court next Tuesday but his attorney says he doesn't know whether the black militant will be there.

"We have not heard from him," William M. Kunstler said Monday after the trial on arson and inciting to riot charges was postponed again, "and we do not know where he is."

Circuit Court Judge Harry E. Dyer Jr., who granted the postponement, warned there would be no more delays unless Brown himself could convince the bench of the necessity.

Brown lives in New York but there has been no official indication where he is now.

Kunstler had called for an indefinite postponement asserting that Brown could not get a fair trial in "an atmosphere bathed in blood."

Kunstler said two bombings within 24 hours last week made selection of fair and impartial jurors impossible.

Brown is charged with arson and inciting to riot in connection with 1967 racial disorders in Cambridge, Md.

Bill To Block Integration Fails

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — A bill to block school integration plans in Prince Georges County failed to win approval of the House of Delegates Monday night with at least 21 delegates sitting out the vote.

Backers of the bill angrily denounced failure of some House members to abide by a rule which requires each delegate to vote on each bill. They demanded that violators of the rule be punished.

House Speaker Thomas Hunter Lowe referred the demands to the Rules Committee, but refused to take any immediate action.

The vote on the bill was 54 in favor and 47 opposed. It needed 72 votes for passage. A quorum call immediately after the vote showed 122 members present.

The bill would have frozen school district lines in the county where they were last September and would have prohibited any changes without approval of the county delegation in the General Assembly.

It was aimed at halting efforts by the school board to comply with demands from the federal government to improve racial balance at some schools in the county.



BEGINNING THE CLEAN-UP —

County work crews load onto trucks the rubble resulting from an explosion in the courthouse last week. A tarpaulin has been thrown over part of the opening. County Commissioner E. Roscoe Willey, president of the board, said yesterday that the courthouse repairs will begin immediately. They will start after engineers can estimate the extent of damage to the building. No arrests have been made in the bombing, though an intensive investigation is under way.

News Management

THE DORCHESTER NEWS 3-18-70

Last Thursday the County Commissioners held a regular meeting and it happened to coincide with the appearance in Cambridge of U. S. Senator Joseph D. Tydings. He came to view the Court House bomb damage.

Tydings called on the County Commissioners along with a sizable contingent of the national news media: television, the networks and the wire services.

Commissioner M. Baker Robbins did a rather effective job of telling off the Senator. He blamed him and the Kennedys for helping to bring the situation in this country to its present level.

Commissioner Robbins, as you may be aware, is the sort of fellow that will tell you exactly what is on his mind. He is not the sort of man to mince words.

To use an expression popular with the younger set he really socked it to Tydings.

The following morning we picked up copies of some daily newspapers, including those from Washington and Wilmington. We could not find one word of Robbins' comments.

We absolutely know that representatives of the national press were present. We also know a news story when we see one and when a County Commissioner blasts a United States Senator that is news.

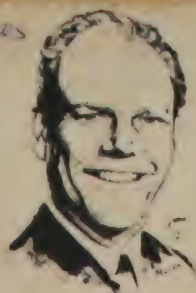
We had an opportunity to see first hand an example of news management. Here was a good story but it did not get much attention. But you can be certain that if some unknown black militant blasted our County Commissioners it would have gotten wide coverage.

It is such news management which brought Vice President Agnew to make his recent comments about the news media. A news man should be able to recognize a news story when he sees one even if it does not agree with his political philosophy, or the political philosophy of the newspaper he represents.

Paul Harvey

The law should be color blind

THE DORCHESTER NEWS
3-18-70



If you were to misbehave in a courtroom--shout obscenities at a judge, profane the judicial process with vehemence, violence and vileness--you'd be thrown out and locked up for contempt within minutes.

How come some accused professional disturbers of the peace are able to get away with it day after day after day?

Page Two.

Maybe it was once true that there were two standards of justice in the United States, one for the rich who could afford highfaluting lawyers, and another for the poor wretch who just took his lumps and went summarily to jail.

Then came a series of Earl Warren Court decisions intended to protect the rights of the poor wretch but the court overran its headlights and now we find our courts protecting the rights of wrongdoers at the expense of society generally.

Today crime is increasing 12 times faster than our population is increasing. In Washington, D. C., crimes of violence increased 26% in just the past year.

Chicago courts are so hamstrung and/or lenient that its locked-up juries are now serving more time than are its criminals.

Similarly, in our race to erase racial wrongs in the area of school segregation, we've gone so far in the opposite direction that we are hurting the blacks we'd meant to help.

In Monroe, La., Carroll High School in an all-black neighborhood has an all-black faculty and student body. Carroll High is academically excellent and athletically superlative; its teams have clobbered everybody.

So there is much race pride and school pride in Carroll High.

But the new law says "integrate," mix up the races however necessary. And Carroll students were court-ordered to transfer to other schools.

The mayor of Monroe, W. L. Howard, much respected by both races, went to Carroll High and told an assembly of 600 students that they did not have to leave their school if they did not want to. He promised that no policemen would arrest anybody for attending Carroll High if he or she

wanted to attend Carroll High and the mayor got a standing, cheering ovation

And a court order from a federal court in Shreveport to "show cause" why he should not be cited for "willful interference with a court order."

What is it we're seeking, Americans? Are we demanding homogenized integration with blacks sprinkled among whites, at a ratio of one-to-10 wherever, and by coercion if necessary?

Or are we seeking, in the American tradition which allowed us to assimilate and absorb all other ethnic groups, legal equality and cultural pluralism?

The law should be color-blind.

In New York State, school students, quite properly, are allowed to choose which school they wish to attend. Presumably they usually choose the one nearest home. The law says they may.

But the law which our federal government is seeking to enforce on the citizens of four Southern states says "If you are black you have to move over there; if you're white you have to move over there..."

The courts are, in effect, discriminating. The law should be color-blind!

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171 Arrests Reported During Protests At Maryland State

DAILY BANNER
APR. 6, 1970

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Campus protests, which have rocked the University of Maryland for several weeks, have spilled over to Maryland State College.

State Police, in two separate actions Tuesday night, arrested at least 171 students during demonstrations at the Maryland State campus at Princess Anne. All arrested were held on \$58 bond each.

Troopers, acting on a request by the college administration, cleared 96 persons from the administration building at about 9 p.m., charging them with trespassing.

Another 75 were arrested on disorderly conduct charges about two hours later, police said, following a protest in and around the college president's home.

Some 200 students had demonstrated earlier Tuesday, asking that Dr. John Williams, college president, meet with the 780-member student body over its claim he had failed to meet various student and faculty demands.

College administrators denied the request, saying Williams would meet only with the student council.

Reasons for the demonstration varied from complaints about the school's eating facilities to

protests by some students who want to keep the college for Negroes only.

The College Park demonstration, the second in two days despite a 10-day court order against disruptions, began about noon Tuesday as up to 150 students picketed the university administration building.

The protest, sparked by the school's recent failure to grant tenure to two faculty members, was a revival of demonstrations Monday when several hundred students staged sit-ins at several campus buildings.

There were no arrests Monday or Tuesday, as compared to two weeks ago when 87 students and faculty members were arrested for trespassing.

The College Park disorders have continued for several weeks, except for a recess during the just-concluded Spring Vacation, and students also are demanding greater voice in university policy making and amnesty for all persons arrested.

Nabb Questioned Right Of Brown Attorneys In State

DAILY BANNER
APR. 6, 1970

Cambridge Attorney Edward H. Nabb has asked Maryland Bar Association President Eli Frank Jr. what action, if any, can be taken to prevent unseemly conduct by attorneys in the upcoming Rap Brown case.

Mr. Nabb said in a letter to

the state bar president: "I have no personal knowledge of the attorneys in the trial but the newspapers report one Earl Broee, Howard Moore and William Kunsler. The news has been full of the activities of this man, Kunsler, especially in the Chicago trial; and these are personally embarrassing to me as a practitioner of the law; and I am sure to many of my fellow attorneys. I have made a careful search of the list of Maryland attorneys and can find neither of the three names listed as being qualified to practice in the State of Maryland.

"I presume that if you or I attempted to even represent a client in a police court in any other state we would be politely invited to leave and the purpose

of this letter and my question is: Why are these people allowed to practice in our State and what should we or what can we do to see that their kind are not allowed to practice within our jurisdiction?"

In his reply Mr. Frank stated: "After giving the matter further thought, it still seems to me that our Board of Governors was wise in deciding not to add more fuel to the flames of publicity and emotion which seem to be inseparable from the case of H. Rap Brown. No matter how much we might prefer to have the court rule that it would not permit these lawyers to practice in Maryland in accordance with the usual procedure in the case of lawyers qualified to practice in sister states, it is my opinion that the Bar Association should continue to keep hands off."

VISTA Worker

Millionaire To Leave Harlem

By DEE WEDEMEYER
Associated Press Writer
NEW YORK (AP) — Larry Rockefeller, the modest 25-year-old millionaire who became a block worker in Harlem, has retired after more than three years there. Neither Larry nor the block will be the same again.

Larry, a handsome, blond Harvard graduate who is the son of conservationist Laurance S. Rockefeller and nephew of two governors, said he is now much less "naive" about how fast change can be accomplished.

"Now I have an understanding of how deep and complex the problems are and how slow change comes with what great effort and with how many setbacks," said Larry after retiring Monday.

Some residents said Larry has done an immeasurable amount of good and point proudly to a bright, red and white block flag flying above the block as a symbol of their accomplishments.

"It's a symbol of our moving up," said Herbert Battle, a bicycle mechanic who is president of the block corporation. "People you couldn't talk to before will pitch in and help now. Larry didn't do everything for no one. He assisted us, because if someone does something for you it's no good."

Larry said that when he joined VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America, a federally sponsored volunteer program which trains block workers—he envisioned making his block an "extremely different place" after three years but that he immediately experienced setbacks.

One of his youth council leaders became a junkie, city agencies were filled with red tape, and a chicken franchise which he and the block corporation had planned to get to raise funds and employ welfare mothers fell through when a key person backed out.

On the other hand, a park opened Sunday where there once was a rubbish-filled lot and there's now a library in a once-vacant store. There's a classroom building, a full-scale tutoring program, a community center and a preschool building with a full-time teacher.

Larry joined VISTA in the fall of 1966 and moved into a predominantly black and Puerto Rican block of Harlem. Except for six months in the Army reserves, a brief call-up to deliver mail during the postal strike and trips to the mountains with neighborhood kids, he rarely left the block.

The block is still blighted by two rubble filled lots, an occasional abandoned car and garbage strewn about.

However, clean-ups are held periodically, 15 trees have been planted and seven previously blank walls are painted with the bright geometric designs by artist William Williams.

Larry has lived in a \$90-a-month tenement, shared all the block's problems—even having the tires on his maroon sports car slashed—and learned all the residents' names.

Brown's Arrest Ordered

ELLCOTT CITY, Md. (AP)—Circuit Court Judge James Macgill ordered \$10,000 bond forfeited and said he will issue a bench warrant for arrest of H. Rap Brown who failed to appear today for his trial on riot and arson charges.

The trial was recessed for the 11th time in the three-year-old charges against the black militant. Site of the trial has been shifted twice since Negroes burned out two blocks of buildings in Cambridge after Brown addressed them.

Brown's lawyers say he has been out of touch with them since early March.

His chief counsel, William M. Kunstler, also was absent this morning when the prosecutor, William Yates, moved for the trial to start.

Judge Macgill asked if Brown was present. E. Carl Broege, associate counsel, said "To my knowledge, he is not, your honor."

The judge then instructed the bailiff to call out for Brown and the Eastern Shore Bonding Co., which had posted the \$10,000 bond. Neither responded.

Yates then moved that Brown be cited for contempt of court and that a bench warrant be issued. Broege objected. Judge Macgill refused the contempt citation, but announced forfeiture of the bond and that he "indeed would issue a bench warrant."

Broege asked for "supervisory power" over the search for Brown, saying the defense was "very concerned about possibility of the abuse of the warrant."

Yates argued it was not within province of the court to supervise any investigation. "We're not going to use bloodhounds in this search," he said. "but we've got to find him and we've got to bring him to trial."

Judge Macgill declined to set up any supervision, but promised Broege he would be available "to consider relief if the defense believes there is abuse of the warrant."

The proceedings before Macgill had been interrupted last Monday when Kunstler filed a petition to remove the case to federal court.

The move was denied the next day by a U.S. District Court and rejected again by a three judge panel of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last week, thus clearing the way for resumption of the trial.

Brown would be subject to a bench arrest warrant, forfeiture of \$10,000 bail and up to seven years in jail and \$7,000 in fines if he remained absent once the selection of a jury started.

He is charged with arson, rioting and inciting to riot in connection with 1967 racial disorders in Cambridge, Md.

EDITORIALS

The Decline Of Values

(Editor's Note: The following editorial appeared in a recent edition of the "Wall Street Journal." It is reprinted here because of the timeliness of the ideas expressed.)

What has happened to America's values? Or does it only seem they have fled the scene? Either way, what forces account for the appearance or the reality?

A case can be made that a great many people, maybe most, remain personally unaffected by the disorders of the times. They lead fairly tranquil lives much as before, adhering to traditional standards of work, self-reliance, respect for law and for the rights of others and all the additional things that formed the fabric of the older society. Even so, they are perforce aware of, and hence disturbed by, the troubles besetting the nation.

And the fact that the various kinds of trouble-makers are relatively few in number is no gauge of their potential for havoc. A single telephone threat can paralyze a business for hours. A small group of bombers can wreck terrible damage, even disrupt a whole city. Rioting students can destroy shops as well as school buildings.

The fact that all this behavior is criminal, verging on the criminally insane, only increases the wonderment at the deterioration of values. Unquestionably the nation is going through a bad time, and no one can say when or where it will end.

Various explanations have been adduced, and they need be only briefly mentioned here.

The excessive permissiveness of parents and schools over the past generation or so is without doubt a very real cause of the decline. Some allege, too, that it is the product of affluence, although it is not clear why that condition — mankind's goal throughout the millennia — should be permitted to justify a trampling on the values that created it. Others stress the dehumanizing effect of too much technology.

These columns have noted that the intellectual elite, in the universities and elsewhere, bear a sizable portion of the blame. Too often, for too long, they have preached a scorn for the American "way," the American value-system, if not indeed advocating a different system entirely. To that extent the current disruptions are in part a price we pay for freedom.

The American elite has itself been changing in recent decades, a phenomenon interestingly discussed by author-editor Peter Schrag in Harper's magazine.

He writes that in former times what held things together "was not just a belief in some standardized version of textbook Americanism, a catalogue of accepted values, but a particular class of people and institutions that we identified with our vision of the country. The people were white and Protestant; the institutions were English; American culture was WASP."

These people are still around, of course, and not exactly without influence, but it is Mr. Schrag's contention that increasingly the cultural elite prominently numbers Jews and Negroes, immigrants and Catholics (the last named, have by now been largely Establishmentized), and that the old elite is no longer the power it was.

Is the change somehow unfortunate? Viewed in a vacuum, obviously not. In fact, you could say that it is wholly in the American tradition of the melting-pot, itself one of the nation's values. Such infusions should be, and often have been, invigorating; U.S. science and culture, for example, benefited greatly from the contributions of refugees from foreign despotisms.

The trouble is that America never was quite the melting-pot people liked to think it was, and today, in the decline of the WASP elite, we find growing ethnic and class factionalisms and animosities. As Mr. Schrag puts it: "Minorities — cultural, ethnic, even minorities of one — are fighting over the wreckage of the WASP-forsaken culture." It is probably only natural that if a dominant class is in decline, a certain amount of anarchy will ensue, temporarily at any rate.

However much weight anyone wants to give to this analysis, it at least suggests the complexity and deep-seatedness of the present turmoil. The militants of whatever stripe are the noisiest and most visible and most destructive symptoms; what they seem to symbolize are fairly profound social metamorphoses.

The direction and eventual upshot of the change is obscure, but it is not foreordained that the worsening will go on and on. Perhaps the best hope is that out of the present trouble people will rediscover the validity of the old values. The hope will come to appear more realistic if those who adhere to the traditional humanistic standards will assert and reassert their vital importance to a manageable society.

Speaking With One Voice

DAILY BANNER 5-7-70

Several days ago the Banner printed a Letter to the Editor signed by a Yale student who lives in Dorchester County. It was a closely reasoned piece of prose telling us why Yale students have found it necessary to join in protesting a trial for a group of Black Panthers charged with murder. The gist of the letter seemed to be that the university students at New Haven seem to feel that the Panthers will not get a fair trial.

We were somewhat chagrined to find the identical letter appearing in the Baltimore "Sun" two days later. The letter to the "Sun" bore the names of 14 Yale students from the Baltimore area. Identical wording appeared in the letters.

An irate Banner reader who spotted the "Sun" letter made it clear he thinks there is a conspiracy among the students at Yale College to brainwash the general public. We reluctantly draw the conclusion that a conspiracy among members of the Yale student body does exist.

Apparently, newspapers throughout the country are being flooded with similar letters pleading the case for the students of Yale. Stating one's opinion, within broad limits, is the prerogative of every American. The Yale students do their university and themselves a disservice when they use the nation's news media in such a crude fashion.

We don't like it.

Military Parents Are Seeking Special School For Children

By ROBERT A. DOBKIN

AP Military Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon is struggling with a potentially embarrassing proposal with admitted racial overtones over building a special school for children of military families because of violence in the nation's capital.

A House-approved bill now before the Senate authorizes the Air Force \$2.3 million for an elementary school at Bolling Air Force Base for military dependents who are mostly white and now attend Washington's predominantly black schools.

Neither the Air Force nor the Defense Department asked for

DAILY BANNER 5-27-70

the money, written into the \$2 billion military construction bill by the House Armed Services Committee. The House passed the measure last week.

The Military Parents Association, representing 1,800 children of military personnel at three government housing areas, lobbied in Congress for the new school.

They testified their youngsters were being beaten, robbed and intimidated by neighborhood toughs in the local public schools.

Dr. George Benson, Deputy Asst. Secretary of Defense for education, said Tuesday the Pentagon has not taken a stand on the school but hopes to come up with a position in a few days.

"Surely we sympathize with the Military Parents Association and realize that a very real problem is involved," Benson said. "On the other hand, the trend has been to reduce the number of schools operated by the military."

Benson acknowledged the racial overtones involved. "This is undoubtedly the case," he said.

"We're part of the United States and certainly want our children to go to normal public schools," he added. "There is no desire on our part to make ourselves more independent."

In its testimony the Military Parents Association charged that Washington school officials have done little to protect their children.

Black And White Married Couples Find Little Acceptance Of Interracial Union

DAILY BANNER 5-11-70

By ANN BLACKMAN

Associated Press Writer

Once they've weathered the initial shock and swallowed their hangups, the question most parents ask when their daughter announces she's going to marry a black man is: "But what about the children?"

It's a hesitant question, of course, steeped in skepticism, veiled in fear. It reflects both the anguished self-appraisal of "Where did we go wrong?" and the concern, "What will the neighbors think?"

The world is complicated enough, the elders argue. Marriage has enough hurdles. Why risk one more?

"Because our similarities outweighed our differences," Dr. Robert Murray, black geneticist, Washington.

"Because we knew we were in love and that the biggest problems would be ones other people made for us."—Kenneth Jackson, black patrolman, Detroit.

"Because, ideally, isn't this the way the world should be?"—Jacqueline Parrish, a white housewife, Boston.

Fifteen couples in four cities—New York, Washington, Detroit and Boston—indicated in recent Associated Press interviews that, in most of the country, they find little acceptance of interracial marriage, especially among what they call "the white middle class."

Almost all of them have experienced the anger and frustration of being refused at restaurants the bitter helplessness of not having a personal check accepted or, perhaps most disheartening, the moments when the white woman next door won't let her children play with those who are "part colored."

Some of the couples interviewed purposely don't tell their employers or business associates about their family arrangements for fear of not being promoted, being fired, or, as one woman said, "just because there are some things you don't tell, to make life easier."

Still, the couples wrestle with hope for their children's world, envisioning one free of hate, frustration, envy, prejudice, neglect, despair. They are optimistic; they don't feel the barriers are insurmountable.

Along with the vows to love, honor, cherish and obey, they accept the probabilities of housing difficulty, travel limitations, inadequate restaurant service, uncashed checks, family pressures, and friendships which sometimes wane.

Many of the couples, though optimistic about their own marriage, said they feel a growing polarization between the races, a divisive force which could kindle more violence, perhaps even separatism.

Most said they live in integrated neighborhoods but that they "think black." This, they said, means they've overcome color barriers, that to "think white" means to think prejudice.

One black man who is about to become a father for the first time said he wants only sons "because they're easier to arm."

Some of the white wives, who are married to young black militant types, said they fear for their husbands' lives in any racial confrontation. Some concede they fear for their own as well.

But not, they said, for the lives of their children. They seem to feel the young will lead this country down the road of racial understanding towards racial peace. They said interracially married parents are still paying the dues, but one day their children will roam free.

Bob and Peachy Murray of Washington have been married 13 years and have three attractive children of their own. Colin, 12, is in junior high and plays the piano. Bobby, 10, plays the flute, swims almost every night and hopes to be in the Junior Olympics. Suzanne, 8, is in the third grade and plays the clarinet.

Last year, the Murrays adopted a baby daughter whom they've been told is "mixed breed"—a harsh term to describe the little girl who is almost as light skinned as her Caucasian mother and whose brothers and sister brag, "she's integrated, just like us."

"I really don't think the kids will have many problems they can't handle," said Dr. Murray, an assistant professor at Washington's Howard University who grew up in Newburgh, N.Y.

"They choose with which race they want to identify," Dr. Murray said. "One week the boys will have a white girl friend, the next week a black one."

Peachy Murray, one of 10 children whose father is a Methodist minister in Houghton, N.Y., says her parents didn't approve of the marriage and refused to attend the wedding.

"They've mellowed some and they adore the children," Mrs. Murray said as she brushed her long dark hair off her face. "But they can't understand how this is God's will. The children know this, but they can't understand why. If my parents love them, they couldn't accept Daddy."

The Murrays live in an integrated neighborhood in the northwest section of the capital and said, yes, both their black and white friends accept their marriage.

"Of course we circulate in an academic community," Dr. Murray said. "Even if they disapprove of us, they think they're too sophisticated to say so."

The Murrays say they don't condone interracial marriage for everyone, certainly, and agree that couples who marry to defy society or their parents or who harbor a secret desire to be social workers are going to have problems.

They say that as in any marriage, it helps if the educational and economic backgrounds are similar, and then they remind you that those marriages don't always work out either.

"Mixed marriage is a mystery to most people," he continued. "It's a dark closet full of ghosts. The fact is, a mixed marriage is like any marriage."

Another Washington couple, David and Alice Littlefield, say they feel the pressure of what they call "a silent taboo" against interracial marriage in both black and white communities.

Alice Littlefield, a tall black woman who seems most comfortable when playing with one of her children, said some of her young black friends at work disapprove of a racially mixed marriage.

"It's shocking for whites to realize black people are prejudiced, too," Mrs. Littlefield said as she jostled 2-year-old Melissa on her lap. "The black pride feelings among the younger blacks account for this."

Her husband, David, a librarian at the Library of Congress, said he's from "old New England Puritan stock" and the reaction of his parents to their marriage six years ago was "mostly shock."

Mrs. Littlefield said their three children, David, 5, Christopher, 4, and Melissa attend an integrated day care center and are aware but not bothered by color differences.

"We just want to bring them up as people. We're teaching them love, not prejudice," she said.

Public scrutiny, stares, harassment, housing difficulties and family pressures vary little from city to city. There's little doubt that for integrated couples, life in the cities is much easier than in suburbs, small towns or villages.

Most of the couples interviewed agreed that parents are guilty of teaching their children prejudice. Many said they feel their children's goal should be to lead this country down a road of racial understanding towards racial peace.

Is school integration working in Dorchester?

DORCHESTER NEWS MAY 27, 1970

By R. Whitney Christian
Editor

"This is the roughest year of teaching I've ever put in." This comment, or a version of it, was given by several county teachers who have been interviewed by this newspaper over recent weeks.

The Dorchester News wanted to find out how the total integration of the county's public schools has worked out after nearly a full school year. If you go by the comments of teachers it has not worked well.

In general the teachers interviewed seemed to feel that total integration has hurt the level of education in the schools rather than helping it.

"My teaching experience this year has made a segregationist out of me," commented another teacher. "I found out that what my college professors taught me about the 'disadvantaged' Negroes was a lot of hokey. They

cannot, as a group absorb education at the same rate as white students."

In order to obtain these interviews The Dorchester News had to promise most of those interviewed that their identity would not be revealed. This we agreed to do. Before this story was printed all notes by the editor and the tape recordings taken have either been destroyed or the tapes erased.

To go back, last September under orders from the federal government the Dorchester County schools were totally integrated. School attendance districts were established - set up by the federal government - which would guarantee a racial balance in all county schools where it was possible to arrange this.

In some cases this meant setting up districts in such a way that children would be bused into an elementary school not near where they live. The federal government also required full integration of faculties.

This goes to extremes. Teachers in

some facets of the school program who have aides are required to have a white aide for a Negro teacher and a Negro aide for a white teacher.

The purpose of the interviews was to discover how the teacher felt integration was working; what problems it has caused; what problems it has solved; and how it is affecting the level of education in the county.

One teacher commented, "I can't think of any one thing that integration has solved. I really mean that - not one thing. It has made my teaching situation in the classroom nearly impossible.

"These Negro students come to us without direction from their parents. They must not get any discipline at home and they are terrible discipline problems in school.

"I spend about half of my time just trying to keep order in the classroom, and these are elementary schoolchildren. The high school

teachers must be going out of their minds."

Another teacher commented about the difference between last year and this year. That teacher stated, "Under freedom of choice we had four or five Negro children per classroom and that wasn't bad. But this year I have nearly

half Negroes and you just can't get anything done."

This teacher was asked why it was so different - was it because of the larger numbers of Negroes this year? The answer came back, "No, it's more than that. I think that the colored children who came to us under

freedom of choice were smarter children. Their parents wanted them in a school where they would be given knowledge at a more rapid pace because they were capable of absorbing it.

(Continued on Page 3)

Is school integration working in Dorchester?

DORCHESTER NEWS MAY 27, 1970

(Continued from Page 1)

"However this is not the case now. We are getting children from an area and there is no choice involved. We are getting the smart ones mixed in with the not so smart ones."

A different teacher went into that area a little more thoroughly. She stated that she had been taught in college there was no difference between children concerning intelligence, "...and I believed that until this year." Then she said, "There is a difference in the ability to assimilate new material. I hate to deal in generalities but the Negro children just can't keep up with the whites as a group.

"As a teacher what am I supposed to do? Do I hold back the smart students in order to work more with the slow children? Is that fair to the students capable of learning?", she asked.

A teacher in a school in the upper part of Dorchester County was concerned about the influence on white children who were now thrown into close contact with Negro children.

"You wouldn't believe the language these young Negro children use! Why at the age of eight they know all about sex - and I mean all about sex. Both boys and girls.

"If I told you what one of my eight-year old Negro boys said to a white girl in my class you would think I was lying. I could hardly believe it myself."

In the interview with the teachers there was considerable concern about stealing. "These black kids don't know the difference between right and wrong," a teacher stated. "They feel

that anything they can take is theirs.

They have no sense about honor or fairness. These seem to be unknown values. Oh, you will find one now and then whose parents have tried to instill a sense of what is right and wrong but they seem to be the exception, not the rule."

The teachers interviewed were asked how this can be corrected. Most felt that the children were not receiving

any instruction at home. "I know that moral values are not too good in Negro families because so many Negro children are born out of wedlock, but can't some moral values be taught at home?"

One teacher told of a good friend of hers who teachers at one of the high schools. Her friend indicated that the teaching level has been lowered considerably in order to prevent the Negro children from failing out.

She said her friend feels that it is not fair to the good students to be penalized so the ones who are not so smart can keep up.

Some teachers interviewed were reluctant to detail some of the racial incidents for fear that it would be possible to figure out who the teacher was in this article.

Several of the teachers did feel that if most white parents were aware of what their children were being subjected to daily they would be down to the Board of Education in mass or would pull their children out of the public schools.

In the interviews teachers were asked what was the best solution to the problems which have arisen as a result of total integration. The most frequent answer was that it would be better if the Negro students could

attend schools geared toward them.

"If we recognize," one teacher said, "that there is a difference in the ability of the Negro students to absorb education then we realize they need a different teaching method. What we need is more research to find a way for them to absorb new knowledge.

"For those black students who can make the grade in competition with white students, let them attend school with the white students. For the others they would be better off being taught at the level they can grasp it."

A different teacher commented, "If the federal government says the schools must be integrated then maybe within the school students should be grouped at their ability to learn. This is a proven educational concept.

"It doesn't make any sense to hold back the better students in order to strike an average level."

A few of the teachers interviewed indicated they either planned to quit teaching as soon as finances permitted them to do so or were planning to seek work in another school system where there are fewer Negroes.

One teacher said, "I was amused by the comment made by Comer at the last board (Board of Education) meeting that some teachers were retiring early because it was hard for older teachers to keep up their certification.

"The reason they are retiring is to get out. They're just fed up with what they have had to put up with this year and they are in a position to retire. I just wish I could."

John Comer, assistant superintendent, explained that

67-teachers needed to be hired for next year due to resignations and retirement plus needed teachers for the new kindergarten program beginning in September.

With only 300-teachers in the system that is a heavy percentage of the total teaching staff needing replacement.

Monday of this week the superintendent of schools, James G. Busick, was contacted for comments about the first year's total integration of the schools.

He said that the leading educational organizations in the county are convinced that you cannot get equal education with segregated schools, and that most educators agree with that position.

He noted that the courts have decreed the end of segregated schools and "it's here to stay." Busick added that to obtain accreditation of schools by the Middle Atlantic Association schools must now be de-segregated.

The superintendent indicated that the total integration of the schools, including faculty, has helped to establish a better relationship among the teachers.

As to the total integration of schools this year Busick indicated it has "gone better than I ever expected for the first year." He also said that, "Each succeeding year we can look for an overall improvement in the school system."

He did feel that the integration of the schools has not hurt the level of education and that it may have helped somewhat.

The opinion of the superintendent

seems to differ heavily with the comments of teachers interviewed. Nearly all of those interviewed stated that most of the other teachers they know agree that the total integration of the schools has not helped the public schools as much as it has hurt them.

The comments of several teachers seemed to be summed up by one teacher who said, "It's a shame the federal government isn't interested in what is best for the child from an education standpoint instead of trying to saddle schools with total integration. Total integration is a total failure."

High Court Bars Damage Suits By Victims Of Purely Private Racial Discrimination

By BARRY SCHWEID
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reading a Reconstruction era law in a restricted way, the Supreme Court has barred damage suits by victims of purely private racial discrimination.

The 5-2 interpretation Monday of an 1871 federal civil rights law requires a showing of state enforcement of discrimination before the victim can collect.

Justice John M. Harlan, speaking for the majority, said the court has always held the Constitution does not protect individuals from private discrimination.

In this first interpretation of the key provision of the 99-year-old law, Harlan said a New York school teacher who claimed she was denied lunch counter service in Hattiesburg, Miss., in 1964 would have to show the discrimination was sponsored by the state before she could collect on her \$50,000 suit.

The ruling still permits the teacher, Sandra Adickes, to press her damage suit against the S. H. Kress chain, but limited by the narrow requirements of proof. Miss Adickes, who is white, contends a waitress refused to take her order because she was seated with six black students.

The law authorizes damage suits against "every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any state or territory," deprives any citizen of his rights.

Justice William O. Douglas, a dissenter, said the court was

sanctioning a lingering tolerance for racial discrimination. "It is time we stopped being niggardly in construing civil rights legislation," Douglas said.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr. took much the same approach in another dissent, though his tone was milder.

In another major action Monday the court postponed until next term a ruling on major challenges to use of the death penalty in the United States.

William L. Maxwell, an Arkansas Negro whose appeal mounted into a test case, was granted a new hearing in federal court on the exclusion of opponents of capital punishment from his trial jury.

While dropping the Maxwell case the court took on appeals by James E. Crampton, under death sentence in Ohio in the slaying of his wife, and by Dennis C. McGautha, sentenced to death in California for the shooting death of a storekeeper.

Together these cases present the two questions raised by Maxwell—1. Whether the death sentence can be imposed without guidance from the trial judge. 2. Whether juries should decide guilt or innocence and the sentence in one sitting.

The more than 500 men and two women on death rows will be spared execution at least until the court decides these questions.

Meanwhile, by a vote of 5 to 2, the court declined to upset an order by a group of U.S. appeals court judges that stripped federal Judge Stephen S. Chandler of

Oklahoma City of most of his power and authority.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said Chandler had failed to properly challenge the 1966 action. Justices Douglas and Hugo L. Black dissented vigorously, saying the judges had, in effect, impeached Chandler—a function the Constitution expressly reserves to Congress.

On the labor front, a 5-2 vote gave federal district judges power to force unions to live up to no-strike agreements.

The decision, given by Justice Brennan, overturned a 1962 interpretation of the Norris-La Guardia Act. Congress, said Brennan, intends to have contract disputes settled by arbitration rather than by strike or lockout.

Farmer Says Nixon Failing Black People

By G. C. THELEN Jr.

WASHINGTON (AP) — James Farmer, the administration's best-known Negro official, says a failure by President Nixon to win the trust of black Americans may contribute to violence in the cities this summer.

"I am very much worried about this summer," said Farmer, an assistant secretary of health, education and welfare. "The administration is sitting on a powder keg."

"There's an absence of hope—a hopelessness among blacks," he said in an interview. "Both sides are arming, the people and the police. The high unemployment among young blacks is not helping."

This somber assessment of possible urban disorders from the former director of the Congress on Racial Equality differs from the more sanguine official one of the Justice Department.

"Cool heads will prevail this summer and violence will be avoided," the department said Thursday.

Farmer faulted Nixon for "failure to act as a spokesman for the black community's aspirations."

"Blacks are used to the president being their advocate," he said. "Words are important, sometimes more important than deeds."

Farmer's allusion was to Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell's remark that Negroes should pay more attention to what the administration does than what it says.



Now whites protest discrimination

DORCHESTER NEWS
6-10-70

Accusations that President Nixon is catering to the South have obscured significant gains which blacks have made under his Administration.

President Nixon has created more jobs for blacks in private industry and has appointed more blacks to government jobs than did the Johnson Administration.

Now some whites—in government and industry—protest that they are being discriminated against.

President Nixon has put more nonwhites in top jobs—60 percent—than did former President Lyndon Johnson.

Of 248 direct presidential appointments, 18 are held by nonwhites—seven more than under Johnson.

Sen. Edward Brooke, the only

Negro in the Senate, has praised President Nixon for recruiting blacks into government.

Sen. Brooke was himself offered a Cabinet post in the Nixon Administration but preferred to keep his Senate seat.

Similarly, in the civilian job market, blacks are most in demand. Industry, under orders from the Fair Employment Practices Commission to hire a percentage of blacks commensurate with the black-white population balance, has instructed personnel managers to remember "black is beautiful."

Thomas McArdle, a regional director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, says, "Qualified black graduates have far more job offers this spring than equally qualified whites."

With the tighter job market many businesses are doing less hiring. Graduates who majored in the liberal arts and the humanities are having a tough time finding appropriate employment. But Negro graduates, regardless of their field, are in demand.

McArdle says "Recruiters are actively recruiting minorities in all areas; there is tremendous competition for the relatively small number of black graduates."

Unemployment offices are now hearing whites grumbling that they are being discriminated against. One state employment official, with an intentional pun, said "The job picture is especially black for white women."

Southern California's motion picture and television industries were accused by the Nixon Administration

of illegal job bias. That industry and its labor leaders negotiated an agreement with the Justice Department whereby they promised 20 percent of all jobs would go to minorities.

Prior to President Nixon lowering the boom, there were only 45 Negroes in the entertainment unions' combined membership of 12,000.

On the job training can create moral problems, but enforced amalgamation could not be accomplished without friction.

With unemployment approaching 5 percent of our work force, inevitably displaced whites will be increasingly resentful.

Whites, for the first time, are learning what discrimination feels like—on the receiving end.

College President Tells Class To "Look Over Your Shoulder"

(Editor's Note: The following address titled "Look Over Your Shoulder" was made to the graduating class of Florida Southern College at the commencement service on May 4 by college

President Charles T. Thrift Jr. It was forwarded to the Banner by a Cambridge resident who requested that it be published because of its timely interest.)

This commencement ceremony marks the completion of an important phase of your life. It is an occasion in which all who know you can share in your sense of pride and accomplishment.

You have had the unusual privilege this morning of hearing Lord Caradon, the Permanent United Kingdom Representative at the United Nations, remind you that the hope of the world lies not in nations, not in great movements, but in individuals like you. He has pointed out how individuals may still make their voices heard even at the international level. Yesterday you heard Mr. George Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service, speak about our environment and our responsibility for improving it.

This is an occasion in which all who know you can share in your sense of pride and accomplishment. No one has more pride in your accomplishment than the older generation. However, I am not going to tell that older generation how bright you are. Nor am I going to say we have made a mess of things and you -- the younger ones -- are the hope of mankind. I would like to reverse the process.

I want to ask you of the graduating class to look over your shoulders, first to the left and then to the right, and I will reintroduce you to representatives of some of the most remarkable people ever to walk the earth. People you might want to thank on this, your graduation day. They are the people you already know -- your parents and your grandparents. I think you will agree that a remarkable people they are indeed. Let me tell you a little about them.

Not long ago an educator from Northwestern University by the name of Bergen Evans, a radio

performer known to your parents, got together some facts about these two generations -- your parents and grandparents. I would like to share some of these facts with you.

These -- your parents and grandparents -- are the people who within just five decades -- 1920 - 1970 -- have by their work increased your life expectancy by approximately 50 percent -- who while cutting the working day by a third, have more than doubled per capita output.

THESE are the people who have given YOU a healthier world than they found. Because of this, YOU no longer have to fear epidemics of flu, typhus, diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, measles or mumps that they knew in their youth. The dreaded polio is no longer a medical factor, while TB is almost unheard of.

Let me remind you that THESE REMARKABLE PEOPLE lived through history's greatest depression. Most of you know of want and hunger only through the experience of others. You have learned that there are some people in some areas of America in dire need, but few if any of you have ever experienced such need personally. Many of the people of

whom I speak today -- your parents and grandparents -- know that it is to be poor; what it is to be hungry and cold; to be unemployed and on public assistance. They know what it is to have their spirits crushed in a manner equaling any mood produced by the so-called ghetto of the seventies.

Because they gave you the best, you are the tallest, healthiest, brightest, and probably best looking generation to inhabit the land.

Because THEY were MATERIALISTIC, you will work fewer hours, learn more, have more leisure time, travel to more distant places, and have more of a chance to follow your life's ambition.

THESE are also the people who fought Man's Grisliest war. They are the people who defeated the TYRANNY of Hitler, and who when it was all over, had the COMPASSION to spend billions of dollars to help their former enemies rebuild their homelands. These are the people who had the sense to begin the UNITED NATIONS.

It was representatives of these two generations, who through the

highest court of the land, fought racial discrimination at every turn to begin a new era in civil rights.

They built thousands of high schools, trained and hired tens of thousands of better teachers, and at the same time made higher education a very real possibility for millions of youngsters -- where once it was only the dream of a wealthy few.

They made a start -- although a late one -- in healing the scars of the earth and in fighting pollution and the destruction of our natural environment. They set into motion new laws giving conservation new meaning, and setting aside land for you and your children to enjoy for generations to come.

They also hold the dubious record for paying taxes -- although you will probably exceed them in this.

While they have done all these things, they have had some failures. They have not yet found an alternative for war, nor for racial hatred. Perhaps you, the members of this graduating class will perfect the social mechanisms by which all men may follow their ambitions without the threat of force -- so that the earth will no longer need police to enforce the laws, nor armies to prevent some men from trespassing against others. But they -- those generations -- made more progress by SWEAT OF THEIR BROWS THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS ERA AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. If your generation can make as much progress in as many areas as these two generations have, you should be able to solve a good many of the world's remaining ills.

It is my hope, and I know the hope of these two generations, that you find the answers to many of these problems that plague mankind.

But it won't be easy. And you won't do it by negative thoughts, nor by tearing down or belittling. You may and can do it by hard work, humility, hope, and faith in mankind. Try it!

*Professor Bergen Evans of Northwestern University recently compiled some statistics on the half-century 1920-1970. Professor Evans is a former master of ceremonies on network television

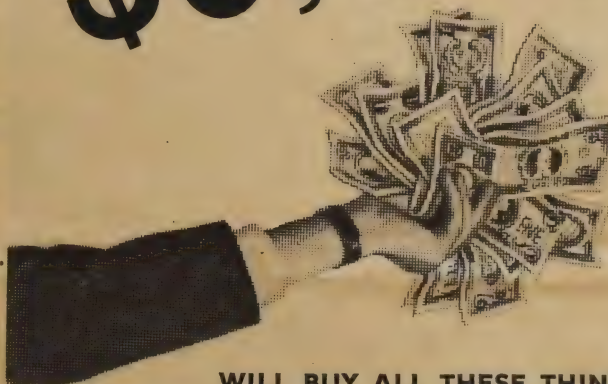
and radio shows, such as "Majority Rules," "Super-ghosts," "English for Americans," "The Last Word," and "Inquiry." I am indebted to Professor Evans for some of the factual material.



It's standard operating procedure for machine politicians to buy off such candidates within weeks of the

Temperate, moderate black Chicago TV deejay. Daddy-O Daylie says "Not everything black is beautiful." He says the gangs claim their money goes to benefit needy, but "they're not Robin Hoods; they're just a bunch of hoods robbin'."

\$5,000.00

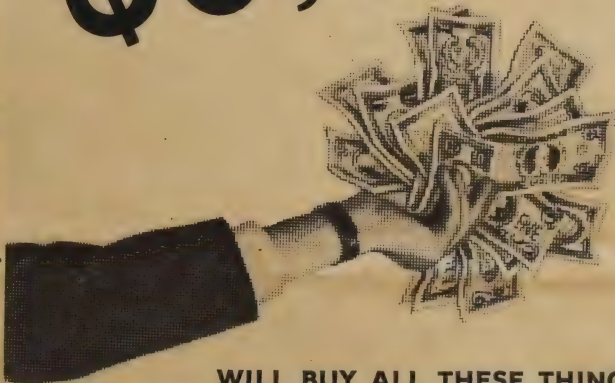


THIS INFORMATION MUST LEAD TO THE APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION OF THE RESPONSIBLE PERSONS, AND THE OFFER EXPIRES THE 1ST. OF DECEMBER, 1967.

— \$5,000.00 — \$5,000.00 — \$5,000.00 — \$5,000.00 — \$5,000.00 — \$5,000.00 —

Do You Want A New Car And An All
Expense Trip To The Virgin Islands, A
New Wardrobe Or Maybe A Small
Business Of Your Own?

\$5,000.00



WILL BUY ALL THESE THINGS, AND ALL
YOU HAVE TO DO IS GIVE THE STATE'S AT-
TORNEY INFORMATION, FACTS AND FIGURES
WHICH WILL HELP HIM CONDUCT AN INVEST-
IGATION OF THE GROUP RESPONSIBLE FOR
SETTING THE ARSON FIRES DURING 1967.

IF YOU ARE ONE OF THE GANG, THE STATE
WILL PROTECT YOU AND GRANT YOU IMMUN-
ITY AND YOU WILL NOT BE PROSECUTED.

THE STATE WILL TRY IN EVERY WAY TO
KEEP YOUR NAME OUT OF THE CASE IF POS-
SIBLE AND THE STATE WILL GLADLY PAY YOU
\$5,000.00 CASH FOR THIS INFORMATION.

THIS INFORMATION MUST LEAD TO THE
APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION OF THE
RESPONSIBLE PERSONS, AND THE OFFER EX-
PIRES THE 1ST. OF DECEMBER, 1967.

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Government Employees Complain About 'Touch And Tell' Sessions

By CARL C. CRAFT

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate investigators are checking complaints from government employees that they are being pressured into joining race relations group encounters that border on invasion of privacy.

Alice D. walked out on one such session because, she said, "it got her down to sex life and just downright uncalled-for vulgar language."

Her boss in an Agriculture Department agency insists the meetings are an earnest attempt "to carry out President Nixon's directives to end racial discrimination in government."

The official referred to the meetings as "workshops."

Although some people call them "touch and tell" or "conflict and confrontation" sessions, "We say it's sensitivity training," said a Senate constitutional rights subcommittee investigator.

"And whatever it's called, this is clearly over the line into a

worker's personal privacy. The government just doesn't have any business getting inside my head and certainly no business trying to change the way I think," he added.

Executive agency defenders of the program deny it involves formal sensitivity training. But they say the sessions are considered sensitive in the sense that they sometimes touch deeply rooted racial views.

Subcommittee Chairman Sam J. Ervin, D-N.C., says it is "still not known how extensive it is in the government or the range of techniques being used by various agencies."

Complaints began coming in this year, the subcommittee staff reports, such as the case of Alice D.—not her real name.

"What they were trying to impress us with may have been necessary, which I doubt, but the way they said it was filthy," she said.

In describing a lynching, she said, "they discussed the anat-

my quite frankly. At this time I asked if this kind of language was really necessary in front of women and unmarried girls. Then I walked out."

Alice's superior replied that he was sorry she did not find such training "to be the worthwhile experience that most of the other 2,000 employees who have attended found it to be."

In another case, say subcommittee sources, the General Services Administration had ordered its employees to submit to touch-and-tell sessions run by sociologists, and described by sponsors as being aimed at learning "self-disclosure, self-awareness and non-possessive caring, risk-taking, trust, acceptance and feedback."

According to a booklet sample turned over to the subcommittee, couples were being asked to look each other in the eye and hold hands while completing such phrases as: "My most frequent daydreams are about ... I am most ashamed of ... interracial dating and-or marriage make me feel ..."

When the subcommittee challenged this, Chairman Robert E. Hampton of the Civil Service Commission said the doctor using this questionnaire did not discuss the technique with officials and promised to eliminate it.

Today's Chuckle

DAILY BANNER 9-27-71

Some Southern school officials seem to be strictly against busing. They probably feel that the federal government has told them where to go for years and now it's even telling them how to get there.

Wicomico Board Votes To Take No Further Desegregation Action

DAILY BANNER

8-26-71

SALISBURY, Md. (AP) — The Wicomico County School Board voted Wednesday to take no action on a federal demand for further desegregation efforts.

Instead, board members voted unanimously after a closed meeting to begin classes Sept. 7 on the same basis that prevailed during the previous school year.

In addition, a committee was appointed to come up with a plan for desegregation that would meet the demands of parents as well as officials in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The board acknowledged its action would result in the loss of any new federal funds and that the county school system would not be considered for any new federal programs.

Future court rulings might still require more immediate compliance and the terms of that compliance with civil rights directives could be altered by federal officials, board members admitted.

But the panel refused to act after its busing plan for two predominantly black West Salisbury schools was sharply criticized at public hearings. Nor would the board adopt a plan suggested by black parents which would have paired the two schools with two predominantly white elementary schools nearby.

NAACP Official Calls For Resignations In Wicomico County School System

DAILY

BANNER

8-27-71

SALISBURY, Md. (AP) — The head of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called for the resignation of the Wicomico County school board president and the school superintendent.

Mrs. Lillian Reed, the NAACP official, said Thursday that William S. Moore, board president, and Royd A. Mahaffey, the superintendent, should be replaced by "leaders of our education system who are not stifled by their prejudices and their age."

She said that, although the

local black community approves of the board's decision to cancel a plan to integrate the county's last two all-black schools and to defy a federal Office of Civil Rights directive to desegregate by Sept. 1, some parents feel the action is an attempt "to get the focus off the real issue" of integration.

Mrs. Reed and other community leaders had contended that the board's desegregation plan would destroy the community school spirit and force black children to be bused to seven different schools.

Moore, meanwhile, announced Thursday that the Department of

Health, Education and Welfare had informed him that the board's decision to delay integration of the two schools would violate a U.S. Supreme Court decision of April 20.

At that time, the high court ruled unanimously that school boards and the courts must use all available remedies to end "legally imposed segregation," including cross-busing of students and racial quotas.

A spokesman in the Office of Civil Rights declined comment on the situation, explaining that the agency had not yet been officially informed of the Wicomico board's action.

Max Rafferty

Forced busing: more segregation

DORCHESTER NEWS 11-17-71



As a lifelong educator, I deal daily with ignorance. Yet stupidity has always distressed me, especially when it brings in its wake misfortune for the innocent.

Since the recent court decisions ordering little children to be shipped around like so many cattle, out of their own neighborhoods every day, taken to attend strange schools in faraway places, some of us who dared originally to call this kind of icy arrogance by its right name—a dangerous violation of sound educational practice—have been hoping against hope that we were wrong. Alas, the results are starting to come in, and it turns out that the only thing we were wrong about was the extent of the disaster.

Throughout the South and imminently throughout the nation, the private "segregation school" burgeons and flourishes today. It bids fair to rank as one of the gravest and most totally unexpected phenomena of the Seventies. Here is how the white student body is deserting the public school systems, silently, sorrowfully, but very surely:

1--In Alabama, there are now more than 40,000 pupils in 200 private

schools. Six years ago, there were only 19,000.

2--Arkansas saw its "segregation school" enrollment rise from 405 in 1969 to 2,348 in 1971. The number of these schools has tripled in one year.

3--As for Florida, in a single county the private school enrollment went up 3,000 in 12 months.

4--Georgia now has 224 private schools—144 more than in 1967. These currently enroll more than 50,000 children, up a staggering 40,000 in four years.

5--In Louisiana, 165,000 pupils go to private schools, 12,380 more than did last year.

6--And in Mississippi, 62,676 pupils are in segregated "academies," as compared to only 20,378 in 1964.

In the Northern states, the same pattern is beginning to form. What price now the Supreme Court's reckless experiment with human lives? Where are all the educational goodies that were so confidently expected to accrue in the wake of forced busing, now that more hundreds of public school districts each year threaten to become all black as the whites move into private schools?

The high court should have learned from the Prohibition debacle of the Twenties that no governmental body can dictate personal habits to Americans and make it stick. And how much more personal can you get than to try to tell people that their boys and girls can't go to school in their own neighborhoods any more? Oh, the justices may thunder from their Washington Mt. Sinai; the slick ACLU lawyers may twist and turn to try to stem the rising tide of private segregation; the bleeding-hearts and the professional do-gooders may tut-tut the horrifying bigotry flaunted by parents who so shamelessly want their children to attend schools of their own choosing. No matter. It will all be sound and fury, signifying nothing.

What will matter, and more than somewhat, will be the plight of the hapless public schools, plunged into a simply ghastly dilemma through no fault of their own. It is well known that for generations many black schools were poorly supported and equipped by predominantly white taxpayers and school board members. One of the rationalizations behind

compulsory busing was that by mixing the races in each school, the taxpayers would simply have to provide better education for black youngsters.

Ha! Tell that to the growing number of all-black public schools in the South. Will the white voters choose to pass bond issues and raise school taxes when their own children are in private schools? Will white legislators allocate more state money to help local public schools from which the majority of their constituents have removed their children? Will Timothy Leary be the next Pope?

I guess I could say, "I told you so" now to the Warrens and the Douglasses who so cavalierly dug this pit which we have fallen into, but I'm too sick at heart to say much of anything. The blindfolded figure of Justice traditionally holds, in addition to a pair of scales, a sword. As wielded by our highest court, that sword a few years back was replaced by a dagger, and that dagger has been thrust carefully and deliberately into the back of public education in this land. Suffer, little children!

Wilkins Says Muskie Was Probably Right

NEW YORK (AP) — Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says Sen. Edmund S. Muskie was "probably right" in saying that voters would not support a national ticket that included a black vice presidential candidate.

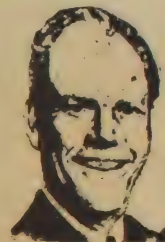
"Muskie met the question head-on," Wilkins told a news conference Monday. "It was his estimate of the mood of the country, and my estimate of the mood of the country is that Mr. Muskie is probably right."

Muskie, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, told a group of blacks in Los Angeles last September that he did not believe the nation would elect a ticket with a black vice president. The statement has continued to draw criticism.

Wilkins said the controversy over the statement was "greatly overdrawn" by politicians who stood to gain by embarrassing the Maine Democrat. He talked with newsmen after making his annual report to the NAACP national board.

Paul Harvey

Just do as I say!



January 5, 1972 The Dorchester News Page 5B

Now we're going to see whether a more moderate Supreme Court can heal the hurts deriving from school busing.

This is the court of last resort -- since many members of Congress continue to talk one way and act another.

Who?

Ask Sen. Ted Kennedy where his son goes to school, he will tell you "that's a private matter."

His private practice does not parallel his public position.

His son attends a private school. It costs him \$2,400 a year to send his son there. He can afford it.

And it's interesting to note how many of the 100% ADA liberals who are persistently telling you to bus your youngster across town to achieve a black-white balance sent their own children to private schools where there are no blacks or where the ratio is eleven to one white.

And arch-liberal Birch Bayh of Indiana also has a son attending a private school.

Sen. Ed Muskie calls busing "a necessary tool." He says "from time to time we must use uncomfortable means" to achieve a proper objective.

He also sends one of his daughters to a private school. Of 245 students there only three are black.

Two other Muskie children go to another Catholic school nearby where non of the 446 students is black.

And Sen. George McGovern has blasted the President for opposing compulsory busing saying, "the President had encouraged contempt for the law..."

McGovern, when he lived in the suburbs, sent his daughter to a private Catholic school. Now living in the District, the daughter is sent daily to a Bethesda high school tuition for nonresidents, \$1,450. Percentage of blacks, about 3%. In District public

schools the percentage is 95% black.

Then there's Sen. Walter Mondale, the dedicated reformer of other people, who recently removed his son from a Washington, D.C., public school and enrolled him at a Georgetown day school.

There his classmates include children of Sen. Philip Hart.

Interestingly, the first black appointed to the Supreme Court, Justice Thurgood Marshall, sent his two youngsters to this private school where the tuition may be from \$1,600 to \$2,000.

The black mayor of Washington, D.C., sent his daughter there -- now sends his granddaughter -- in a chauffeur driven car bearing the mayor's license plates.

And black liberal Washington, D.C., congressman, Walter Fauntroy,

enrolled his son in a private school. And Democratic Congressman Donald Fraser of Minnesota took his daughter out of a mostly black public school and put her in a Georgetown day school.

Similarly, the big name liberals in the District press corps, whose publications urge busing for the rest of us, buy a way out for their children: Phil Geyelin and Ben Bradlee of the Washington Post, Tom Wicker of the New York Times, liberal columnist Nicholas von Hoffman.

Perhaps Von Hoffman spoke the hearts of all these parents when he told NBC's Mike Wallace that he "did not want to make his children pay for his own social philosophy."

He did not want to make "his children" pay.

Paul Harvey

What next in U.S. race relations?

DORCHESTER NEWS
JULY 19, 1972



A black leader says black was beautiful, now is going "out of style." What next in our nation's race relations?

Many doors were flung open for black Americans by the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

In the years since many other doors have been forced open by determined blacks with a sometimes assist from empathetic whites.

The next national convention of the Elks fraternal organization will hear a recommendation that "that door" be opened now.

But it may not be.

There is evidence the momentum which carried this minority through

two decades of previously unimagined acceptance and advancement is waning now.

History says we're like that.

Immediately following the UnCivil War there was a great outpouring of public compassion for blacks. It lasted less than one decade.

What had appeared to be vastly accelerated evolution had been a "fad," instead—a temporary social preoccupation.

The executive director of the National Urban League believes we are changing fashions again. Vernon Jordan says that whites and blacks have wearied of the racial struggle, that another bold social experiment is phasing out. He expects many of the

activists' gains of the 1960s will be eroded in the 1970s.

"To say it bluntly," says Mr. Jordan, "idealism was a fad, a temporary fashion. Black was beautiful. Now again black is going out of style." End quote.

James Meredith, who opened the doors of the University of Mississippi for members of his race, now says his efforts to inspire economic self-help for them have failed because blacks "lack training for and knowledge of investments."

Meredith may be unduly impatient. The Black Expo in Chicago this past year filled the city's cavernous amphitheater with hundreds of black business elite.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson intends this economic development to be spread nationwide.

While many blacks resent repeated reference to "black millionaires as proof anybody can," there are now more than 300 of those as opposed to none known a generation ago.

So if black is becoming less fashionable—as Mr. Jordan believes—it is not less respectable.

If our country's black 10 percent is no longer to benefit from our nation's fickle preoccupations, its potential acceptance from here on will be established on the more durable foundation of individual merit.

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Gill's Griddle

White liberals shocked

DORCHESTER NEWS
JULY 25, 1973

by Ray Gill



I recently attended a cocktail party where white liberals were shocked to the cores of their mushy psyches when black guests unanimously talked a very hard line on dealing with criminals.

The party was in a black home and a majority of the guests were black. When the subject turned to crime, the black citizens denounced soft judges, called for restoration of the death penalty in Maryland, opposed the kind of prison reform that relaxes security, and discussed the guns they keep in their homes.

I watched the white liberals becoming so upset that I thought some of them were going to cry. They commonly make sociological excuses for crime and had always assumed that all black people were their allies against tough standards of justice.

Out of some misguided sense of values, white liberals are especially tolerant of black crime, fixing the blame on social conditions in the ghettos and white racism.

It is unfortunately true that a disproportionately large share of crime is committed by blacks, but the point missed by white liberals is that most blacks are not criminals and are not inclined to be tolerant of crime, black or white.

Black citizens are victims of crime more often than whites, and their feelings toward criminals are generally not kindly and sympathetic. They want law and order, and don't tell them that "law and order" are code words of white racism.

The hard-working black family struggling to maintain a decent home and raise kids in an urban neighborhood can tell us volumes about the need for stronger law enforcement, especially against the drug pushers who prey on young people.

You might not know much about this family and the thousands of other black families like it. The liberal newspapers and television stations do not focus on them, but instead tell us about social causes of crime and how the prisons "dehumanize" convicts.

I am convinced that a white liberal must have invented the idea that "law and order" was a slogan of white racists, although some black politicians played with the idea until they discovered it was politically unprofitable.

Where law and order are insufficient, citizens sometimes become desperate and attempt to impose order without law. It did not surprise me to learn of a vigilante organization known as Black October, which is dedicated to the destruction of drug pushers in Baltimore.

It is possible that Black October was responsible for the recent killings of Del. James (Turk) Scott, who was awaiting trial on charges of smuggling narcotics into Baltimore, and George Evans.

Scott was assassinated in the garage of the apartment house where he lived, and Evans was slain a few days later outside his Northwest Baltimore

home. Black October leaflets were found at the scenes of both slayings.

I do not suggest that many blacks would endorse such executions outside the law. They have historically had too many bad experiences with vigilante-type groups and lynchings.

What I am suggesting, however, is that most black people share the desire of most white people for stern law enforcement that removes criminals from circulation, and some black neighborhoods are downright desperate for law and order.

Don't tell them that society is responsible for crime, which means that nobody is responsible. They know what every sensible person knows—that the individual who commits a crime is responsible for the deed, that every person is responsible for how he leads his life unless he is demonstrably a lunatic.

And the place for criminals is behind bars and stone walls, where they cannot commit their abominations upon us.

Maryland's commissioner of correction, James Jordan, happens also to be black, but his philosophy of prison administration is not the reformist mush we heard from his white liberal predecessor.

Jordan believes that "public safety" is his first responsibility. Professional penologists would describe him as security-oriented, which is said to be a trifle old-fashioned.

It might be old-fashioned, but it is also common sense. Criminals are sent

to prison for the purpose of protecting the public from them, and that's a concept that will never be out-moded among sensible people.

"We have some excellent rehabilitation programs," said Jordan, "but I'm not going to accept any program that would compromise security and control."

His priorities are in the proper order, which could not be said about former Commissioner Joseph G. Cannon, who preferred rather loose arrangements for the care of his "clients," which is how he described the convicts. The public is safer without Cannon's experiments.

Jordan's emphasis on public safety reflects the opinion of much of Maryland's black population as well as the white. The concern for law and order has been represented by the votes of several black legislators in Annapolis in recent years.

Del. John W. Douglass and Del. Frank M. Conaway, two of the brightest young legislators of whatever race, have been notable in working for enactment of strong anti-crime legislation. They are both black.

But race ought to be irrelevant in any discussion of crime. The problem is how to protect decent citizens from criminals, and the point I am making is that most black citizens are just as interested in law and order as most white people.

That might be shocking to white liberals and could impel them to shed a few tears for another lost cause, but they enjoy a good cry, anyway.

10 years later, blacks less hopeful

(Continued from Page K 1)

this nation on that fateful night moved onto a collision course with a proud and ancient Asian nationalism. Within four short years, journalist I. F. Stone could accurately write that the U.S. had made a mess of Vietnam and that Vietnam had made a mess of the U.S. A racial-imperial mess. A mess on university campuses. A mess of the lives of draft-age youth. Given the moral order of the universe, a host of other messes that will plague us for endless generations.

A few miles from FBI headquarters in Washington, in specific violation of the law, the rival CIA was setting up a ghetto "desk" to deal with the mounting racial disaffection. By the time Lyndon Johnson's anti-poverty program moved into high gear in 1965, CIA agents working under State Department cover overseas were being called home and reassigned to Office of Economic Opportunity programs. (Boston *Sunday Globe* magazine, April 21, 1968). In what can legitimately be called Operation Soothe, many OEO pacification programs were unabashed bribes to buy off community militants and get demonstrations off the streets.

Less than a year after the march, the white backlash had spread across the land—before we've even won anything," as Livingston Wingate of the Urban League put it. As always, J. Edgar Hoover, as the adroit and durable patriarch of our very political secret police, was Washington's most reliable weathervane. In the high noon of 1963, it would have been instant suicide for him or any other public official to make a vitriolic attack on the popular hero whose "I had a dream" oration, however quixotic, became the piece de resistance of the march.

But by November, 1964, Hoover tested the winds and felt free to label King "the most notorious liar in the country." New York Times Index (November 19, 1964). In the immediate aftermath, Hoover invited the clergyman to FBI headquarters to listen to some highly embarrassing tapes recorded secretly in a Washington hotel room. From subsequent leaks, it is plain that Hoover was heading off any King-led campaign to force his firing or resignation, by blackmailing him into submission. The scheme worked. News-men waiting outside Hoover's inner sanctum reported that King emerged from the confrontation shaken and ashen-faced—and full of tributes to the man who had slandered him a few days earlier.

Although scattered riots marked the first five years of the 1960's, it was Watts, in 1965 whose toll and intensity stuck in the public mind. Considerable note was taken of the parallel between Mayor Sam Yorty's police helicopters hovering over the rebellious Watts section of Los Angeles and Johnson's helicopters hovering over Vietnamese villages. Six months earlier, the public execution of Malcolm X at a Harlem rally in front of 300 followers had impressed upon the many disparate groups of revolutionaries the gravity of the white backlash. Until serious discrepancies arose in the police version of the assassination—including the unexplained and unprecedented absence of even a single uniformed policeman from a place where Malcolm was billed to speak—the killing was assumed to be the work of Black Muslims, with whom he had broken the year before. But on closer examination, the murder seemed to parallel known CIA slayings abroad in counter-revolutionary circumstances where the double purpose was served of spreading terror and of removing a leader hostile to Western investments and strategic interests.

I was in Indonesia when Malcolm was gunned down. President Sukarno, Asia's most persistent advocate of anti-colonial unity, already had invited him to an Islamic conference in Jakarta to help forge closer international unity among revolutionary Muslims. The conference proceeded on schedule. But by the following October (1965), the Indonesian Army, with back-up support from the CIA, the U.S. Embassy and the Seventh Fleet offshore, carried out an anti-Communist putsch that ultimately led to the deposing of President Sukarno and the killing of hundreds of thousands of Indonesians. Down in the Caribbean, the

dark-skinned Dominican Constitution-ists who were fighting against restoration of a Trujillo-style dictatorship held out for weeks. But ultimately they were no match for the 30,000 marines whom Johnson dispatched in May, 1965.

In a host of other countries White Power has similarly triumphed. Since the "we shall overcome" elan of the early-to-mid-1960's, the Third World has been in a state of disarray. It corresponds to the demoralized confusion among domestic militants in the wake of white backlash, political assassinations, police repression, and the systematic offensive against the powerless, the working poor, and persons on welfare. Everywhere the West's computerized counter-revolutions have been ever so much better organized, financed and synchronized than the revolutionary resistance has been. As the jails and morgues filled up in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as the Indochina war escalated, the jails and morgues filled up in Watts, Harlem, Oakland, Chicago and New Orleans. It was no coincidence that, in the early years of the Vietnam escalation, GI's could win premature discharges from battlefield assignments if they agreed to join a police force back on the troubled homefront.

In 1966, in this context of wars on darker peoples abroad and wars on our own ghettos, Bobby Seale and Huey Newton launched the Black Panther party, primarily as a community patrol force to follow police cars around as a check on police lawlessness. It was in the same 1966 context that the cry of Black Power arose in a speech made by Stokely Carmichael during the James Meredith protest march across Mississippi. Both developments struck highly responsive chords, and the next four years of abrasive rhetoric and confrontation were wild.

Just a minimal listing of domestic news highlights is staggering:

1967

- Militant shoot-outs with police. "X" dead, "X" jailed.
- H. Rap Brown's militant speech outside a disgracefully decrepit Cambridge, Md., school. From that one speech stemmed a series of state and federal indictments against him.
- The Newark Black Power conference and the subsequent disclosure (New York Times, July 25, 1967) that "fifty major American corporations" had secretly financed it.
- Martin Luther King's April speech at Riverside Church in New York ("America is the greatest purveyor of violence... I have moved to break the betrayal of my own silence on Vietnam.")

(From whites in and out of government, criticism focused on the "harmful" linking of civil rights and peace activity. A June 2, 1967 *Muhammad Speaks* cartoon showed an alarmed Uncle Sam listening as a white field officer takes a telephone report: "What? A company of Negro soldiers in Vietnam have deserted, and are headed for Mississippi?")

1968

- Militant shoot-outs with police. "X" killed, "X" exiled.
- Assassination of King in Memphis during a strike of garbage workers, and the eruption that same night of countless riots in various cities, including Baltimore and Washington.
- George C. Wallace's campaign for President and "crime in the streets" as a coded racial issue.
- A nine-month-long National Guard occupation of the Wilmington ghetto (widely viewed as a trial run and pilot project).
- With Richard M. Nixon's election

"I sat in at a lunch counter for six months. Then when it finally integrated, they didn't have what I wanted."

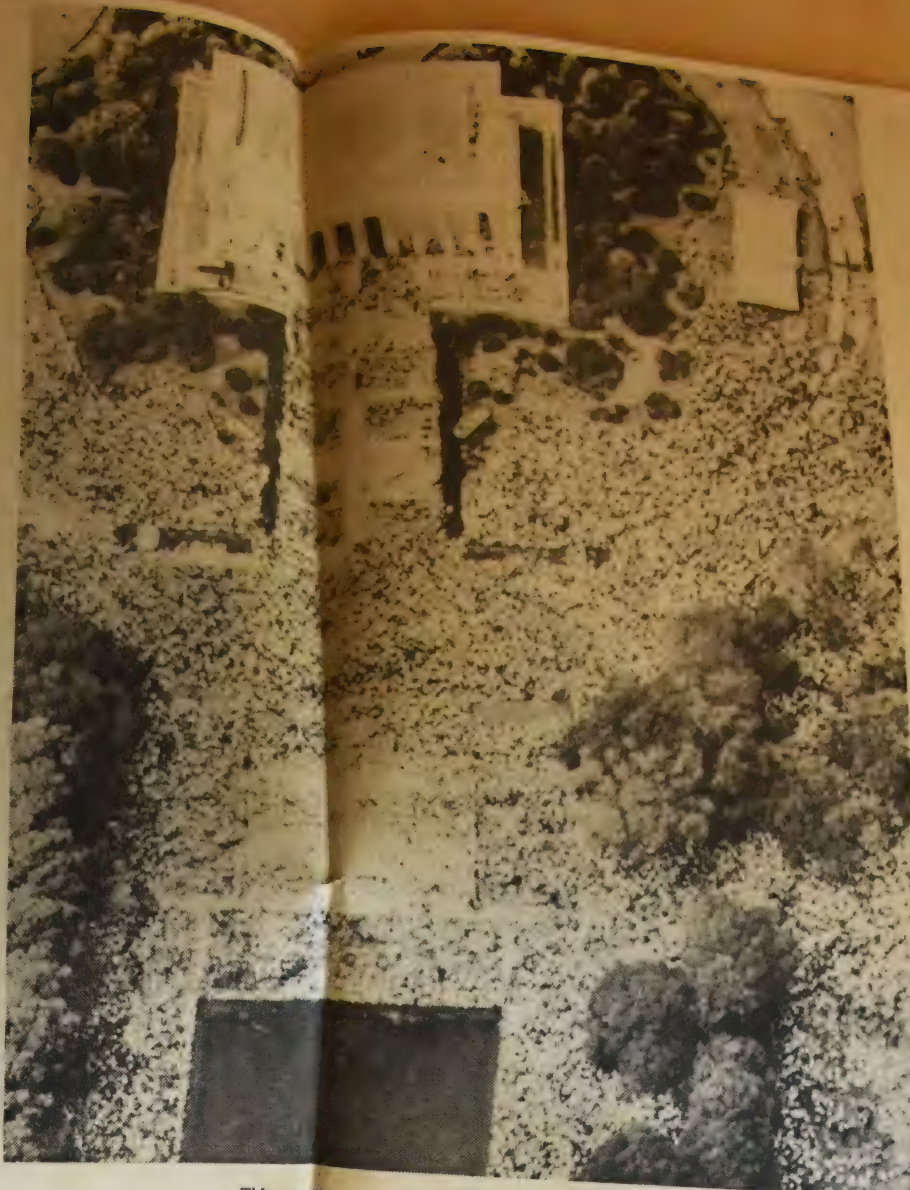
—comedian Dick Gregory, around 1962

"Who is Johnson, and can he control the CIA?"

— Fidel Castro's immediate question to French correspondent Jean Daniel of L'Express who was interviewing him when news came of President Kennedy's assassination

"Total of nine enemy killed, sir—five Viet Cong and four of our own Negroes."

—A 1966 Black Muslim cartoon showing a white U.S. soldier reporting battle casualties to a superior officer



This was the scene 10 years ago when the March on Washington reached its height in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

1969

- Shoot-outs and prison rebellions. "X" dead, "X" on the lam.
- James Forman's economic manifesto that he presented in Riverside Church, with his demand for reparations.
- The melodramatic front-page photo of Cornell University students emerging from the Black Student Union brandishing guns and bandoliers.
- The middle-of-the-night Chicago police raid on Black Panther headquarters. Fred Hampton and Mark Clark are killed.
- U.S. Judge Julius Hoffman's gagging of Bobby Seale in court.

1970

- A drop in the number of shoot-outs. A sharp rise in prison rebellions as groups of convicts—some self-tutored behind bars—developed a group consciousness about "the system."
- Acquittal of the New York Panthers (one of the first signs that juries in political cases were no longer sure to convict).
- The student deaths at Jackson State and Kent State.

1971

- The revelation that the director of the Community Relations Service (created by Congress under the 1964 Civil Rights Act to be a racial mediation service; originally placed in the Commerce Department and later transferred to the Justice Department) was playing a counter-insurgency role by sitting in on the super-secret global deliberations of the National Security Council.
- Angela Davis is placed on the FBI's "10 most-wanted" list. (She was acquitted the following year of conspiracy charges in a 1970 shoot-out.)
- The bloody riot at Attica State Prison and the death of George Jackson.

1972

- The Watergate break-in.
- Julian Bond's post-election comment that the code-filled Nixon-McGovern campaign had really been fought "over-us," and that "we" were clobbered.

1973

- The appearance of even moderate civil rights spokesmen on the White House enemies list.

"Tom, Tom, why must the test of everything be its durability?" asks Laura in "Tea and Sympathy." Take a glance backward at the individuals, groups and viewpoints represented on the march's speaker's platform a decade ago. By death and retirement, Dr. King, Whitney Young and A. Philip Randolph are gone from the scene, with Roy Wilkins soon likely to follow. SNCC

of history, displaced either by the Fidel Castro or by right-wing military gorillas. Whether from a Montgomery goliath, an African tribe or a bourgeois Caribbean family, such integrationist-minded figures still bear all the traces of the alien system that invaded, penetrated, and shot up their churches, ghettos and villages. In the sense of full disengagement, they are not turned off even by the Nixon Doctrine of darker peoples fighting darker peoples, even by Vietnamization, even by the 1969 statement of the U.S. ambassador to Saigon, Ellsworth Bunker: "We want to change the skin color of the corpses, but the war will continue to victory."

Temporary upshot: inexperienced, headstrong, somewhat irresponsible Black Power spokesmen (some right out of the lumpen-proletariat) took over the stage between 1966 and 1970.

Upshot at the moment: an almost nonexistent, leaderless "movement" the sinking back into apathy and quiet despair of millions whose hopes had soared during one brief moment in what appeared to be the dusk of dawn. From Attica, they got the message from Gov. Nelson Rockefeller: no more concessions to the poor that cost the system anything, whether behind bars or in a ghetto state of imprisonment.

The prophecy: a second bi-partisan post-Reconstruction period, administered with a Watergate mentality. In substance, the brass-knuckle repression will be duly updated and refined.

Eventually, of course, that's what will trip the system up. Given the force and weight of foreign and domestic events, there is no way of pulling off another Rutherford Hayes-type deal of 1876 and making it stick with the would-be victims. If past situations of whole peoples in peril are any precedent, then to meet tomorrow's crises, history will throw up new leaders, probably young and painfully conscious of the mistakes and the shortcomings of their predecessors.

If, on the one hand, a prophecy of a second post-Reconstruction period (post-OEO) sounds unduly skeptical of the intentions of those in power, and if, on the other hand, I sound unduly optimistic that history will thwart any such game plan, perhaps a story out of proverbial Mississippi (where anachronistic thinking dies hard but does die) will put the present scene more clearly in context.

The time: shortly after "Black Monday" (the day in 1954 when the Supreme Court ruled against segregated schools).

The place: a violently racist area of Mississippi.

The occasion: a visit there by a white northern reporter. To his surprise, he was told of an old white coddler out on the edge of town who openly opposed racial segregation.

The reporter couldn't wait to look up this maverick to interview him.

"Sir, I understand you are opposed to segregation."

"Yup, that's right."

"Then what do you favor?"

"Slavery!"

Signs of change pervade Baltimore

(Continued from Page K 1)

project and housing project for the elderly.

And initial reluctance, however, now has come close to fanaticism.

On Loch Raven boulevard, the Department of Public Works erected a series of incomprehensible, Burma Shave-type placards.

"Rain, rain" was written on the first, "Made it grow" on the second, "Quick, quick" on the third and "Gotta mow" on the fourth. Those signs were followed by a Department of Public Works sign and a William Donald Schaefer, Mayor, announcement. Even Mr. Joseph, one of the Mayor's super-steward supporters, admits that this went a little too far. "I'm not telling them to do it any more," the Mayor laughed. "They do it on their own now."

Mayor Schaefer said he thinks the resistance to the signs was part of the Baltimore "syndrome of no change. Everything had to stay the same," he explained. "That way it can't be criticized."

Not surprisingly, the Mayor thinks that the signs—and the whole idea of selling Baltimore to Baltimoreans—are a success.

"We were doing all this work and nobody really knew," the Mayor said. "They were irritated by \$3 million worth of street paving, and when they saw the sign 'Fayette Street—We Love You' they didn't understand, but then they did. We were putting down a new Fayette street."

And then the lighting—Baltimore, You're Getting Brighter," he continued. "They said what the heck is this, and then they looked up."

Last week, an informal survey of taxi drivers, waitresses, street cleaners, peddlers and school children seemed to prove the Mayor's point. Everyone interviewed had seen at least one of the signs somewhere, and all chuckled when asked about them.

"I just saw one the other day," said Dennis Roberts, 23, who calls himself a "peacekeeper" at the Club Pussycat, on The Block. "It made me smile. It's a good idea. It makes me feel good to see the sign. It makes me think something's finally happening to Baltimore."

"I think they're wonderful," agreed 58-year-old Doris Cremer, a waitress at Horn and Horn cafeteria. "If people smiled more, it'd be a better place to live. People are so down, and it makes them happy to see the signs."

A man named "Al" disagreed. "I think they're detrimental to the morale. I look at them and I get mad. I go the other way. I have a Nice Day in Baltimore, hah. I think Baltimore stinks."

But "Al," as it turned out, really lives in Boston—"a real swinging city"—and only has a financial interest in a pornography book store here.

Of course, the Mayor's aides stress that the signs are only the most visible part of the Selling of the City and the Selling of the Mayor.

They list Sunny Sundays, the ethnic festivals, the War Memorial Plaza project and the new Baltimore Promotional Council, born as Forward Thrust, as a few of the Mayor's more substantial achievements.

But what about the economic base? New industry? What has this boosterism done for the city that can be measured in real numbers?

"I'm not going to answer your question directly," the Mayor said.

"Sure, the businessmen still have plenty of problems. We still have problems, but we're trying to do something about them. But we can't move forward if Baltimoreans are looking backwards, running down their own city."

"You can't measure the effect scientifically," Mr. Joseph added. "After all, how can you measure public confidence, public pride?"

"I think it's better than it was, but I can't prove it."

What this city needs are banks willing to take a little risk, and more graduate programs in business and commerce. What Baltimore does not need are plastic landmarks. It has an abundance of genuine ones.

City's problems not skin-deep

By JAMES D. DILTS

The trouble with Baltimore, as my old man used to say, is that there is something the matter with it.

Some evidence of this is contained in a \$36,000 study for Forward Thrust, the city's promotion agency, conducted by Hill & Knowlton, Inc., a public relations firm. The commissioning of the study itself indicates that someone feels there is something amiss. The problem, the study says, is that Baltimore doesn't get enough tourists and conventions. The city has a bad "image," even among its own citizens. Promotion is the answer.

There is nothing new about all this. Exactly 50 years ago, in an *Evening Sun* column titled "Advice to Boosters," H. L. Mencken was complaining that "Baltimore in fact offers exactly nothing to the tourist." He wondered what might be developed to waylay travellers for a few hours on their endless passage through town on the way to Washington or New York.

Well, Mr. Mencken, we've got the answer.

Hill and Knowlton reported, after conducting "in-depth" interviews with 35 of the city's leaders, that "respondents repeatedly voiced the belief that in the absence of a single standout attraction, such as a Fisherman's Wharf or Disney World, any effort to focus tourism on the city would fail."

In fact, a Disneyland of some sort with plastic Indian villages and things is contemplated for a location convenient to the harbor tunnel. Perhaps at least

Mr. Dilts reports on urban affairs for The Sun.

it will slow the tourists down long enough for them to spend a few bucks. Ah, Baltimore. Has it come to this?

Hardly. No single attraction, let alone a Disneyland, is likely to solve Baltimore's tourist problem, any more than any single answer, such as promotion, will solve what really ails the city, which is not a lack of tourists.

People do not go to Los Angeles to see Hollywood, or the freeways or even Disneyland. They go there for all of those things, or for business, or because L.A. is an exciting and slightly crazy place to be.

Tourists do not go to San Francisco to look at Fisherman's Wharf. They go there because it is San Francisco. Everybody knows about San Francisco, and not because of any promotion campaign.

There is nothing wrong with promotion, provided you have the goods. Baltimore has assets, and Hill and Knowlton says we should promote them even though, without Fisherman's Wharf or Disneyland, the effort presumably is doomed to failure. The study mentions some of the more obvious ones: seafood, medical institutions, sports.

One normally develops the product before the advertising campaign, but Hill and Knowlton suggests that we reverse the process. The city also must create assets to promote, the study says, hence Disneyland.

The idea was summarized by one respondent who said: "The city needs landmarks—maybe they could fabricate some. But Baltimore does not need plastic landmarks. It has an abundance of genuine ones."

Latrobe's Catholic Cathedral has been called "North America's most beautiful

(Continued, Page K 3, Col. 1)



Smile
You're in Baltimore!

Since William Donald Schaefer took office, signs have sprung up like mushrooms. "Smile, You're in Baltimore" passes you on the street, painted on the back of a smelly garbage truck. And as you wait in traffic, you spy a yellow sign that announces, "Emergency Repairs—Your City Cares."

Accentuate the positive. Although the city faces many problems, we must adopt a positive, non-crisis attitude...

—Mayor Schaefer in "Where I Stand," August, 1971, a position paper issued during his election campaign.

Since William Donald Schaefer took office, signs have sprung up like mushrooms.

"Smile, You're in Baltimore" passes you on the street, painted on the back of a smelly garbage truck. And as you wait in traffic, you spy a yellow sign that announces, "Emergency Repairs—Your City Cares."

Mayor Schaefer's photograph appears constantly in the newspapers: hanging over the City Hall balcony watering a begonia; dancing with a crowd of middle-aged Polish women in national costume; welcoming Mama Cass Elliot to Baltimore in a staged parade.

This guy has got to be kidding, you say.

You, the sophisticate, call it corn or maybe nauseating Babbitt boosterism. Even his own staff members whispered that the signs were a bit much—at first.

"He encountered tremendous resistance," began Mark K. Joseph, his development coordinator.

"First of all, they tended to see it as

Miss Rozhon covers City Hall for The Sun.

"We can't move forward if Baltimoreans are looking backwards, running down their own city," says the Mayor. "We still have problems, but we're trying to do something about them."

But there're signs of change

By TRACIE ROZHON

pure boosterism, pure salesmanship, corn, hokeyness. He appealed to the more sophisticated men in business, industry, medicine, and—at least for a year—they were reluctant, rather cynical.

"But he kept on, he kept pushing."

Robert C. Embry, Jr., the housing commissioner, was the first to give in.

"The Mayor spent six months trying to convey to agencies in city government that we ought to tell the public what we're doing in a more dramatic, exciting, amusing, more fun way," Mr. Joseph continued. "At that time, the typical sign on public projects had 45 lines of black print on a white board which no one read, listing all the consultants, all the engineers."

"All the consultants and engineers got a charge out of it when they drove by, but the other 150,000 drivers didn't have any knowledge or appreciation."

For a while, there were no signs at all.

Then one day, Mayor Schaefer gathered a half-dozen heads of the largest departments in his office and showed them slides of good signs and bad signs.

"Everyone was generally extremely annoyed," Mr. Joseph related. "They asked why we were taking all this time for this Mickey Mouse stuff; we've got bigger fish to fry, we've got six-year capital projects and here's this Mayor worrying about signs."

Finally, Mr. Embry asked how much such a "jazzy" sign would cost, found out that it was next to nothing and created the original yellow daisied peppy happy Baltimore sign, which now decorates almost every urban-renewal

(Continued, Page K 2, Col. 5)

The Mayor and the Sign

Sunpapers photo—William Holt

10 years later, blacks less sure they'll overcome

By WILLIAM WORTHY

New York.

In the far-off world of 1963, on the late summer morning 10 years ago this week when a quarter of a million hopeful people were converging on the nation's capital for history's biggest co-opted demonstration, Walter Lippmann sat down in his Washington home to write his syndicated column.

A copy of his column is not in front of me, but I clearly recall his observation that the Kings, Wilkines, Youngs and Randolphs were not revolutionaries, that they were almost begging for peaceful change within the prevailing system, and that if (as he correctly feared) they proved unable to deliver for their expectant constituency, the movement would turn ugly, violent and clandestine.

In his foreboding, Mr. Lippmann reflected a new consciousness of the seriousness of the race problem in America. During his decades of commentary for a governmental and intellectual audience, the dean of Washington col-

umnists had seldom touched on what W.E.B. DuBois in 1903 called the problem of the Twentieth Century. Thus, despite his excellent news sources, his superior intellect and his wealth of information, Mr. Lippmann was very much a product of his time and place. As long as the victims of racism remained "Sweet and docile, meek, humble and kind" (as poet Langston Hughes expressed it in "Warning"), the unconscious, unpropitious assumption was that the North and the nation as a whole had little or no problem to worry about.

Especially for uninformed student-age Americans of today, and even for those adults who at the time were reasonably aware of the world of 1963, it is difficult amidst the popular disillusionment over Watergate to recapture the spirit and the setting of the March on Washington. The 1960 Southern student sit-ins at segregated lunch counters, the 1961 Southern "freedom rides" to oppose discrimination in public transportation, and the dramatic violence-marked enrollment of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi in 1962 had ushered in a chain of events and a norm of street activism that culminated during pivotal 1963 in civil rights demonstrations in more than 900 communities across the country.

The original idea for the march included plans for civil disobedience, sit-ins at congressional offices, and other activities that a worried officialdom

read as boisterous, if not potentially violent. In the late spring of 1963, the murder of Mississippi NAACP leader Medgar Evers began to embitter the atmosphere. In a multitude of ways, official and extra-official, the Kennedy administration moved to defang the march leadership and to keep the rank and file under strict, if invisible, control. By every measure, the efforts were brilliantly successful, if success can be defined as sweeping a time bomb under the rug.

The most effective extra-official way was the secret convening of a consortium of foundations at which close to a million dollars was handed out to the civil rights organizations that were sponsoring the march. Then, to the satisfaction of both Washington and the foundations, Bayard Rustin was put in charge of arrangements for the march. Both directly and indirectly, through a number of New Deal-ish unions, Mr. Rustin has long had pipelines into Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey political circles.

As the weeks sped by, less and less (and finally nothing) was heard of plans for disrupting life and government in Washington. When the march rolled around, a picnic atmosphere of brotherhood-in-action prevailed for the day. Instead of being one of the targets of the demonstration (as originally conceived and planned), the federal government had become a virtual co-sponsor, counsel and host to the masses. The

system, says Jack Newfield, "can absorb anything."

The final tip-off on the shift in emphasis and in de facto control came when a white priest insisted on censoring some far-from-extremist passages in the prepared speech of John Lewis, then the head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). With depressing regularity, SNCC's field workers in the South were being beaten up with impunity by Southern cops and sheriffs' deputies. What was most infuriating was that Robert Kennedy's FBI agents would stand by, take notes and make no arrests, despite clear-cut federal jurisdiction when a citizen's constitutional rights are violated by any public official acting under cover of law. The criticisms in John Lewis's text merely reflected the terrorization of his members.

One item not under U.S. control did jar Washington policymakers who, traditionally, have resisted all ideological efforts to link the U.S. race problem with the worldwide colonial and imperialist system. It was a statement by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, 20 days before the march, "supporting the Afro-Americans in their just struggle against racial discrimination by U.S. imperialism." From exile in Havana, Robert Williams, former head of the NAACP chapter in Monroe, N.C., had appealed to the Chinese leader to speak up on U.S. racism. Said Chairman Mao: "The fascist

atrocities of the U.S. imperialists against Negroes have exposed the true nature of so-called American democracy and freedom, and have revealed the inner link between the reactionary policies pursued by the U.S. government at home and its policies of aggression abroad."

He concluded: "The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of Negroes."

As the quarter of a million people returned home to all parts of the country, the tornado clouds of the 1960's were gathering fast. In less than three months, President Kennedy was dead in Dallas. Three weeks earlier, in troubled Saigon, a military coup d'etat that Washington specifically declined to "abort" took an unexpected turn with the brutal double murder of President Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu. The CIA first had hand-picked the inept and tyrannical Diem, and then merchandized him as the father of his country. It was the long chain of domestic and foreign assassinations that Malcolm X had in mind when, right after Dallas, he made the famous remark that "the chickens had come home to roost."

Six months after the march, in early 1964, the first trial of Byron de la Beckwith, the avowed racist who had been charged with the murder of Med-

gar Evers, ended in a hung jury. That in itself was a first in Mississippi and a shock to the defendant. By all precedent, the all-white jury was supposed to acquit any white person so charged.

From the top of the 1964 news, three other items proved to be far more portentous than the ban on segregated public facilities that Congress included in the Civil Rights Act of that year. First came Martin Luther King's fear-induced moratorium on demonstrations to help keep Lyndon Johnson in, and Barry Goldwater out of, the White House. Next came the murder of three civil rights activists (two of them white) by Klansmen and sheriff's deputies during the dramatic "Mississippi Summer" sponsored by SNCC, CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and liberal and radical lawyers. The summer program was conceived as a concentrated onslaught on that state's gross and rigid racism.

The third item, in August, 1964, was the televising of President Johnson's now-disputed version of the Gulf of Tonkin incident. After that first bombing of the North Vietnamese countryside, U.S. warplanes returned to an offshore aircraft carrier with arrows embedded in their fuselages from the bows of uncowed peasants. For the handful in the U.S. with politically trained eyes to see,

(Continued, Page K 2, Col. 1)

ANALYSIS
EDITORIALS
FINANCIAL
MARITIME
BUSINESS

"We can't move forward if Baltimoreans are looking backwards, running down their own city," says the Mayor. "We still have problems, but we're trying to do something about them."

there're
of change

pure boosterism, pure salesmanship, corn, hokeyness. He appealed to the more sophisticated men in business, industry, medicine, and—at least for a year—they were reluctant, rather cynical.

"But he kept on, he kept pushing." Robert C. Embry, Jr., the housing commissioner, was the first to give in. "The Mayor spent six months trying to convey to agencies in city government that we ought to tell the public what we're doing in a more dramatic, exciting, amusing, more fun way," Mr.

Opinion • Commentary

THE SUN, Sunday, January 15, 1984

K 7

Colorblind

Common Sense

Washington.
THE newly reconstituted U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is about to pursue a radical idea that may impress you as positively astounding. Are you ready? Hold on. This is the idea: White persons have civil rights, too.

Now there is a piece of rich, ripe heresy for you. The idea is breathtaking. It boggles the mind. No such unthinkable thought has been voiced in the federal establishment

By James J. Kilpatrick

for nigh onto 30 years. Since the Supreme Court decided *Brown vs. Board of Education* in May of 1954, the whole trend of law and social policy has been to this effect — that civil rights, by which we mean a bundle of rights not to be discriminated against by reason of race or sex or national origin, are exclusively the property of minorities.

Linda Chavez, the commission's new staff director, took a different view in an interview the other day. Listen to what she said. You would not believe such common sense could be spoken in Washington. "I think we should be against discrimination against anyone of any color," she said, "and we should be against special preference for anyone of any color." She believes the Civil Rights Commission should pursue a goal of a colorblind nation.

Toward that end, Ms. Chavez recommends a few changes. The liberal members who have dominated the commission for many years had set up several studies that were cocked and loaded in advance. One purpose of these studies was to demonstrate the terrible character and general beastliness of Ronald Reagan. Another purpose was to advance the notion that minority students have a civil right to higher education at public expense. Still another unbiased and objective study was intended to show that in today's work force, women are paid, on the average, less than men. Yet another study was designed to show that in Alabama, blacks have poorer housing than whites.

Ms. Chavez has the votes to cancel these partisan, pointless and

duplicative studies. Instead she proposes an investigation that no one yet has undertaken seriously. She wants to explore the effect on white persons of such procrustean devices as racial quotas and affirmative action.

Some fragmentary evidence is available here and there. Court records tell us of qualified white students who have been denied admission to professional schools so that less qualified blacks could be taken. The Supreme Court has turned down the plea of white contractors who have been barred from bidding on "set-aside" federal jobs. Records at the high court also tell us something of senior white police and firemen who have been fired so that junior minorities could be retained.

But the broad consequences of "affirmative action" have yet to be systematically looked at. By contrast, the evils of willful and deliberate discrimination have been studied to the point that we have bibliographical studies of the studies. In all of this an essential point has been lost: Affirmative action programs may be well-intended, but they are manifestations of racism, pure, undefiled and contemptible. The object of affirmative action is to give special advantage to workers, or to students or contractors or voters, for one reason only — race. Such programs no longer can be defended in the name of redressing wrongs that were imposed by state laws upon blacks 30 or 50 or 200 years ago. A whole generation has grown up that has not known legal segregation. When do we begin treating individuals as individuals, regardless of race?

Ms. Chavez evidently feels that time has come. She proposes to give new direction to an agency that has spent 20 years in the advocacy of bogus ideas — the idea, for example, that discrimination against blacks is bad but discrimination against whites is good, and the idea that it is peachy-keen to bus little children long distances solely because of the color of their skins.

A couple of months ago, when the hullabaloo developed over Mr. Reagan's effort to put his own people on the Civil Rights Commission (and why not, for heaven's sake?), I was ready to see this outfit abolished. Ms. Chavez gives us hope that something useful may come of it yet.

Ethnic selfishness

BALTIMORE SUN APRIL 7, 1974

Jews are not immune to racism, activist says

By ANTERO PIETILA

"We have to realize," Albert Vorspan declared, "that the Jewish community is no more immune from the poison of racism than any other American community, including the black."

The director of the commission for social action of Reform Judaism then told Sabbath worshippers at the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation more "Jews are becoming at least as anti-black as blacks are becoming anti-Jewish."

Only minutes earlier, Dr. Murray Friedman, of the American Jewish Committee, had told the same congregation that "moving toward the idea that groups as groups should be represented in American life is a very dangerous idea," but that "we now know that a number of corporations are seeking people on the basis of racial criteria."

He related how six Jewish agencies have documented about 70 cases of reverse discrimination—especially in the academic field—in complaints handed over to the federal Department of Housing, Education and Welfare.

"It happens that a high percentage of those who are getting hurt in academia are Jewish," he said.

Twenty years ago, Albert Vorspan and Murray Friedman, two young social activists, shared the agony of trying to fight Virginia's school segregation, a fight that ended in their expulsion from the state.

That these two men, who are close friends and whose progressive social philosophy is otherwise rather similar, Friday night found themselves speaking against one another illustrates the profound dilemma of America's Jewish community this Passover over a legal case known as DeFunis vs. Odegaard.

Denied admission

Marco DeFunis, Jr., is a Sephardic Jew, who two years in a row was denied admission to the University of Washington Law School, even though the school admitted 36 members of minority groups who scored lower on the admission test and had lower college grades than Mr. DeFunis.

A Seattle court ruled that Mr. DeFunis had been deprived of equal protection of law under the Fourteenth Amendment and ordered the school to enroll him.

The university complied but appealed to the Washington State Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the school's admission policy—a policy that attempts to correct what the court described as "gross underrepresentation of certain minorities in the law school and in membership of the bar."

Mr. DeFunis's lawyer chose

to appeal the decision to the United States Supreme Court—despite the fact that his client is about to graduate—and the nation's high court is expected to rule on the case by June.

As the Vorspan-Friedman discussion before Baltimore's leading Reform congregation showed, the complicated legal arguments of the DeFunis case have by now assumed a secondary role as Jews throughout the nation are examining more general themes, including their relations with blacks, quota system in hiring, affirmative action programs—and whatever happened to the civil rights movement of the 1950's and 1960's.

No anti-Semitism was ever charged by Mr. DeFunis. But according to Mr. Vorspan, whose organization is about the only exception to the virtually monolithic Jewish support of the student's grievance, even many moderate blacks have concluded that "Jewish organizations are ganging up on us."

Ethnic selfishness

"This Jewish community did more to mold social consciousness in America than all the other ethnic groups put together," he declared. The DeFunis case makes him think, however, that "today the Jewish community is no longer the cutting edge in fight for social justice," but has joined other ethnic groups in selfishness.

Neither of the speakers advanced racial quotas, but Dr. Friedman maintained that hiring today often is done according to such quotas.

"To assume that if you are black you are automatically disadvantaged is just lots of nonsense," he said. This assumption, however, has alienated lots of people—poor Appalachian whites, Italian Americans, poor Jews—who tried to play the economic game according to the rules they did not create and now realize the rules have changed, he added.

The solution, Dr. Friedman said, lies in developing strategies for solving inequalities that go beyond what he called the simplistic approaches of the 1960's.

But Mr. Vorspan, citing the Washington State Supreme Court decision, retorted: "We have to be color conscious for a certain period if we want to be color blind in the long run."

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BALT. SUN.
9-10-74

Kennedy booed, hit by tomato at anti-busing rally in Boston

Boston (AP)—Senator Edward M. Kennedy was booed off a stage and splattered with a tomato yesterday when he tried to address an angry crowd of anti-busing demonstrators.

The gathering in the plaza outside the John F. Kennedy Federal Building had been called to protest a court-ordered busing program scheduled to begin when Boston schools open Thursday. The program involves 18,200 pupils—8,500 whites and 9,700 blacks.

Mr. Kennedy said he was disappointed that he had not been able to speak. But the Massachusetts Democrat said he had been subjected to worse abuse during the antiwar demonstrations.

A crowd estimated by police at 8,000 to 10,000 persons shouted insults, chanted "Im-

peach Kennedy" and sang "God Bless America" when Mr. Kennedy stepped to the microphone.

As Mr. Kennedy and his aides climbed down from the platform and walked briskly around the edge of the crowd, several women leaped in front of him and shook their fists. At least one struck him on the shoulder.

Two tomatoes were thrown and one hit someone near Mr. Kennedy, splattering the senator as he walked quickly into the Federal Building where he has his offices.

The demonstrators pounded their fists on the building's windows, threw eggs and smashed a 10-foot-long pane of plate glass.

Mr. Kennedy, who says he favors peaceful integration, had been identified by speak-

ers at the rally as a proponent of busing.

"People feel very strongly about this," he said. "They're entitled to their views."

He said he could not speak at the rally, because the plug to his microphone had been pulled out.

The demonstrators—most of them women and virtually all of them white—marched to the Federal Building from the Boston Common. They stopped in front of the office of United States District Judge W. Arthur Garrity, who ordered the busing plan, and shouted, "Garrity must go."

Many white parents have vowed to keep their children out of school for at least two weeks to protest the busing. Some said they hoped this would make officials rescind the program.



Kennedy jeered in Boston

BALT. SUN.
9-10-74

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.) was jeered yesterday by protesting women as he tried to address an anti-busing rally outside the John F. Kennedy Federal Building in Boston. A crowd, estimated by police at between 8,000 and

10,000, showed up to voice disagreement with a court-ordered plan to bus Boston school children that is scheduled to go into effect when school opens Thursday. Mr. Kennedy was splattered by a tomato. (Details on Page A8)

UPI

Busing for Racial Balance: In Boston They Say 'Nevah'

Washington.

Over a period of many years, in the bad old days of segregation, Southerners smarted under the superior morality of Boston. For a few days last week, these same Southerners might have been forgiven a sense of retribution. Up in Boston, the white folks were crying "Nevah!"

The mind rolled back to April of 1964 in St. Augustine, Fla. Among the leaders of a civil rights march was Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Peabody, wife of a retired Episcopal bishop, and mother of Governor Endicott Peabody. She had come down from Boston, along with a couple of Boston reverends, to instruct the Deep South in brotherhood.

The story got quite a play at the time. Mrs. Peabody wound up by spending a night in jail, charged with trespass. Pictures of the Boston contingent made all the papers. The general idea was that all the bigots were down in Dixie and all the angels of enlightenment were up north in Massachusetts, and why couldn't the Southerners be like them?

Well, chickens come home to roost, and last week they were roosting in Boston. A federal district judge, W. Arthur Garrity, had ordered integration of the Roxbury and South Boston communities. Pursuant to his order, South Boston High School, which last year enrolled 2,178 whites and 15 blacks, was to have 1,604 whites and 941 blacks.

White parents protested. They protested violently. Some black parents also objected to busing their children miles away to alien schools. Newspapers and television brought vivid accounts of jeering crowds, racial epithets, helmeted police, angry voices. White parents bitterly united in a boycott. Some objectors were arrested. And all this took place, of all places, in Boston.

Very well. It is perhaps unkind to rub it in. South Boston's reaction to Judge Garrity's order tends to confirm Simon's Law, formulated some years ago

by a distinguished Mississippian, which holds that one's enthusiasm for coerced integration increases by the square of the distance by which one is removed from the actual event. So long as racial-balance busing was decreed only in the South, many Northerners thought such orders were great. Is it conceivable that even Senator Kennedy may have second thoughts now?

Racial-balance busing, which triggered the Boston violence, strikes me as dead wrong no matter where it is ordered. Here were the innocent black children of Roxbury, herded onto buses for shipment into a hostile neighborhood, for one reason only: Their skins were black. And here were the white children being shipped for a like reason: Their skins were white.

North or South, this is racism. Such court orders violate not only the color-blind Constitution; they violate the essential dignity of the human spirit as well. Does racial-balance busing promote better education? The evidence in support of that proposition is remarkably flimsy. Does racial-busing promote better race relations? That notion is nonsense. So long as children are labeled, certified, and carted around because they are black, or because they are white, they cannot escape a constant awareness of race.

Perhaps good comes out of evil. Perhaps the unhappy news from Boston—news in which no one truly can find any satisfaction whatever—will help to form a national constituency for sanity in our race relations. Once we perceive that prejudice knows no Mason-Dixon Line, that man's inhumanity to man is no greater in the South than in the North, and that resentment against coercion stirs families in the same way everywhere, perhaps we approach understanding. With national understanding, in time, perhaps some national answers can be found.

The Price Of Compelled Integration

By James J. Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON — Almost 21 years after *Brown v. Board of Education*, the nation today is hearing many of the same warnings and protests that were heard then. Once again, a period of agonizing reappraisal is at hand.

On the statistical record, as the Commission on Civil Rights recently reported, the Supreme Court's landmark decision has been pretty well implemented. The 17 Southern and border states that were maintaining segregated public school systems in 1954 are not maintaining them now.

But on the whole record, has *Brown* produced net gain? Most observers, myself included, probably would answer without hesitation: Yes, on balance, black children educationally are better off now than they were then. Yet the court itself remarked long ago that the issues are complex and not readily resolved. Consider, if you will, a recent speech by James S. Coleman; and consider the matter of Kalamazoo.

No one ever would describe Coleman as "soft on integration." The University of Chicago professor is the principal author of the 1966 "Coleman Report," which defended court-ordered desegregation in terms of its benefits to poor black children. Coleman's view is that such children have a better chance of succeeding in school if they attend classes with culturally advantaged children.

Two weeks ago, Coleman spoke to the American Educational Research Association. In a major address, not widely reported, he reviewed new findings that indicate a different and gloomier aspect of the situation.

The phenomenon of "white flight" continues unabated. The effect is to undermine the very thesis of the early Coleman studies. Faced with court orders for racial reorganization of city schools, middle and upper-income white parents flee to the suburbs, taking their culturally advantaged children with them. They leave behind the lower-middle white families whose children are as culturally disadvantaged as the black children with whom they are forcibly merged.

This phenomenon was foreseen from the beginning, but in Coleman's view it never was sufficiently understood or anticipated. Federal judges

relentlessly pursued what they took to be the principles of *Brown*. In the process, the courts have proved to be "probably the worst instrument of social policy" that could have been devised. Court-ordered desegregation, said Coleman, may serve in the long run "to separate whites and blacks more severely than before."

Kalamazoo provides a case study. A century ago, the city pioneered in providing free public high schools. There is substantial evidence that city officials never have pursued policies of either overt or covert segregation. But by 1971, because of neighborhood population patterns, some schools had become disproportionately black. A federal judge imposed a draconian decree.

The senior minister of a Kalamazoo church writes me: "This has been a sad four years for all of us, and for every hope

for the city's future. We are now spending just over one million dollars per year on additional bus transportation and the attendant expenses alone. That cost, which buys us nothing in the way of education, will go on indefinitely. Something over 3,700 children -- most of them white, affluent, and from families that care about education -- have left the public school system . . . Our children are infinitely more racist than they ever were before this busing for racial balance program got started. And the black part of our population is now overwhelmingly against continuing with this sad experiment."

If court-ordered "racial balance" is not working -- if such decrees are producing poorer schools at a greater cost in money and in racial tensions -- why not search for a better alternative? Professor Coleman provides respectable authority for the need; Kalamazoo offers a sad example of the need unmet.



Professor
7-22-75
Says Busing
'Misfired'

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A Vanderbilt University sociology professor who codirected a 1966 survey that prompted government support for the use of busing as a means of school integration now says busing has "misfired."

"The goals sought by large scale busing are highly desirable, but the negative consequences of busing are larger than we thought," said Ernest Q. Campbell, dean of Vanderbilt's graduate school. "It turned out that it misfired, but it was worth trying."

The sociological survey, the "Coleman Report," provided statistical data to show that black students in integrated schools learned somewhat better than blacks in segregated schools. Campbell said it did not mention busing, but that busing was a reasonable use of the report's findings.

James S. Coleman, principal author of the survey, recently said busing "backfired," causing widespread "white flight" and resulting in greater segregation than before.

Campbell said the big problem with an attempt to improve educational opportunity by integrating schools is that the major differences in scholastic achievement seem to be related to home environment rather than anything the schools do.

"It is important to remember that when we talk about school effects on learning, we are not talking about the strongest effects," he said in an interview with the Nashville Banner published Monday. "The important things are those which happen outside of school."

"What the advocates of busing did not see from the beginning is that any gains are not going to be major. That point became largely obscured and lost as busing became 'the' remedy."

Even to attain a small improvement, "any busing policy assumes that the middle class school clientele will remain in the public schools," Campbell said.

When the children of middle class parents began to leave the public schools because of busing, the possibility of learning gains for the lower income students left as well, he said.



Guard Due

Massachusetts National Guardsmen check route Sunday for troops to travel into South Boston and stage at the U.S. Navy's Fargo Building. The guard is preparing for opening of Boston schools today. (AP Wirephoto)

Guardsmen Ready To Join 1,550 Police To Enforce Boston School Desegregation

By TERRY RYAN
Associated Press Writer

BOSTON (AP) — About 600 National Guardsmen were ready to join 1,550 police on the streets of Boston today as permanent citywide desegregation begins under court order in the nation's oldest public school system.

The guardsmen were called into the city Sunday for use by the police commissioner, if needed. They were jeered and booed by about 200 mostly young antibusing demonstrators on arrival and pelted with rocks and bottles later in the evening.

About 26,000 of Boston's 75,000 public school children will be bused under the new integration program which for the first time reaches into all of the city's tightly-knit ethnic neighborhoods. About 50 per cent of the system's students are white, 35 per cent black and 15 per cent other minorities.

There were large demonstrations and repeated stoning of school buses when classes began last year under a temporary program that called for the busing of 17,000 pupils and left many of those neighborhoods untouched.

Both antibusing forces and those enforcing the desegregation order handed down by U.S. District Court Judge W.

Arthur Garrity Jr. planned different strategies this year.

Police last year adopted a low profile on opening day. About 500 men were assigned to the schools, but few were visible as the buses rolled up. No attempt was made to keep demonstrators away from the schools.

The order this year for the city's near 160 schools is high visibility. About 1,000 city police will be supplemented by 550 state

troopers and metropolitan police. Crowds will not be allowed near the schools or along bus routes, and police Commissioner Robert diGrazia said any which do gather will get the "either-or" treatment — "They will either disperse immediately or they will be arrested."

"We're concerned about the safety of the people of Boston, especially the children, but we'll

be ready," diGrazia said Sunday. The federal government has also intensified its efforts to enforce the desegregation order. One hundred U.S. marshals, 50 FBI agents and a Justice Department prosecution team have been assigned to the schools for the first time.

The National Guardsmen were called into the city Sunday after one-third of the 800 city policemen assigned to overtime

shifts in preparation for the school opening called in sick in a contract dispute.

The temporary integration plan enforced last year cost \$18 million, including \$7 million for police overtime, and many of those bills are still unpaid.

The integration program this year will cost an estimated \$23 million, including at least \$7.6 million for busing alone.

Guards To Ride School Buses In Jefferson County, Kentucky

By BILL HENDRICK
Associated Press Writer

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Armed police and National Guardsmen have been ordered to ride school buses in Jefferson County after four days of antibusing violence in which an estimated 200 persons were injured and about 500 persons were arrested.

U. S. District Court Judge James F. Gordon issued the order Sunday following the week-end of violent protests. It takes effect today.

"We attempted to be tolerant

when marches threatened peaceable assemblies," said Gordon, who ordered the busing. "However, violent disregard of law and order, assault on officers, conduct calculated to frighten children, alarm their parents and threaten bus drivers made it necessary for us to abolish protest areas, forbid assembly in unlawful numbers and places and to take such further precautions as necessary for the safety of the children of this community."

Todd Hollenbach, the county's chief executive, said in a Sunday

night telecast that he is abandoning a policy of restraint. He blamed the problems on the Ku Klux Klan, outsiders and "the frustrated and the drunken," and said authorities would "move swiftly with as much force as is necessary to maintain public order."

Demonstrations began last Thursday — first day of the fall school term and first day of an integration plan requiring busing of some 22,600 of the 135,000 children in the Louisville-Jefferson County school system.

About 20 per cent of the students are black.

Some arrests were made then. But most of the arrests and nearly all of the injuries resulted from violent confrontations Friday night when mobs estimated by authorities at more than 10,000 surged out of control in at least two areas, throwing rocks, bricks and bottles at police. Authorities said two buses were burned and 37 damaged.

Gov. Julian Carroll called in nearly 1,000 National Guardsmen early Saturday, and they were deployed with Jefferson County and Louisville police to help quell demonstrations Saturday night and Sunday night.

Police said at least 70 persons were arrested Sunday night near Southern High School, one of the major areas of trouble earlier in the weekend. About 150 persons were arrested at Southern Saturday night, police said.

Mayor Harvey Sloane said armed officers on the buses would reassure parents and children who are afraid that those who rioted Friday night "will repeat the disruptive and hateful actions of the past." Gordon, in outlining the stepped-up security plans, acknowledged he "made a mistake" in at first being lenient toward protestors.

Initially, designated protest areas were established for all schools and demonstrations were allowed as long as they were peaceful.

As citizens, reporters have rights

The Daily Banner

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25¢

Council sides with residents

Subsidized housing in Christ Rock opposed

By SUSAN GERSTEL
Banner Staff Writer

Subsidized housing is not wanted in the Christ Rock area.

That was the message from a citizens delegation at the Monday's Cambridge City Council meeting and the council supported the delegation's plea.

About 15 people voiced their concern about the proposed 18-unit Section 8 (subsidized housing) housing which would be constructed in the old Andrews canning warehouse on Md. 16 near Patamoke village.

The second reading of the building permit for the housing construction

was postponed after a motion made by council president Edward Watkins to hear the delegation's objections.

Homeowners are afraid the subsidized housing will depreciate their properties. "We are for housing," Christ Rock homeowner Elaine S. Bennett told the council, "but in this community we are not interested in subsidized housing."

"Section 8 or subsidized housing would just be a detriment to the community," Christ Rock homeowner Pensacola Sampson said.

Herschel Johnson, also of Christ Rock, said his community is not

against subsidized housing but doesn't want it there. "We have single-house dwellings in our area and want to keep it that way," he said.

Johnson said if subsidized housing is in the area, other properties will depreciate. "Ninety per cent of the people are homeowners," Johnson said. "I hope other developers will build something people will buy."

Explaining he was not part of the delegation, Dorchester county NAACP branch president Gregory Meekins told the council that such housing is usually constructed in predominately black areas. Because

of this, Meekins said, black communities are stigmatized for having such housing.

Meekins said there is a need for housing for both blacks and whites and other areas should be found to accommodate such housing. He said whites may resent having the housing in their community but it should not just be in black areas.

Mayor C. Lloyd Robbins agreed with the delegation, adding he would not want such housing in his neighborhood. He said, however, that the state decided what areas should be developed and the developer follows through to get state aid.

Watkins said the developer learns of the state-designated property and proceeds with the plans. "They are aggressive people trying to make a dollar and there is nothing wrong with making a dollar," Watkins said.

"People want to make a dollar but don't care who they hurt," Johnson said.

Commissioner Gorton McWilliams said the city tried to adopt an ordinance which would allow it to control where such housing is developed. He said the state forced the city to rescind the ordinance or lose state aid.

Watkins said the state prohibited

additional subsidized housing in the Second Ward and he feels the warehouse site is an extension of the Second Ward and should not, therefore, be appropriate for such housing.

"We need your help to win this battle," McWilliams said. The delegation was encouraged by the council to write or call state officials, advising them that the community did not want the subsidized housing there.

The city said it would discuss the issue again at its next meeting Feb. 25. At that time, it hopes to have a state official present to meet with the property owners and hear their concerns.

The same breath, according to accounts of what was said while the reporters were kept outside, the leaders said the press was, at this point, 'the enemy' to the leaders' cause.

In one case, one leader reportedly was paid to give his views at a community rally.

These same civil rights leaders have sent

The question is, who really is the 'public'?

Aren't reporters a part of the community? Aren't they citizens? Or are they are a different breed of citizen?

The reporters I know live in Dorchester and surrounding counties. These reporters work hard, pay taxes, have families. They eat the same food, shop at the same stores and

may be creating more problems than already exist by slanting what they want the community to know.

The public should question their motives, and ask why civil and community leaders are selective about who can attend these 'public' meetings.

Editor's note: Ms. Lilly is a staff writer for The Daily Banner.

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As citizens, reporters have rights

By COLLEEN LILLY

Better community relations. Better and more black leadership. A higher social consciousness.

Civil rights and community leaders recently have been urging these ideas in light of alleged racial discrimination at the county health department.

They've gone to the extent of forming an advisory committee to help the health department aid community causes and ease racial relations.

The issue is one that is too important to be overlooked or misrepresented because it affects the entire county.

But leaders behind this need for increased awareness have also been selective about what they want people to know, specifically what they want the press to know.

That may not seem paramount. But this selectivity is, in essence, the same as discrimination — one of the issues the leaders themselves want to eliminate in the Dorchester community.

Twice in the last two weeks, these leaders have asked reporters to leave meetings — meetings where a number of citizens already were in attendance.

Reporters left, probably not wanting to rock the boat. Or they stood in the cold outside of Bethel A.M.E. Church waiting to hear what their neighbors and friends discussed.

Reporters had a right to be there, just as the other 100 people there had a right to stay. It was their right, not only as reporters, but as members of the community.

In one of those closed meetings, leaders solicited funds for advertising in the local press. In the same breath, according to accounts of what was said while the reporters were kept outside, the leaders said the press was, at this point, 'the enemy' to the leaders' cause.

In one case, one leader reportedly was paid to give his views at a community rally.

These same civil rights leaders have sent

press releases to area newspapers and radio and television stations, inviting them to meetings about alleged discrimination.

They have spoken on radio public affairs programs about racial relations.

And certainly these leaders went to a considerable amount of trouble to get reporters from newspapers, radio and television stations from Baltimore to Salisbury to come to Cambridge so they could talk about the problems.

Yet, when the reporters have come to meetings in hopes of educating the entire community on the need for better communications, bet-

ter leadership and the need to have a "color-free society," the organizers of the public meetings have said, 'Sorry, no reporters allowed.'

Does that make sense?

What is so private that civil rights leaders can tell 100 Cambridge residents, but can't tell the rest of the county?

What is it that they would tell those at Bethel A.M.E. Church, but not want others in Vienna,

Hurlock, Madison and Fishing Creek to know?

What was so privileged that reporters, who also are members of the community, couldn't be allowed to hear?

Odds are that the people who attended the anti-discrimination rally and the meeting of the advisory board are now talking about what happened and what was said in the meetings, even though the reporters were excluded.

Why shouldn't the other 29,900 people in the county know?

The meetings had been open to the public. The question is, who really is the 'public'?

Aren't reporters a part of the community? Aren't they citizens? Or are they are a different breed of citizen?

The reporters I know live in Dorchester and surrounding counties. These reporters work hard, pay taxes, have families. They eat the same food, shop at the same stores and

attend the same social functions as the rest of the community.

They deal daily with the same obstacles and problems other people do.

Sometimes the job of a reporter is done while others are enjoying what's going on around them. Reporters work at community fairs, banquets, art shows, etc., while others who attend do so strictly for enjoyment.

Sometimes the job isn't so pleasant, and reporters are needed to cover events they'd rather not cover — murders, rapes, fatal accidents.

Sometimes the job is done because the news needs to get reported, in the case of pollution dumping, government funding cuts, or tax increases.

Sometimes a reporter's job is done when he is told to do it by an editor. No examples here. This reporter values her job.

Most of the time though, it's done because that reporter enjoys the job and has not only an active interest, but cares about the community and wants to better it for the existing and future generations.

If reporters didn't have some interest in the community, they could easily get equally low paying jobs in other fields. Fast food restaurants and convenience stores now pay as much per hour as some local reporters make.

News is not created by reporters, as some leaders would like to think.

And for a reporter to do a fair and accurate job, he must have access to those activities to which his next door neighbor has access.

Again, are reporters a different breed of citizen?

What these community and civil rights leaders are doing is discriminatory, plain and simple. It's discrimination, not of color, but against people with jobs in the media.

Civil rights leaders, in their decision to exclude certain members of the community, namely reporters, may be creating more problems than already exist by slanting what they want the community to know.

The public should question their motives, and ask why civil and community leaders are selective about who can attend these 'public' meetings.

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Morton Message

NEWS RELEASE FROM YOUR CONGRESSMAN ROGERS C. B. MORTON

319 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. • CA. 4-3121, EXT. 5311

Vol. II, No. 1

February 17, 1964



"The dogmas of the quiet past
are inadequate for the stormy
present. We must think anew,
we must act anew, we must
disenthral ourselves."

-----Abraham Lincoln

CIVIL RIGHTS

H. R. 7152, the Civil Rights Bill, passed the House last Monday evening by a vote of 290 for and 130 against. It was passed with a two to one margin. This was unusual for a Bill which was debated so thoroughly. There were ten hours of debate on the measure in its entirety on Friday, January 31 and Saturday, February 1.

Starting Monday, January 3 and continuing every day and into the night except Sunday, we dealt with amendments to each Title and Section of the Bill. Each amendment offered was debated and voted on individually. There were about 155 amendments and of these, 34 became incorporated in the measure.

In all, it took nine legislative days to complete this work in the House. Many of the old timers said it was the longest and most arduous debate in which they had ever participated. But, all during the hours, tempers were held in check and the speakers spoke forthrightly to the points at issue. No matter which side of the Bill one happened to be on, one could not help but respect the job done by the House of Representatives.

During the proceedings I felt it necessary to blast Congressman Adam C. Powell (D-NY) who, a few days ago, went to Cambridge and made what, in my opinion was a wild, inflammatory speech, completely unwarranted and directly opposed to the achievement of better racial relations in that community. What he said and how he said it has been so much in the news and on TV that it certainly does not bear repeating here. Let it suffice that I took exception to the tone and implications of his speech. I so advised him and my other colleagues in a statement on the floor of the House--which then became part of the official record.

The Mathias Amendment to the Bill, which prevents this Act (if it does become law) from pre-empting similar state laws, made this entire proposition more in keeping with the traditional relationships of our State and Federal judicial system. This was a good Amendment and for me, improved the Bill greatly.

I opposed Title VII of the Bill vigorously. Title VII deals with the so-called Fair Employment Sections. This is something which should not be in the Bill at all. It should be considered separately. Some of us tried to delete the entire Title, but failed. In this area there are basic economic

... president one year, said Tuesday that he
at the university as a member of the faculty.

ed for nose biting

World Federation wrestler King Haku suffered
st one day: a loss to Hulk Hogan and notice that
th a \$1.1 million lawsuit for allegedly trying to
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or third graders wanted

orce is recommending that Baltimore Coun-
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ong more than a dozen submitted Tuesday
report to County Executive Dennis F. Ras-
anel in June 1987.

w AIDS affects the circulatory system in
rent curriculum arent taught how AIDS
le, with additional information provided
force recommended students be taught

r drunk driving

mington Mayor Daniel Frawley was
said Wednesday he will not contest

ECHO



considerations and serious constitutional questions which move the whole proposition into fields other than that of discrimination because of race, creed, national origin or sex. I question seriously if this Fair Employment Practices part of the Bill (if it becomes law) could stand a court test on constitutional grounds.

However, in evaluating the entire package as it was finally amended and presented, I felt it was in the best long-range interest of the people of our district to pass this Bill. Therefore, I voted for it. The experience which the Eastern Shore has suffered as a result of exempting itself from the Maryland Public Accommodations Law seems to me to be argument enough that we should not set ourselves apart in the matter of law from the rest of our State and our section of the Nation.

It is my sincerest and fervent hope that the work being carried on by many dedicated people in our counties and towns will make it unnecessary to invoke on the Eastern Shore the enforcement provisions of H. R. 7152, should it become law.

PRESIDENT'S FARM MESSAGE

On January 31, President Johnson sent to the Congress a special message on agriculture. There was little new in the programs which he proposed for wheat, cotton, dairy products and other farm commodities.

However, the President set three goals for his farm policy--"to maintain and improve farm income, strengthening the family farm in particular;--to use our food abundance to raise standards of living both at home and around the world; and to--to accelerate the development and conservation of material and human resources in rural America, where one third of our citizens live."

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said the message was a "disappointment" and a collection of "all the discredited Government supply-management programs already rejected by farmers and Congress."

This message confirmed what every farmer already knew. Our agricultural economy still faces serious problems on many fronts and the solutions attempted thus far have failed to achieve their objectives. Much work must be done to achieve an agricultural program, the end point of which is prosperity with freedom rather than complete control over the farmer and his way of life.

THE TAX BILL

The Tax Bill, which passed the House last September 25, 1963, passed the Senate with minor changes from the House position. You will remember the Byrnes Amendment which failed, would have required a substantial cut in Federal spending as a prerequisite for cutting taxes. It seems to me, if we can put safeguards into the proposed Administration plan for a 97.9 billion dollar budget so we have reasonable assurance that Federal spending will be held to nearly this figure, the Tax Bill should be passed. This will leave more money for family budgets and to stimulate growth throughout our entire private sector of our economy.

Roy Mooton

319 House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Member of Congress

NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

A Regrettable Incident

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 7, 1964

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, today in the great debate over civil rights and civil liberties, we find men of judgment and purpose hard at work in an effort to seek the truth and further the great constitutional concept that Americans are a people governed by laws and not men. But occasionally during this struggle for truth and equality, there are those who would deviate from high purpose, would encourage the forces of revolution, and would incite emotional reaction. Such an event has just occurred in my district. Mr. Milford M. Foxwell has expressed, in his letter of February 5, 1964, to me, an American's reaction to this regrettable incident:

DEAR Mr. MORTON: Before I get into my reasons for writing to you, there are one or two points I would like to make clear. First of all, I am not a racist, segregationist, or integrationist in any way, shape or form, but I am a lifetime resident of Dorchester County and cannot help but to become concerned with a situation that could easily destroy a system of government which has been proven to be the best on earth, and the part of that government to which I refer is our system of lawmaking and law enforcement. This phase I should think is among the most important in respect to our way of life. Certainly many of our dollars are spent in this direction, to say nothing of the countless number of people who dedicate their entire lives in this field.

My decision to write this letter came after reading an article which appeared in our local newspaper, the Daily Banner, under this date, a clipping of which I am enclosing. The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Representative of the State of New York, addressed a meeting of the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee on Tuesday February 4, 1964, and the contents of his address, which are outlined in the enclosed clipping, are certainly out of order with respect to the position he holds as a Member of the Congress of the United States.

I fully realize that freedom of speech is a prime principle on which this country was founded and I pray that this never changes, but it appears to me that we are headed for disaster if any man is allowed to address any group, white or colored, by telling them, and I quote "It is divinely right for the people of Cambridge, Md., to break the law until they have had a share in making the law." Without arguing whether or not these people have a share in making the laws (which they do or else Mr. POWELL would not be a Congressman) Mr. POWELL should not be allowed to make such a statement, which could possibly incite a riot and in turn injure or even kill someone. I think Mr. POWELL or anyone else, white or colored, should be called on the carpet for such statements to any gathering of people regardless of their intent.

I am 32 years old, have a wife and two sons and my wife and I are both law-abiding people and we are trying desperately to raise our children as such. However, I found it extremely difficult to answer my 11-year-old son when he asked me "who is that man in that picture" (Mr. POWELL) because I do not believe that Mr. POWELL's remarks are suitable for those of a Congressman nor do I want my children to believe that such remarks are typical of the members of your fraternity.

I have been educated to believe that my share in making our laws is the right to vote, but according to Mr. POWELL this is wrong, and violence in lieu of reasoning is right where some people disagree with various aspects of our Government. This is certainly not the rule, but rather the exception or else we wouldn't be able to walk our streets in safety.

Should the type of encouragement Mr. POWELL gave his audience lead to violence, destruction of property and even personal injury, in my opinion he could be held responsible and should be held accountable for his actions. If the office you and Mr. POWELL hold does not maintain a higher standard of ethics than what he has shown to both the colored and white people of Cambridge, then I am wondering how all of us are supposed to live by laws that you help to make.

I want to stress again the fact that this in no way represents my views on civil rights, segregation, or integration. I merely feel that the laws of our Nation should be enforced regardless of who breaks them or for whatever reasons they may be broken, and that Mr. POWELL did this community, State and Nation a terrific injustice by the remarks he made.

Respectfully yours,
MILFORD M. FOXWELL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1964

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, this has been a long and arduous struggle. The two sides of this issue have been worked and reworked. Coming from a border State and representing a district in which there has been some real trouble in the field of racial relations—and may I quickly add, a district where there has been some very fine progress made in this same field—this bill has by far and away presented me with my most difficult decisions during my first term of office.

There is no middleground in the bay of decision. The hour is short upon us in saying yes or no to this strange and awesome law. Strange because of our sins of omission in this free land which make it necessary to consider a proposition which could be dealt with by every local agency of government, every school board, every town council and every State legislature in the land. Awesome because it twists and turns every precept with which most of us have grown up—a man's right to manage his affairs in his own interest and within the framework of local custom and law.

To me, the proposition of discrimination in places where people seek service or accommodation is unnatural and unwarranted, and I accept the objectives of this bill in this respect.

To me, the proposition of Federal control in the area of hiring and firing and the requirement of industry and labor to defend the roster of their people, their religion, their color, and their origin, extracts the freedom from our enterprise and will, in time, sap the strength of our economy.

All things in this business of legislating must be averaged and evaluated. Even with title VII in the bill—though I will vote for every amendment to get it out—I will vote for the bill.

But while we have been wrestling with this serious business of bringing forth laws under which American men and women can live and prosper, there has been an event in my district which in conscience I cannot leave ignored. It was a speech by one of our colleagues, the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor. This speech was delivered in Cambridge, Md., last Tuesday.

If the mission of the speaker was to achieve a new level of distrust, a new division of purpose, in short, a more difficult situation out of which that community must work itself—may I congratulate the gentleman from New York because for sure he hit the jackpot.

Among other things, he said, and I quote:

The foreign policy of the United States of America is not being written by Dean Rusk and the Department of State. The foreign policy of the United States is being written in Cambridge, Md., by you and Gloria Richardson.

You know, at first I had very bad thoughts about this statement, but I want to apologize to the gentleman for having those thoughts because the more I considered Cuba, Panama, Vietnam, and our efforts to try to sell a few chickens to the Common Market—maybe our foreign policy is being written by a few folks in Cambridge.

But, seriously, the implications and the tone of this speech, in my opinion, reflects discredit on each Member of the House and on the integrity of the whole institution of Congress.

As reported in the Baltimore Evening Sun, February 5, the gentleman said, and I quote:

It is divinely right for the people of Cambridge to break the law until they have a share in making the law.

To me, this statement challenges the dedicated efforts of the city council of the city of Cambridge which for many years has been biracial in its composition. To me, this statement challenges my representation of the people of Cambridge in the Congress of the United States. To me this statement challenges the American concept of a nation under law.

But above all this, to promote and encourage the resolution of this problem outside the framework of law is a challenge to the oath of office in which every Member of the House of Representatives said:

I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

* IF A WHITE PERSON ISN'T WANTED IN A PLACE, HE ACCEPTS IT & STAYS OUT, OR IF HE IS EXCLUDED BECAUSE HE IS UNDESIRABLE, HE WILL WORK UNTIL HIS STANDARDS ARE PROVINGLY IF HE WANTS TO SO IN THE PLACE AND CHASE
** AMEN! FOR EXAMPLE: IN GERMANY A PERSON CAN NOT JUST GET A JOB HE HAS TO GET PERMISSION TO QUIT. THIS PART OF THE BILL IS JUST ABOUT AS REASONABLE

OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PAPER IN AMERICA.

P.O. BOX 442
BALTO. 3, MD.

No - this is not taken from the President's speech. It is from the Communist Party Platform for 1928.

the employment of the white workers against the white workers with the sinister intent to split and divide the ranks of the working class.

The Communist Party considers it as its historic duty to unite all workers regardless of their color against the common enemy, against the master class. The Negro race must understand that capitalism means racial oppression and Communism means social and racial equality.

Demands.

1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial equality.
2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.
3. Abolition of all laws which disenfranchise the Negroes on the ground of color.
4. Abolition of laws forbidding inter-marriage of persons of different races.
5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.
6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels, and theatres.
7. The War and Navy Departments of the United States Government should abolish all Jim Crow distinctions in the army and navy.
8. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.
9. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions for Negro and white workers.

The Foreign-Born Workers

Next to the Negroes the foreign-workers in the basic industries most exploited, most ne-

cracy, profits derive restriction of tariff is the prohibition of erected together. The p Party for 192 of this rene ing unrestrict gration and th immigration for the "modifi tion laws to p families."

The Worker of America is native-born, Negro worke whole workir fensive of foreign-born against nati divide the r slogan is: and races in

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- American Patriotism
- NO world government
- Abolition of United Nations
- No More Foreign Give-aways
- A Free White America
- Expulsion of All communists to Madagascar
- Upholding U. S. Constitution
- Freedom of Speech and Press
- Only White Christian Immigration
- Free Enterprise and High Wages
- Racial Separation and for giving all Africans in America a rich Country of their own in Africa.

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Wallace For President

Gov. George Wallace is a fine a Whiteman as we have had the opportunity to vote for in many years. Not only is he a dedicated Christain patriot but an able administrator who has done a remarkable job of reducing the taxpayers burden in his home state. (even liberal "Time" magazine admits this) We all remember the stand he made in the face of JFK's goons and pimps. He may not have known it but the statement he made that afternoon reflected the feelings of many Americans, north and south.

This man, from a humble family, served as a combat flyer in World War II. After the war he worked his way through law school, and, at the same time supported his growing family.

George Wallace stands head and shoulders above LBJ; this thing now infesting the Whitehouse is about the equal of a common ward heeler. LBJ bows and scrapes for the black vote while his wife spends her time entertaining armies of female Yiddishers. LBJ has shown that the constitution of this Nation means nothing to his administration. "Wardheeler" Johnson spends most of his time trying to cover up the Bobby Baker scandal. Also, it is reported that his charming? wife is deeply involved in the financing of the Ocean City motel that has been frequently mentioned in the Baker case.

REMEMBER: A vote for Wallace is the same as a slap to the communist race-mixers who infest Washington and Annapolis. The enemy is frightened at the prospect of Wallace winning this primary. (O'Neils article, Baltimore Sun, 11 March)

Each of you who is a registered democrat should make a special effort to help snowball the Maryland campaign. The way this State votes will have a tremendous effect on the "civil rights" legislation now before the Senate. George Wallace is the Whitemans candidate!!!!

* * * * *

In case you didn't read it our two cuties in the US Senate promised the blacks that the passage of "civil rights" legislation would receive their strong support. In fact, they promised that they would help stop a Southern filibuster. Isn't that nice..are these men not heroes?

Neither of the creeps live anywhere near a negro. (except when the Senate is in session)

Sen. "Danny" Brewster is going to oppose Wallace in the Maryland primary. Not only is Danny a mushy negro lover but he is also a co-sponsor of the vicious HART Bill. This Bill would pave the way for the immigration of 100,000 blacks a year..INTO YOUR COUNTRY!!! Wouldn't these blacks be a real asset to your country? Wouldn't these savages help solve our unemployment and racial problem?

Dan Brewster sure has the interest of our country at heart. He is a man of the common people....the commoner the better. (easier to control them that way)

Our other Senator is just amazing! Publishes what is called a "conservative" newsletter...poses as an anti-communist.....

...crawls for the black vote. WHAT A GUY! Of course leading such a double life has its drawbacks; Beall has what is beyond a doubt the biggest, blackest eye pouches in the US Senate. Lets make those bags even bigger!

Please drop these birds a line and express your opposition to the communistic civil rights bill now under debate.

Write: J. Glenn Beall and Daniel Brewster,
c/o Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Please folks, take it easy...Dannys a bit sensitive and Bealls eye bags may enlarge if you harass them too much!

Seriously, drop these characters a line and let them know exactly how you feel.

BE SURE YOU ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE.

NOTE: Keep your eye on a group called the Taxpayers Interest League. Don't know a thing about them..just know they did a terrific job in the 3rd District during the battle against the "civil rights" Bill!!!

BELOW IS A LISTING OF CANDIDATES THAT ALL WHITE VOTERS SHOULD SUPPORT. Both parties are designated by the letter R or D. Nothing would make us happier than a contest between two Whitemen regardless of party. Good men are running...spread the news. (in a primary you can only vote for candidates of the party you are listed under)

President: George C. Wallace (D)

Senate: James P. Gleason (R)

Cong. at Large. C. Maurice Weidemeyer (D)

Congress:
1st District (Easternshore)

.....Samuel J. Setta (D)

2nd District (Balt, Carroll, Harford Co's)

.....Joshua F. Cockey (D)

3rd District: (Baltimore City)

.....John A. Pica

4th Distirict (Baltimore City)

.....William C. Lehnert (D)

5th Distriect (How. AA, PG, Cal, Char, St M Co's)

.....E. Steuart Vaughan (D)

6th District (W. Md plus Fred. and Mont. Co's)

.....Brent Bozell (R)

CLIP OUT AND KEEP FOR REFERENCE.

BULLETIN...BULLETIN...BULLETIN...BULLETIN...
NSRP Convention nominates ...

... Frederick John Kasper as presidential contender...Kasper as you remember is the young man who inflamed the State of Tenn. during '56 dispute. Negro and jew press now screaming...predict wild campaign. More Later. Kasper will run in 13 States.

Special Middle-East Report
(Jordon River Situation)

In the past several months the American people have heard murmurs of an impending conflagration between those "nasty" Arabs and the "wonderful", "persecuted", Zionist Jews of Palestine, who are going to "peacefully" drain the waters of the River Jordon into the Israel desert.

We feel that it is time that the truth was told about the coming Jordon River diversion. The Jews, who control world opinion, either directly or indirectly through their control of the worlds mass media, have made the Arab nations the agressor, but actually the Jewish territory of Israel is the agressor, as you shall see.

Palestine has been the traditional homeland of the Arabs for thousands of years, but was turned over to the Jews by the British as a reward for Jewish services as to the entry of the USA into World War I. The Jews were promised Palestine if they could pressure the Govt. of the USA into entering the European conflict. (This whole sordid affair is preserved in the form of documents certified by the US Govt.; we will be glad to send copies of recently declassified reports to anyone who requests them. It will make your stomach turn over as you see how American boys were slaughtered to satisfy criminal Jewish ambitions.)

The Jewish takeover of Palestine from the defenseless Arabs was about as brutal, bloody and barbaric as any man can possibly imagine. Innocent Arab women and children by the thousands were placed into Zionist death camps and brutally tortured and degraded beyond belief, (The Zionists were experts at torture and murder from the old days of slaughtering millions of White Christians during the communist revolution in Russia. The Arabs that survived this living hell were uprooted from their homes and driven like cattle into the desert to die. But these Arabs hung on to their little piece of desert by the Jordon River and managed to grovel a living out of it, waiting for the day when they could take their children by the hand and return to their stolen homes and farms--now behind a Jew-communist curtain.

Today the Arab nations are united in a common effort to resist the Zionist, Communist subversion. The Arab nations are not weak now, but are strong--so strong that the Jews know that they can not be destroyed unless there is outside help to accomplish this feat. The Jews are not about to make the mistakes they made the first time in their aggression against the defenseless Arabs. World opinion was against their atrocities then, but today the situation is different, the Jews CONTROL world opinion and it is through this controlled world opinion that the Jews are going to angle the Arab nations into a war and make them look the part of the agressor.

Already the Jew lackey press has started to follow the straight Jew line. Delegations of Zionist Jews have started their pressure tactics on uninformed legislators. Offices are being set-up, staffed by vicious sheenies, right now in YOUR Capital.

(continued)

These vile Jews intend to perpetrate an invasion of Palestine to bring about foreign intervention to destroy the Arab armies and set up a United Nations control force to forever prevent the Arabs from rearming and taking back their property. The Jews also wish to control the Suez Canal and the rich oil territory now owned by Egypt.

The diversion by the Jews of the upper waters of the Jordon would make existence unbearable for the hundreds of thousands of Arabs driven from their homeland in Palestine by the Jews. This would be a case of torture and suffering piled upon poverty and heart-break---and under this extreme provocation those poor Arabs could not be expected to endure this sort of outrage and would be FORCED to fight for their very survival. The Jews will attempt to goad the Arabs into entering the "stolen" land and the resulting war would bring quick cries for UN intervention.

The fact indicate that President Kennedy was growing weary of Zionist pressure and was reluctant to commit USA aid to help Jew theives in their plot to destroy the anti-communist Arab nations. Small wonder that the Zionist Jews drooled with pleasure at the death of our late President! Remember this: The only communist Party in the middle East is in Israel--the Arab Nations long ago OUTLAWED communist organizations!

THINK OF THIS

1. In case of a Middle Eastern flareup, will you approve of the sacrificing of American youth to save a gang of theives and bandits?
2. Will you approve of YOUR government sending aid to a Jew-communist nation?
3. Will you approve of your government using weapons paid for with your money, to butcher Arab children trying only to return to their homeland?
4. Do you think that it is fair for a well financed gang of Jews to form American policy?

Remember this about the state of Israel---right now, today, gangs of black African terrorists are being trained by the Jews. These savages are being trained to enter Angola and continue the wave of terror against the Portuguese settlers. Remember how these blacks ran White children through buzz saws---how they gang raped elderly Nuns? Is this not a classic example of Jew hatred toward the White race?

We say to the anti-communist Arabs -- Good Luck and may Providence guide you and help you in your battle for your homeland.

* We will keep you posted as developments occur. As the time draws near we are going to cooperate with other groups to prevent these vicious Jew-communists from involving our Nation in the Middle East.

Race & Nation

Newsletter of the Maryland Chapter
(P.O. BOX 442, Baltimore 3, Md)

NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS PARTY

THE EVENING SUN, BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1964

Shore Fears Extremists May Cause Violence

By Christopher Gaul
(Staff Correspondent)

Princess Anne, Md., March 6—The head of the Princess Anne biracial commission expressed concern today that "extremist groups" seeking a foothold here may cause violence.

Alexander G. Jones, who has been struggling to resolve this community's racial problems, said "we resent extremists from either side who want to make Princess Anne a battlefield."

His comments were prompted by reports from Alabama that the Ku Klux Klan and another national segregationist group are "organizing" in the Princess Anne area—and on the Eastern Shore as a whole.

Robert Shelton, imperial wizard of the Klan, when reached at his office in Tuscaloosa, Ala., said the K.K.K. is "organizing in all sections of the Eastern Shore and throughout the State of Maryland."

Activity Stepped Up

The leader of the Klan said its activity here has been increased because of the recent racial demonstrations. "We plan to concentrate for awhile on the Eastern Shore," Mr. Shelton said.

"Right now," he said, "we're laying the groundwork."

He emphasized that the Klan would try to "work things out by ballots, not bullets" and that it is trying to recruit people locally "of high caliber and intelligence—people who can intelligently work out the problems."

He said it was not a matter of rejuvenating the Klan on the Eastern Shore but added that old members, "if they still qualify," would be used in the program of "education and information."

At the same time, the National States' Rights Party of Birmingham, Ala., has been distributing anti-Negro literature in the Princess Anne area.

When reached in Birmingham, Dr. Edward R. Fields, the information director of the N.S.R.P., said his group is also organizing locally and has "sent men up to Princess Anne."

Segregationist Literature

He said segregationist literature has been mailed to the Princess Anne area from the group's office in Baltimore and that a "busload" of pamphlets and papers have been sent here from Alabama.

The operating procedure of the N.S.R.P., Dr. Fields explained, is to "talk to people on the streets, seek out the

strong segregationists and hold meetings."

He declined to say whether the locally recruited groups would take any physical anti-Negro action.

At the same time, Mr. Jones said students at Maryland State College had turned away a delegation of Black Muslims, an anti-white Negro organization.

"We're getting these extremists from both sides," he said.

"Race War" Suggested

Furthermore, Mr. Jones said he had received a card signed by the "citizens of Princess Anne" which suggested the only solution to the problem here is a "race war."

Mr. Jones asserted that the anonymous card sender was "extremely presumptuous" in claiming representation of all Princess Anne residents.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gloria Richardson, militant leader of Cambridge Negroes, said she had received a card with a drawing depicting her hanging from a tree. The card was unsigned, she said, but the words "this is you" paralleled an arrow pointing to the hanging figure.

She said her "hate mail" had increased during the past few days.

Representative Morton (R., Maryland), the Eastern Shore's congressman, said he was "distressed" to hear of the extremist activity. "It's just adding salt to the wound," he declared.

Princess Anne Biracial Unit Seeks Solution To Racial Dilemma

By A. DAVIS BRASHEARS, JR.
(Sun Staff Correspondent)

No Trace Of Explosion

State police plainclothesman and two army demolition experts from Fort Meade visited the house late this afternoon, but said they were unable to find any trace of the explosive.

Mr. Gates is the chief accountant at Maryland State and John said he lived in the Gates' home while attending Somerset High School. He said he frequently spends weekends there.

Shortly after 4 P.M. about a dozen white youths led by three men picketed a hotel grill which has agreed to serve Negro patrons.

The white pickets carried signs which identified them as being affiliated with National States Rights Party.

The signs also said "Boycott all

Probe Promised Of Handbill Assailing Regime Of Agnew

By STUART S. SMITH

An investigation into the source of a scurrilous, offensively worded handbill linking the Agnew Administration and Negroes with Communists, socialists and criminal elements was promised yesterday.

Francis N. Iglehart, Jr., Baltimore County Human Relations Commission chairman, said he would personally look into the matter at once.

The flier, which attacks the commission and Spiro T. Agnew, county executive, in unusually vicious language, was distributed from door to door throughout Dundalk last Saturday.

Leaflet Called Not Obscene

It was sent out over the name: "Md. Chapter, National States' Rights Party, P.O. Box 442, Baltimore."

Included was an invitation to join the national organization with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

A spokesman for the State attorney general's office commented that even though the leaflet is crudely worded and inflammatory it is not obscene and thus probably not illegal.

He added, however, that his office would gladly look it over to make certain that this is the case.

A Dundalk resident who re-

ceived one of the fliers said it was stuck in his door at about 2.45 PM. by a stocky middle-aged man dressed in a plaid shirt and without an overcoat despite the cold weather.

Several months ago the organization's State chapter attacked the city school board for allegedly forcing integration on white neighborhoods against the wishes of the residents.

In the handbill distributed in Dundalk the chapter refers to those favoring civil rights measures as "a gang of vermin" and worse.

Contempt Overturned

Last month the Supreme Court overturned contempt convictions of two officials of the national organization.

The defendants, Dr. Edward R. Fields, the party's information director, and Robert Lyons, the group's youth organizer, had been charged with distributing a defamatory circular in Fairfield, Ala., in the face of an injunction.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had opposed the prosecution of the two officials on the grounds that its own activities might be jeopardized if they were convicted.

Baltimore, Tuesday,

Weaker Rights Measure Laid To Threats

By Michael Naver

A week-long siege of public pressure on city councilmen, one of the fiercest in recent years, set the stage for the council's switch from the sweeping civil rights bill it considered last week to the weaker version adopted last night.

Hundreds of telegrams, letters and telephone calls, some of them threatening and abusive, descended on councilmen who has voted last Monday to tentatively approve the stronger bill. Each day councilmen found piles of telegrams and letters, pro and con, in their mailboxes at the council office.

Councilmen privately told of threats of boycotts to their business and even of violence to them if they voted for the bill. One councilman's wife went to her beauty parlor twice in two days to escape abusive telephone calls at home.

Judging by the articles to the left and above, it is only fair for the reds and negroes to take any political action! Mr. Agnew and Mr. Parks have much to learn!!!

Councilman Henry G. Parks (D., Fourth), a Negro and a council wheelhorse for the measure, spoke of it on the floor last night after the final vote.

Intimidation Charged

"Since last week," he said, "all hell broke loose in this city. Many of our councilmen were intimidated. They were in fear of their lives and livelihoods. I can understand how many of them changed their minds."

**COMMUNISM
BEHIND
NEGRO
AGITATORS**

Baltimore and Princess Anne
THE WHITEMAN FIGHTS BACK

The clippings shown on the cover give a good indication of what an aroused White population can do...IF they know what is happening! Read the heart rending statement of Councilman Parks in the article headlined "Weaker Rights Bill Laid to Threats". His statement is a classic of the "sour grapes" variety. Of course our members threatened their Councilmen... threatened to vote AGAINST them if they voted for McKeldins vile, communistic "rights" Bill. Apparently some of the weaklings were surprised at the tremendous opposition that was created in Baltimore City. Well, they had better get used to it...what they saw last month was just a mild sample of what the Whiteman can do if he is organized. We worked our hearts out on that Bill..rang doorbells...wrote and sent telegrams...worked late into the night preparing thousands of leaflets for last minute distribution. It payed off--but the next time the race-mixers and commies are really going to feel the weight of White public opinion!! The day is coming when the Whiteman will rise up and take back his Nation.

Baltimore Notes

Thanks to certain fine White Councilmen of this City (plus the tremendous pressure we applied) the communists were given a "civil rights" Bill that is hardly more than a scrap of paper! But one thing, we must give our thanks to those Whitemen who stood up for us in City Hall. We must support these men in all future political efforts. For your convience we are listing the real Whitemen on the Baltimore City Council. Support the following men:

<u>1st District</u>	<u>2nd District</u>	<u>3rd District</u>	<u>6th District</u>
William Bonnett	Charles Panusra	George W. Arthur	John J. Hines
James J. Duffy		John A. Pica	Dominic M. Leone
Joseph J. Staszak			William J. Myers

Below are the White Councilmen who sold out their constituents and voted with the negro-jew-communist bloc:

<u>3rd District</u>	<u>2nd District</u>	/ NOTE: We must see that these men are NEVER / elected to public office in this State. These / men disregarded the wishes of those who voted / for them. They are guilty of a foul act---- betrayal of confidence. (Curran's son is a Md. State Senator and as liberal as his father. Gallagher is supporting Tydings for the US Senate. Lets kick the whole gang out!)
J. Joseph Curran Francis X. Gallagher	Clement J. Prucha	

Please spread the word that these men are unworthy of re-election. We will make an example of these "men" at the polls. Out, Out!!

* * * * *

ONE MAN

Once in a while, (not often enough) a community is fortunate enough to have that rare individual who is able to size up a dangerous situation and make an attempt to get help.

Such was the case in Princess Anne last month. As you remember a herd of black savages swarmed into this quiet town and proceeded to ransack the town in one of their "non-violent" demonstrations. (turning over cars driven by White ladies, ect.) However, the blacks soon found that they were not dealing with the panty waisted politicians who infest Baltimore's City Hall. (the scum in Baltimore would have marched with the coons)

This alert young man called a Cambridge member and was put in contact with our Alabama Hqtr's. Within a few hours cases of literature were shipped into Princess Anne. By the time the Maryland Unit arrived the literature had been distributed and the town was showing evidence of White solidarity.

The coons called a truce!! Solid White organization had again proven itself! Most of the credit is going to have to go to that one Whiteman who grabbed the bull by the horns and organized the White citizens. (he was the one who organized the picketing of eating places who gave into the black mob).

Robert S. Taylor is the name of that Whiteman and we guarantee that the race-mixers and communists are going to hear much of him in the long days facing the White race.

Notes:

Afro-American newspaper reported that rifles, shotguns and pistols are SOLD OUT in Princess Anne!! The same applies to baseball bats and axe handles.. WATCH OUT..BURR-HEADS!!!

Whitemen booted several jews out of town...jews finance and control the entire communist and integrationest effort in this Country....When will the "Whitemen do this nationwide?

Lying hack reporters from Baltimore received rough treatment...dragged out of their cars... soaked with water...kicked in their fanny's...HATS OFF TO THE WHITEMEN OF PRINCESS ANNE !!

Whiteman — Stand Up!

1



Savage Negro attempts to take motor-bike from White student. White girl resists.

2



Brutal Negro knocks White girl to ground. Note grinning and laughing Negroes on sidewalk.

3



Negro readies to kick White girl.

4



Whiteman holds back Black beast and saves girl from being killed.

5



If the Jew and Negro race-mixers have their way the event shown here will become an every-day occurrence. Only a united and determined White folk can stop the plans of these evil Jews. We urge White people to avoid buying from race-mixing Jew-owned stores and to hire White workers only in their businesses and homes.

JOIN NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

1865 Bessemer Rd. Birmingham, Alabama

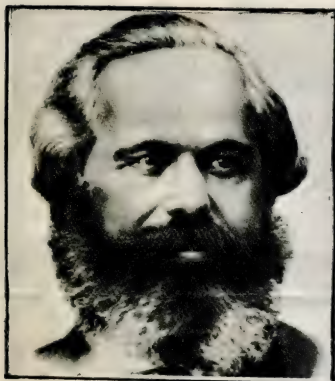
Phone ST-6-1275

This is the end result of race-mixing. How long before this scene is repeated on the streets of your city?

Extra Copies Of This Leaflet - 25 for \$1.00

JEW-COMMUNISTS BEHIND RACE MIXING

NSRP
P.O. BOX 442
BALTO. 3, MD.



MARX
Jewish Founder
of Communism



SPINGARN
Jewish Leader
of N.A.A.C.P.



Marvin Rich Jew head of
CORE (Congress of Racial
Equality) led "Freedom
Riders" into South.



Jew, Nicholas Katzenbach
led troops to force Negroes
into University of Alabama.

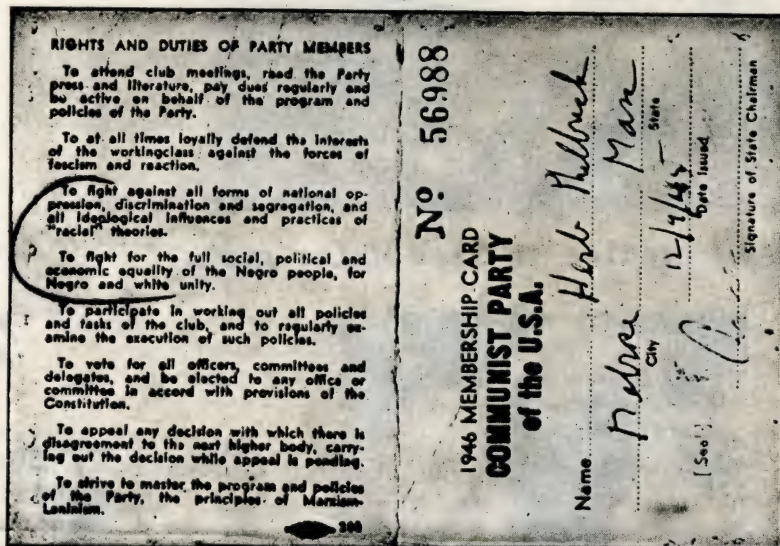
Jews Behind Negroes

Arthur Spingarn, the fanatical Jew at left, is President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.). Spingarn has recently been condemned by the Un-American Activities Committee for his Communist activities. In 1955 the N.A.A.C.P. was exposed as a Red front. Yearly the N.A.A.C.P. awards the Jewish Spingarn medal to Negroes and Jews for Race-Mixing and other Communist activities. Jewish leaders daily plan Supreme Court decisions regarding Race-Mixing (Integration). The N.A.A.C.P. was founded by Joel Spingarn, Arthurs brother, who organized the first regiment of Negro army officers during World War I. Arthur Spingarn has been leader of the N.A.A.C.P. since 1939 the year Joel Spingarn died. Jews have always led the N.A.A.C.P. On Jan. 24th, 1961 Jewish Judge Irving R. Kaufman ruled illegal any attempt to prevent Race-Mixing. The final goal of the N.A.A.C.P. is total mongrelization of the White Race.

Jews Founded Communism

Pictured at left is the "father" of Communism, the Jew Karl Marx (real name Mordecai). Marx founded Communism as a modern Jewish religion for domination of the Gentile. Communism calls for the immediate destruction of White nations. In a letter to Marx the Jew, Baruch Levy stated, "The Jewish People as a whole will be it's own Messiah. It will attain world domination by mixing the races and the abolition of nations." In writing the Communist Manifesto Marx's greatest helper was the Jew, Fredrich Engeles. All leaders of the Communist Party in America have been Jews. The Jewish Rosenbergs were electrocuted for giving Russia information during the Korean war. Eight of the nine members of the Rosenberg spy ring were Jews.

Official photostat of Communist Party membership card calling for race-mixing. (note arrow)



The National States Rights Party is a patriotic political Party. We are loyal White, Constitutional Americans who are working to win our goals in a 100% legal and political way.

Our Party stands for:

- JESUS CHRIST
- America First
- American Patriotism
- NO world government
- Abolition of United Nations
- No More Foreign Give-aways
- A Free White America
- Expulsion of All communists to Madagascar
- Upholding U. S. Constitution
- Freedom of Speech and Press
- Only White Christian Immigration
- Free Enterprise and High Wages
- Racial Separation and for giving all Africans in America a rich Country of their own in Africa.

1865 Bessemer Rd. Birmingham, Alabama

Phone ST-6-1275 Today



Gov. George C. WALLACE



LAST CHANCE FOR THE WHITE VOTER!

Governor George C. Wallace is a family man--combat veteran of World War II--lawyer--and a topnotch public administrator.

But, MOST IMPORTANT, he is the man who is going to give Maryland voters a chance to be heard -- a chance to let our timid politicians know exactly how we feel!

Thousands of thoughtful Marylanders are asking, "Nobody wants forced integration, but what can we do about it?" WE CAN DO PLENTY.

Read the newspaper clipping to the right. It boils down to this: Every vote for Wallace is like a telegram to our Senators.

We have all had enough of the sit-ins, outrageous negro demands, and the growing toll of negro-spawned crime and filth.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORGANIZE AND PROTEST.

Read the clipping to the lower left. It shows exactly what will happen if a Federal "civil rights" Bill is passed. The average WHITE family will be the first to suffer. And that's just the start!!

This vicious, communist-backed Bill will shove the hands of the negro and government into every phase of your life -- employment -- recreation -- schools -- and into your home, the very foundation of the American concept of private property. This is what you must fight.

YOUR VOTE FOR WALLACE CAN HELP DEFEAT THIS SOCIALISTIC BILL.

DISPUTE ON F.E.P.C. ARISES IN ILLINOIS

Decision by Negro Attacked
in Motorola Case

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, March 21—Political, business and civil rights circles in Illinois are being jarred almost daily by repercussions over a finding in the case of a Negro who contends that he was denied a job because of his race.

National importance has been given to the decision by the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission, which has been cited as an example of the dictatorial power the proposed Federal civil rights bill could give Government in telling a private employer whom he may hire.

The subject has been made an issue in the Illinois gubernatorial campaign, with Republican candidates stressing the matter and Gov. Otto Kerner, a Democrat, who is seeking reelection, trying to allay criticism.

The controversy was touched off by a report by Robert E. Bryant, a Negro examiner for the F.E.P.C., upholding the charge of a Negro applicant, Leon Myart, that Motorola, Inc.

the radio and television company, had violated the state's Fair Employment Practices Act by refusing to hire him because of his race.

The examiner recommended in a ruling that requires confirmation by the employment commission, that Motorola cease giving applicants a standard ability test, devised by a professor at the Illinois Institute of Technology and used since 1949. The examiner considered the test to be unfair to "culturally deprived and disadvantaged groups."

First they demand a lunch counter--
-now they want to transport White children to
negro schools---next they will take YOUR
paycheck and job.

THERE IS NO END TO THE DEMANDS
OF A COMMUNISTIC MOB!

Opposing Governor Wallace will be Daniel Brewster. Brewster is an avowed INTEGRATIONIST and supporter of the "civil rights" Bill. Even more shocking is his CO-SPONSORSHIP of the notorious HART Bill. This crackpot Bill would allow thousands of alien negroes to enter our Nation. These ignorant blacks will take jobs from WHITES and quickly increase the crime rate. Mr. Brewster must think it clever to go looking for ignorant BLACK votes
..... AT YOUR EXPENSE!!

Vote for WALLACE MAY 19th PRIMARY!

Politics and People

—THOMAS O'NEILL—

Black and White

Washington.

Sober analysts all the way to the White House take a serious view of the entry of Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace into the Presidential primaries, regarding his candidacy as neither a mere nuisance nor an indulgence of a swollen vanity. Instead, the outcome of the primaries he contests is seen as holding more meaning and potential for influencing the course of public affairs than all others on the year's political calendar.

The reasoning is immaculate:

A possibility is seen that a significant message may be flashed to Washington as early as the first of the primaries, that in Wisconsin.

Gov. Wallace is-- FOR

1. The White Race
2. The Constitution
3. Free Enterprise
4. A Christian Nation
5. The White Worker

AGAINST

1. Communism
 2. Forced Integration
 3. Cheap Imports
- That ROB
The American Worker

Race the FACTS

The clipping shown to the right could never be printed in a BALTIMORE newspaper. The facts given in the clipping represent only a small part of the vast collection of recently published scientific works dealing with racial differences. Scientists, using the latest electronic devices, have proven that the negro race is INFERIOR! Researchers now insist that the negroes' lack of ability is not a result of "inequality"; they state that it is simply a matter of breeding, the difference between a PLOWHORSE and a THOROUGHBRED. No amount of education, integration or "brotherhood" can change the laws of nature! Of course, there is a rare negro who will show some special talent or ability. The tremendous amount of publicity given such a negro is a deliberate attempt to brainwash the WHITE public into accepting the negro as an "equal". Along with the propaganda barrage launched on TV and in the press, our children receive literature from highly questionable sources that advocates integration in its most undesirable form, SOCIAL INTEGRATION.

Other than the negro, WHO really wants integration? First, some well-meaning but grossly uninformed individuals, a few crackpots, the vote-hungry politicians, and ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA! The communist enemy could not want an easier victim than America; her children's education brought down to a primitive level, her culture and civilization ruined by the influence of the negro race. All of us know that the degenerates of the U. S. Supreme Court have forced integration upon the American people. But we also know that the WHITE population desires NO social contact with the negroes. In fact, most of us would move away from a decaying neighborhood; we would do this to ensure our children a QUALITY education and to ensure our entire families' safety.

Times-Dispatch (Richmond, Va.)

Segregation Backed From Scientific View

Times-Dispatch News Bureau
FARMVILLE, April 25 — A former head of the Columbia University psychology department defended segregation Thursday from a scientific and social point of view in a speech before the Longwood College student body.

Dr. Henry Edward Garrett, now visiting professor at the University of Virginia, told about 1,100 students at this state women's college that the physiology, psychology, history and society of Negroes point to inherent differences between the races.

"If [Negroes and whites] were thrown into school filly-nilly, white children would not get a good education, their education would be pulled down one or two grades, Dr. Garrett said.

A native of Halifax county, Dr. Garrett was graduated from

Richmond College and earned his MA and PhD degrees at Columbia University. He was a consultant to the Secretary of War from 1940 to 1944 and was president of the American Psychological Association in 1945.

His visit here was sponsored by the Longwood chapter of Pi Gamma Mu, a national social science fraternity.

Dr. Garrett cited several scientific studies to assert a difference between the brains of whites and Negroes. He said a study by a neurophysiologist published in 1953 by the World Health Organization concluded that the brain of the Congolese Negro "responded to all sorts of sensory cues, but find abstractions, conceptions and the ability to generalize, [the Congolese] falls down."

This conclusion was reached through the use of electroencephalograms of the brain, Dr. Garrett said.

"All the African has," Dr. Garrett said, "he's gotten from the European."

For more information and details
WRITE

National States' Rights Party



MARYLAND CHAPTER

P.O. Box 442
Baltimore 3, Md.

Tell your friends---

-a vote for WALLACE

is a vote for

YOUR

RACE & NATION!

(complete ---clip out---and return)

MAIL TO: N.S.R.P. BOX 442

Baltimore, Md. 21203

Please send me information

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Open to all, regardless of age, employment,
or religious affiliation. Students welcome.

Editor's Note: Statements contained in this manuscript are not intended to have continuity. Each item is a statement of truth which stands by itself.

* * *

Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi is a man of character and honor. He is one of the most important members of the First Baptist Church of Jackson, Mississippi. He worked his way through college doing everything from janitor work on up. Public esteem in the State of Mississippi reached its apex when Mr. Barnett became Governor Barnett.

Mr. Barnett was taught to respect the laws of Mississippi, the Constitution of Mississippi as well as the laws of the United States and the Constitution of the United States.

He is familiar with the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, which reads: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively."

Anyone who understands the English language knows that there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States relative to the operation of the University of Mississippi or any other university.

* * *

Students of Constitutional history knows that in 1896 the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that no portion of the Constitution would be violated if the States granted equal and separate facilities to the Negroes.

A pro-Communist Supreme Court, headed by Earl Warren, would have us believe that the decisions of the present court are the law of the land even though its decisions discard the 'law of the land' -- namely, the 1896 decision.

* * *

Honest students of history know that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was fraudulently adopted so much so that no Supreme Court has ever permitted its authenticity to be tested.

David Lawrence, the eminent journalist and editor of U. S. News & World Report, wrote in his magazine on October 8, 1962, the following words: "The Fourteenth Amendment is not valid."

In support of his logic, Mr. Lawrence said:

"They (the South) have not forgotten the injustice and, indeed, the complete disregard of the Constitution of the United States by a

(Over)

radical Republican majority in Congress which despotically tore that document to shreds and imposed a series of illegal acts on the people of a defeated South.

"History does not lie. The almost unanimous writings of historians and the testimony in official records tell us that the Fourteenth Amendment was never legally adopted as a part of the Constitution. Yet the whole integration-segregation controversy of today is rooted in that illegality. The Supreme Court of the United States based its decision in 1954 on the unmentioned assumption that the Fourteenth Amendment is valid.

"It is a shameful truth that, ever since the Fourteenth Amendment was allegedly adopted in 1868, the Supreme Court has evaded passing on the legality of that 'ratifying' process.

"The people of the South know this. They know also that when their State legislatures--after the War Between the States was over--ratified the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, this was accepted as legal and the amendment was duly adopted. When, however, these same legislatures rejected the proposed Fourteenth Amendment, Congress capriciously declared them outside the Union and sent federal troops to create new legislatures which were then coerced at the point of the bayonet into adopting the amendment."

* * *

Any honest student of law knows that it is just as illegal for a Federal official to violate a state law as it is for a state official to violate a Federal law. Governor Barnett said that he would proceed against Federal violators and gave in support of his logic the doctrine of Interposition. This doctrine is accepted as correct by all honest observers. It cannot be overthrown by logic, only by military force. On the next sheet is reproduced a newsstory which appeared in the Statesville, North Carolina Record and Landmark.

* * *

General Edwin A. Walker spoke before the State Legislature of the State of Mississippi on December 29, 1961. His address was received with great enthusiasm and he became a personal admirer of Governor Ross Barnett. When interviewed in Dallas concerning the Mississippi crisis, he encouraged the people of America to support Governor Barnett and his doctrine of Interposition. It is assumed that in the judgment of Walker, Barnett and others, which judgment was confirmed by great students of Constitutional law, the Governor had just as much right legally to enlist law enforcement officials as did the President of the United States.

If a Federal official, located in any State in the United States, commits a crime, whether it be burglary or rape, he is subject to the law enforcement agencies of the State, and the Governor and the local officials recognize no immunity even though the man is a Federal official, whether he be a Federal Judge, or an income tax collector, or even an agent of the F.B.I. All individuals within State borders are subject to the laws of the State in which they abide.

* * *

As a veteran in opposition to conspiring manipulators who has been through the mill of character assassination and persecution, I groaned in the presence of my wife when it was announced that General Walker was going to Mississippi. He was within his rights. It was natural for him to want to go down and stand beside his friends, but I said to Mrs. Smith and to members of my personal staff: "They will frame him up, they will smear him, and, if possible, they will isolate him in the 'snakepit' of an insane asylum in an attempt to smear and destroy his reputation." I know this sounds like an exaggeration, but these are the things which passed through my mind before General Walker left Dallas.

* * *

People in whom I have great confidence tell me that General Walker did not incite to riot and did not call for violence. In fact, it is reported that he did the opposite. I have not had time to gather the background of Mr. Rosenthal, who is alleged to have precipitated the action related to General Walker. As this was written we knew that Walker was taken out of Mississippi at the point of Federal bayonets and in the darkness of the night without adequate legal protection. He was put under \$100,000.00 bond and sneaked into a Federal insane sanitarium at Springfield, Missouri. This confirmed his definition of his own predicament when in testifying before the U. S. Senate Military Affairs Committee, he said: "I have been framed in a den of iniquity."

* * *

The formula for using mental health trickery to liquidate fearless patriots is well defined by that world prominent doctor, Dr. Lewis Alesen, former President of the California Medical Association, former President of the Los Angeles Medical Association, and former Superintendent of the Los Angeles County Hospital. He wrote a book entitled "Mental Robots." This book is available at \$1.50 per copy.

* * *

An abbreviated definition of the mental health racket is found in a

(Over)

manuscript entitled "The Mental Health Racket." This is available at 10¢ per copy.

Another significant manuscript which has been released on this subject has to do with the way a gang of ruthless Washington bureaucrats attempted to railroad a secretary by the name of Mary Jones into the lunatic asylum when it was discovered that she had in her files what seemed to be deadly information relating to the Texas political associations of Billy Sol Estes with prominent officials in the Government. This manuscript contains the report which was filed with the Congress by U. S. Senator John J. Williams of Delaware. It may be had at 10¢ per copy.

* * *

Anyone who understands the Caesar-like ambitions of the Kennedy dynasty knows why the troops were called into Mississippi. It was done to impress the big Negroid vote in the great Northern, Eastern and Western cities just before a Congressional election.

* * *

Arthur Krock, the senior contributing editor of the New York Times, who might well be expected to be on the wrong side of this issue, gagged at what took place, and he let a terrific 'cat out of the bag.' He revealed that the decision of the Supreme Court, which precipitated this bloody crisis, was not a legitimate decision, but was one of those hurried-up things during the vacation season based on a telephone poll taken by Supreme Court Justice Black. Krock brought out that such practice was as superficial and as unreliable as a Gallup Poll. He suggested that it represented crude and ruthless politics to involve the destiny of millions of people and a whole section of our Nation by the exercise of such superficial and diabolical techniques.

* * *

Nothing in this whole matter has been worse than the hypocritical techniques employed by our immature Attorney General. He took the National Guard away from the Governor of Mississippi. Then used a warped Jew-controlled press, radio and television facility to try to convince the American people that the Governor of Mississippi had failed to maintain order. How could he maintain order with a National Guard that had been taken away from him?

* * *

Why do the Kennedys and their ilk hate General Walker? It is because he is one of the most courageous and honest men that ever lived. Even General

Douglas MacArthur with all of his intelligent courage faded away without the risk of sacrificing his large pension for the sake of exposing Korean treason on the part of Washington officials.

The late General George Van Horn Moseley spoke out, but when he was warned by Roosevelt that he would lose his pension if he didn't quiet down, he assumed a semi-retired position.

These reminders are not to reflect on the greatness of MacArthur nor Moseley, but when General Walker was told to shut up or lose everything, he resigned in order that he might tell the American people how he had been sabotaged in his attempt to enlighten his troops concerning the menace of Communism. This was a terrible shock to the bureaucratic manipulators, the traitors and the appeasers. Many people will not sleep well at night until General Walker has been liquidated by death or incarceration. I prophesy that he will not be liquidated regardless of what they do to him. America has needed a man in a position of prominence and public acquaintance with enough courage to suffer or die, or both, for principle.

One thing that we can hope for and pray for; namely, that with the help of his friends he can be helped out of the hands of these mental health ghouls who would like to saturate him with some tricky serum which would change his personality, weaken his mind and destroy his capacity for leadership and intelligent resistance. This has been done to many a patriot behind the Iron Curtain.

The attempt on the part of a 'snakepit' doctor(?) to rule that he could not be released from Springfield, Missouri, under bond and would have to be kept there at least 90 days is one of the most grisly reminders of the problem we face ever to come to my attention.

* * *

Below I quote two or three paragraphs from a recent statement by General Walker which will help the reader to understand why international Communists, bureaucratic manipulators and downright traitors have tried to use the Mississippi crisis as a liquidation weapon for the great General Walker:

"The Rusk-Ball-Rostow 'no-win' 'no-victory' policy of the State Department calls for -- and directs -- a McNamara-Yarmolinsky-Sylvester purge of our Armed Forces.

"The State Department Program to place all armed forces and all weapons under the UN No. 7277 is a program that plans and establishes the necessary policy, direction, control, and supervision for preparing the Armed Forces, officers, men and weapons for service under the UN. The United States implementing agency is the Defense Department, now headed by McNamara.

(Over)

"The Armed Forces of our Nation are being mentally and psychologically purged to conform to the 'no-win' policy plan of W. W. Rostow, the State Department planner. Military orders, 'callups,' movements and operations on land, sea, and air are so ordered and directed as to conform to our losing national policy under UN objectives and UN obligations. Contracts for weapons, ships, and aircraft must conform to the requirements, limitations, and preparations for serving the UN only. In the field of competitive purchase, all members of the UN must be considered in the equalization of contracts. Control of nuclear weapons and weapons research and development has been, and will continue to be, kept in the hands of the "no-win" scientists and politicians. This is the continuing purge of the Armed Forces, according to the planned policy of the State Department implemented by the Department of Defense. It includes the highly centralized control of nuclear weapons, which has long minimized and jeopardized the capability, the military stature of the nation, and the nation's security.

"The State Department has established a commissariat system placing its Ugly American representatives at each higher headquarters of military command and as liaison to each military college. Defense Secretary McNamara has established centralized planning and supervision of military training and education. Sylvester, the Under-Secretary for Public Relations, has announced that teams have been put out to comb the military services for rightest officers and beliefs. This is a witch hunt for anyone so right and bold as to live by his oath of office. This is the control of political thought and politics in the Armed Forces. This is the purge complete to assure and insure conformance with the State Department's 'no-win' policy, to UN control, and to the heavy-handed dictatorial power of McNamara."

* * *

The reader of this manuscript needs to be reminded that the Supreme Court of the United States has been the chief promoter of atheism, Communism and the overthrow of state sovereignty.

* * *

It is estimated that it costs the United States Government \$300,000.00 per day to keep the Negro Meredith in the University of Mississippi.

* * *

Patriotic Americans of intelligence are puzzled to know why 15,000 troops, which should be protecting America in Cuba, are called in to threaten with bayonets, tear gas and guns the law-abiding citizens of Mississippi.

Where are the sociologists who insist that we must be patient with the cannibals and head-hunters of Africa who do not want to become civilized too quickly. The same people have no word of criticism for the flesh eaters of the black continent but seem very anxious to slaughter the fine Christian civilized people of Mississippi and the other states of the South.

* * *

The decision of the Supreme Court, which has been used to outlaw Christian prayers in the school systems of America, identifies this Court as a tyrannical oligarchy seeking to abolish the rich traditions of Constitutional liberty, Christian faith, state sovereignty and racial self-respect.

* * *

The same politicians who are trying to turn the South into a Black Republic (see attached map) have led out in the doublecross of our best friends internationally, including Holland, Belgium, Portugal, France and Britain. It seems to be the political fad among the sadists who constitute the White House 'palace guard' to destroy the responsible white man and enthrone the Negro who is less than two centuries removed from cannibalism and who by himself has never been capable of rising above the human fleshpots and the loin cloth.

* * *

Sensational fact: Resentment for the way the Kennedys behaved in Mississippi is not confined to the South. The great white populations of our large cities are constantly being abused by Negroidophiles and demagogues. Would to God that they had some citizens like Governor Barnett of Mississippi and Governor Patterson who would help protect their communities from the black lava of Negro slums and Negro crime which now flows across the face of the American cities.

The following literature is available at the prices indicated:

MENTAL ROBOTS by Dr. Lewis Alesen.	\$1.50
THE MENTAL HEALTH RACKET10
MARY JONES SCANDAL10

Address orders to: Christian Nationalist Crusade
P. O. Box 27895
Los Angeles 27, California

Dear Friend:

During the past seven months the Md. Chapter of the NSRP has grown to the point where it has become a very important factor in local politics.

Lets review these positive actions:

1. Stopped the pupil transfer plan. As you remember this plan was designed to force the integration of decent neighborhood schools. IT FLOPPED!
2. Forced the City Council to modify a "civil rights" bill that would have junglized Baltimore in a matter of a few years!
3. Organized the Whites of Marylands Easternshore.
4. Now under way, the organization of Baltimore County to block the communistic demands of Spiro Agnews "Human Relations Council".

These are solid victories for the White taxpayers of this State. We hope to continue our fight for the politically oppressed White population of Md. Amazingly, these victories have been won with absolutley no outside help! We receive no assistance from the Alabama office--our Unit is self supporting....and composed of average White people of ordinary means...but we worked, and WILL WORK EVEN HARDER. During the Baltimore Civil Rights battle we even had the wonderful help and assistance of an elderly retired lady. She rang hundreds of doorbells and distributed thousands of leaflets...this is real dedication.

But a very serious situation has arisen...a situation that could completely smash our efforts. Your Md. Chapter desperatly needs your help..help to purchase stamps and paper. Frankly, the battles of last month have left us broke. As it stands now we will not be able to publish another newsletter or print another leaflet. It does not require much from each of us, a few dollars...a hundred stamps..ANYTHING..small investment when consider the stakes. Please keep us in the battle, we need help today.

May we count on you?

Sincerely;

William Brailsford
Organizer
NSRP of Maryland

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



Scotland
Yard
Document

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I Certify That the annexed copy, or each of the specified number of annexed copies, of each document listed below is a true copy of a document in the official custody of the Archivist of the United States.

Department of State Decimal File, 1910-1929, file 861.00/5067.
Summary of Report No. 9 of July 16, 1919, from the Directorate of Intelligence (Home Office), Scotland House, S. W. 1, entitled "A Monthly Review of the Progress of Revolutionary Movements Abroad." This report was enclosed with despatch No. 1072, dated London, July 23, 1919, from John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, to the Secretary of State in Washington.

This document is from the General Records of the Department of State.

In testimony whereof, I, WAYNE C. GROVER, Archivist of the United States, have hereunto caused the Seal of the National Archives to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Acting Chief Archivist, General Records Division of the National Archives, in the District of Columbia, this 19th day of April 1961.

Wayne C. Grover
Archivist of the United States
By L. Philip Bauer

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COMMUNISM and JUDAISM

A Manuscript

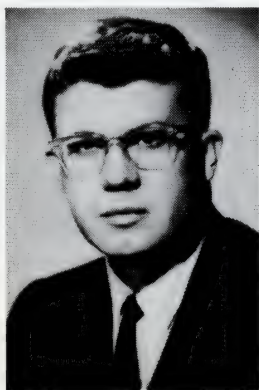
COMMUNISM and JUDAISM

By Charles W. Winegarner

Editor's Note: It becomes easy for the enemies of Christian tradition to brand anyone as a 'hatemonger' who insists that Jews as such have had a special part in promoting, financing and organizing anti-Christian Communism. The statement which appears herewith will be reproduced in tract form for distribution in bulk. It is our opinion that it will serve a very constructive purpose for those who desire to express a deep conviction without conveying one iota of hate, bigotry or prejudice. Mr.

Winegarner has assembled his logic in such a convincing way that this statement should influence constructively the naive, the skeptical and the un-informed.

Anyone desiring a copy of the tract containing this article should enclose small donation to cover the cost of mailing, printing and handling. Address requests to the Christian Nationalist Crusade, P. O. Box 27895, Los Angeles 27, California.



Any discussion of the Jew must be objective and compassionate. It is to be understood that any facts which I bring out in this discussion do not involve anything approaching hate or bigotry. When I refer to the Jew, as such, I am not referring to the Israel of the Old Testament and those children of Israel who were absorbed in the fulfillment of prophecy, by the name and teachings and Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Those who denied and repudiated Christ have since that day perpetuated a world-wide movement which any honest and intelligent observer must recognize as anti-Christian. It has been rather natural for organized Jewry to align itself with the forces committed against Christianity.

One of the most significant documents available to research students is a photostatic copy of a report made by the famous Intelligence Agency of Britain, Scotland Yard. This report has not been available until recently. It was buried in the Archives of the United States Government. Some months ago compatriots of mine, dedicated to research, observed that it had been de-classified and so we have reproduced it. A report from Scotland Yard cannot be viewed as a document of bigotry. Its first sentence reads: "There is now definite evidence that Bolshevism is an international movement controlled by Jews."

About the same time that Scotland Yard made this report, a White Paper was issued by the Dutch Government which dealt at some length with the subject and their conclusions were consistent with the findings of Scotland Yard.

Buried in the Archives of the U. S. Government was a document which had been carefully guarded through the years and only by chance did a dedicated research personality, (who happens to be my personal friend,) find that a patriot inside the Archives office had been responsible for de-classifying the buried document which had been prepared by American Intelligence. For forty years it would have been a criminal offense for any person to quote from this document, because it had been filed and identified

as classified information. You will be shocked when you read some of the paragraphs from it. The Intelligence officer in charge of the preparation of the report was Captain Montgomery Schuyler. Here are three paragraphs from this report:

Hopes in Russia were frustrated by the gradual gains in power of the more irresponsible and socialistic elements of the population guided by the Jews and other anti-Russian races. A table made in April 1918 by Robert Wilton, the correspondent of the London Times in Russia, shows that at that time there were 384 "commissars" including 2 Negroes, 13 Russians, 15 Chinamen, 22 Armenians and more than 300 Jews. Of the latter number 264 had come to Russia from the United States since the downfall of the Imperial Government.

It is probably unwise to say this loudly in the United States but the Bolshevik movement is and has been since its beginning guided and controlled by Russian Jews of the greasiest type, who have been in the United States and there absorbed every one of the worst phases of our civilization without having the least understanding of what we really mean by liberty.

Unfortunately, a few of our people in the United States, especially those with good lungs, seem to think that the Bolsheviks are as deserving of a hearing as any real political party with us. This is what the Russian cannot understand and I must say that without being thought one sided, I should not hesitate to shoot without trial if I had the power any persons who admitted for one moment that they were Bolsheviks. I would just as soon see a mad dog running about a lot of children.

You will think I am hot about this matter but it is I feel sure, one which is going to bring great trouble on the United States when the judgment of history shall be recorded on the part we have played. It is very largely our fault that Bolshevism has spread as it has and I do not believe we will be found guiltless of the thousands of lives uselessly and cruelly sacrificed in wild orgies of bloodshed to establish an autocratic and despotic rule of principles which have been rejected by every generation of mankind which has dabbled with them.

It is important that you understand thoroughly that when I say the word "Jew" I am not referring to every Jew on the street and every Jew in the world. To me the term means "official Jewry." I judge Jewish policy by the official proclamations made by the recognized Jewish organizations and leaders.

To illustrate: There are in Los Angeles two Jewish people by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Miller. They were "Communists for the F.B.I." They were never sincere Communists. They were operatives and agents. Mrs. Miller was singled out by some Los Angeles patriots and asked to run as a candidate for the Board of Education. The Conference of Rabbis, both Ortho-

dox and Reformed, met and condemned Mrs. Miller and urged their congregations not to support her on the grounds that she was a right wing extremist.

As we all know, the Jewish issue arose during World War II. There were some very sincere citizens who opposed this war. They included the great industrialist Henry Ford, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, General Wood, President of Sears, Roebuck, Gerald L. K. Smith, Father Charles E. Coughlin, U. S. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, and even Ambassador Joe Kennedy, who at one time said: "We will enter this war only over my dead body."

Organized Jewry was determined to represent all people who had been critical of official Jewish policy as pro-Nazi, which, of course, was a false premise, because all the people named above were patriots and loyal Americans above reproach. One of the top men in Military Intelligence was Colonel John Beaty, who had been given a leave of absence from Southern Methodist University to fulfill this war-time responsibility. He was assigned the task of doing an investigative job on all these individuals who had at any time discussed the Jewish question. He was even advised that some of them might be indicted and put away for the duration. The research Colonel Beaty did on the subject in order to fulfill his responsibility made him one of the most renowned students of the Jewish question in America or the world. He was so impressed by what he found that he produced a best-seller entitled "The Iron Curtain Over America." This is perhaps one of the most responsible and objective studies of the Jewish question as it relates to Communism to be found in the world. Colonel Beaty suffered much persecution and abuse, but his book remained a best-seller, and although he recently died it is in its 21st edition.

The most famous Rabbi of this century and the most influential Rabbi of this century was Rabbi Stephen Wise. When interviewed concerning Communism he said: "Some call it Communism, but I call it Judaism."

Jews that have taken a strong stand in defense of right wing policies and in opposition to Communism have become virtual outcasts.

For instance, there is in Los Angeles a man known as Rabbi M. J. Merritt. He came to the defense of Senator McCarthy. He came to the defense of General Edwin Walker. Recently a propaganda book entitled "Right Wing Extremists" came off the press and in this book the author refers to Rabbi Merritt as "Gerald L. K. Smith's pet Rabbi." I happen to know, because I inquired, that these men have never met.

Rabbi Merritt joined with Rabbi Benjamin Schultz in forming an organization known as the Jewish League Against Communism. Rabbi Schultz was the pastor of a strong influential synagogue in New York. The Rabbinical Council of New York met and by resolution urged the Schultz congregation to ask for his resignation. They not only forced him to resign, but he was not even allowed to come and stand in his own pulpit for the resignation. Thereupon the recognized Jewish organizations in America issued a resolution of warning urging the Jewish communities to avoid Rabbi Schultz (the McCarthyite) and his anti-Communist League.

Prominent Jews, with the exception of a few outcasts, when not committed to pro-Communism and appeasement policies, are almost without exception committed to a program which supports the anti-anti-Communists. They may not support Communism directly, but they are always happy to liquidate McCarthyism, right wing patriotism, etc.

These groups have invariably encouraged those who seek to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They have furnished much of the propaganda designed to reflect on the integrity and purpose of J. Edgar Hoover.

The President's chief advisor, Arthur Schlesinger (a Jew), said in an address shortly before Mr. Kennedy became President: "America's progress depends largely on its ability to dispense with the Christian myth."

One of the most prominent men to become concerned with this issue was the late great industrialist Henry Ford. He called in his two chief advisors, W. J. Cameron and Ernest Liebold, and instructed them to carry on a program of research regardless of the cost. Mr. Ford was a personal friend of my Uncle, (Gerald L. K. Smith) and gave him information to the effect that at least \$5,000,000.00 was spent surveying the Jewish question. He came up with a series of articles which summarized the research, and these were published in what was Mr. Ford's official house organ, the Dearborn Independent. The title of the series was "The International Jew." It did not contain one word of hate. It was objectively prepared, but it created a terrific and tremendous stir. Boycotts were organized. Mr. Ford was represented by the press as a fool, a devil and a bigot. Extremists and fanatics wrote anonymous letters and made anonymous calls and brought many threats to bear upon the Ford family and the Ford business. Junior executives went into the courts and drew up injunctions prohibiting the republication of this book. It was taken out of libraries and burned, and it became completely unavailable. At one time copies of this series sold for as high as \$700.00, although it had originally sold for less than \$3.00.

Not long ago the attorneys which had been commissioned to watch this copyright fell asleep at the post and an alert patriot caused this book *The International Jew* to be republished.

This sensational piece of research is now available in the form of a new edition.

Within my circle of friends is a gentleman, a few years older than I am, who is the scion and heir of a great fortune. Some years ago he became interested in this subject and decided that he would dedicate himself to it. He spent weeks and months in the libraries of London, New York, Washington, Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris. He is a natural born intellectual with many college degrees. He came out of these libraries with volumes of quotations. The last time I visited with him in Washington, D. C., he confided in me that he had spent over one-half million dollars of his personal money searching for quotations and documented facts which, indeed, support the logic of this article. He turned over to me and my compatriots something approaching 12,000 microfilmed photostats. It is a sad fact to face and sometimes it is a dangerous

fact to face, but nevertheless honest men must face it. Scotland Yard was right when in their report they said: "There is now definite evidence that Bolshevism is an international movement controlled by Jews."

Don't ask me to tell you why this is the case. That is another subject, and space won't permit its discussion, but nevertheless it is the fact. We have condensed out of these quotations a handbook which contains no comment. Merely quotations, mostly from Jews, boasting of their support, and in many instances taking full credit for the existence of Communism.

To give you some idea of the contents of this handbook of quotes, I insert below a few typical quotations:

"... The defeat of McCarthyism ... has ... strengthened the position of the Jews [in the United States]."

Rabbi Dr. J. Litvin*, in *The Gates of Zion** (London: Central Synagogue Council of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland*), October 1955, p. 3.
(X/1)

"... The Soviet State is ... the most Judaized State in the world ..."

La Revue hebdomadaire (Paris), 23 November 1935, p. 447.
(44/48)

"It is very important to note that from the smallest districts up to the very head the [Soviet] Government is composed almost of Jews, Russian Jews. Lenine is the only real Russian in the Government. ... The Jews surrounding him are demagogues and rascals."

R. R. Stevens (Representative in Russia of the National City Bank of New York), October 28, 1918. National Archives (Department of State), 861.00/3357, p. 3.

"Everybody, friendly or unfriendly, who has come in contact with the Bolsheviks agrees that they are almost entirely Jews."

H. A. Gwynne, *The Cause of World Unrest* (New York, 1920), p. 115.

"... The communist soul is the soul of Judaism."

Harry Watson*, *A Program for the Jews and an Answer to All Anti-Semites* (New York: Committee for the Preservation of the Jews*, 1939), p. 143.

"... Judaism is the driving force of Communism ..."

Professor F. A. Ossendowski, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), January 1926, p. 29.

"... Jews must join ... in fighting against the anti-Communist hysteria."

*Jewish Life** (New York), July 1951, pp. 4-5.

"This achievement [the Russian revolution], destined to figure in history as the overshadowing result of the world war, was largely the outcome of Jewish thinking, of Jewish discontent, of Jewish effort to reconstruct. ... The Bolshevik movement is neither polite nor tolerant; in its initial phase it was purely destructive. Force was needed to clear the Russian ground of the accumulated abuses of centuries. ... [434/507] The military, economic and political power which Soviet Russia is developing in the face of the united opposition of the rest of the world is a sign of the passing of the destructive phase of the Lenine-Trotsky revolution, which may also mean the passing of Lenine and Trotsky themselves. ... This rapid emer-

gence of the Russian revolution from the destructive phase and its entrance into the constructive phase is a continuous expression of the constructive genius of Jewish discontent. What Jewish idealism and Jewish discontent have so powerfully contributed to accomplish in Russia, the same historic qualities of the Jewish mind and heart are tending to promote in other countries."

Svetozar Tonjoroff, in *The American Hebrew** (New York), September 10, 1920, pp. 434, 507.
[Edited by Isaac Landman*]

"... The average Pole and especially the Army, looks on Bolshevism as an entirely Jewish invention and affair."

Captain Peter E. Wright, in *Report by Sir Stuart Samuel on His Mission to Poland* [Miscellaneous No. 10 (1920)—Cmd. 674] (London, 1920), p. 29.

"... In a large measure Moscow has the appearance of a New Jerusalem."

La Revue hebdomadaire (Paris), November 16, 1935, p. 280
(44/47)

"... The Secretary of War [Winston Churchill] charges Jews with ... engineering a 'world-wide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilization' ..."

*The Jewish Chronicle** (London), February 13, 1920, p. 8.

"Zionism and Bolshevism do grow side by side. It cannot be otherwise. The one engenders the other."

L. Fry, *An Analysis of Zionism* (London, 1936), p. 9.

"... Karl Marx, who came from an old ... family of rabbis and brilliant Talmudic scholars, was to ... point the path of victory for the proletariat."

I. Rennap*, *Anti-Semitism and the Jewish Question* (London, 1942), p. 31.

"On his return from a visit to the Soviet Union, S. Mikunis, secretary of the Israel Communist Party, stated on Jan. 18 [1957] in Tel Aviv that ... there were 260,000 Jews in the Soviet State apparatus, the [Communist] Party, science, literature and art. He added that 40 per cent of all Soviet professors were Jewish."

*Jewish Life** (New York), March 1957, p. 9.

"ANTI-COMMUNISM IS ANTI-SEMITISM"

*Jewish Voice** (New York: National Council of Jewish Communists*), July-August 1941, p. 23 (1/6).

"The total destruction of Christianity is the main point aimed at. To accomplish this Russia runs red with blood."

Rev. R. Courtier-Forster (late British Chaplain of Odessa and the Russian Ports of the Black Sea), in *The Times* (London), December 10, 1919, p. 15.

"We have, to our shame, shut our eyes to the horrible persecution of Christians in [Soviet] Russia ..."

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arnold Wilson, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), June 1935, p. 665.

Friends of mine who were very close to the late Senator McCarthy reveal that he tried his best to discuss Communism in such a way as to avoid the accusation of anti-Semitism. In order to avoid that accusation he brought into his staff two young Jews, Mr. Roy Cohn and Mr. David Schine. Mr. Schine is the young man who is now head of the Hotel Ambassador Corporation. In spite of all these precautions, every accredited and official Jewish organization in America and the world not only condemned Senator McCarthy, but carried on a grisly campaign for his liqui-

dation and repudiation. At the same time they came to the defense of Robert Oppenheimer. Under pressure from Senator McCarthy and others, Oppenheimer was declared a security risk, and it was ruled by the Atomic Energy Commission that he should not have access to classified information having to do with atomic energy. Every Jewish organization in America became the mentor and virtual sponsor of Robert Oppenheimer. Their pressures became so effective and intense that the current Atomic Energy Commission has not only proposed his restoration to a position of honor, but has voted him a bonus of \$50,000.00 even though under oath it was revealed that he contributed money to the Communist Party, entertained Communists in his home and lived and cohabited for some years with a concubine who was a registered member of the Communist Party. It would be dishonest to challenge Jewry because of the activities of an occasional Oppenheimer or specific identified Jewish traitors, such as the Rosenbergs who spied on the atomic laboratories of America, but please be reminded, that we do not accept any evidence as *indicting* Jewry except as it represents the recognized officialdom of organized Jewry. The most important Jewish journal in America, at the time, the American Hebrew said:

The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was the work of Jewish brains, of Jewish dissatisfaction, of Jewish planning, whose goal is to create a new order in the world. What was performed in so excellent a way in Russia, thanks to Jewish brains, and because of Jewish dissatisfaction and by Jewish planning, shall also, through the same Jewish mental and physical forces, become a reality all over the world.

We dare not ignore this statement.

When the national President of Jewry's most prominent and important organization, the Anti-Defamation League, says in the Beverly Hilton Hotel, as he did a few weeks ago, "We must consider all of these right wing organizations as suspect and potentially anti-Semitic," we cannot ignore his statement.

The background and activities of Justice Felix Frankfurter (the Jew) are almost too scandalous to define. Out of the Archives comes this letter written by the young investigator J. Edgar Hoover in the early days of his public career. It reads as follows:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 4th instant (U-H/681.00/7885) referring to a copy of dispatch No. 62 from the American Consul at Reval, dated December 1, 1920, relative to the disseminators of Bolshevik propaganda, submitting a list of the same and requesting a reply, the substance of which will be communicated to the American Consul at Reval, Latvia.

From an examination of the list of names and addresses submitted, it is indicated that at least the major portion of the list of thirty-two names is authentic, particularly because of the notation, J. Ferguson (evidently Isaac Ferguson); Felix Frankfurter; Jacob Hartman and Fred Biedennapp;—all known to be actors in this movement.

Signed:

J. E. Hoover
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General

Only recently has another document been de-classified which establishes beyond the peradventure of a doubt that Felix Frankfurter even while Dean of the Law Department of Harvard University served as a propaganda personality for the international Communist forces.

I am a professed Christian and I hope I am a good American, and I believe it would be un-Christian and un-American to condemn any man because of his race or his creed, but I do believe that inasmuch as organized Jewry has a world-wide program and inasmuch as they have put their principles and their programs down in writing and approved them with resolutions, I have a right as a free citizen to discuss them and take issue with them without being accused honestly of bigotry and so-called anti-Semitism.

How can I ignore the fact that organized Jewry has boasted that the Supreme Court formula for abolishing prayers and devotions in our public institutions, including our schools, is a project of organized Jewry.

Today there is a case before the Supreme Court of the United States seeking to prohibit the Lord's prayer in schools. The 66 leading and official Jewish organizations have combined and have hired lawyers to present briefs in support of the abolition of devotions from our school system.

I don't need to tell you that all Jewish organizations oppose by resolution loyalty oaths, investigative committees and all organizations which are aggressively curbing left wing movements and activities. Do not forget that earlier in this article I pointed out that there are individual Jews who are exceptions to the rule, but they invariably have become virtual outcasts.

A Jewish commentator by the name of Professor Fishman comes on one of our television stations. No one could ask for better comment in support of strong patriotic right wing viewpoints, but only the other day under pressure from forces which need not be summarized here, he was suspended from the teaching staff of Los Angeles State College on the grounds that his extreme viewpoints endangered the welfare of this educational institution. No Jewish organization in this community has come to his defense except the little outcast organization which has no official standing, the Jewish League Against Communism.

What is the summary of this whole matter? It may seem a bit provincial to you and a bit old-fashioned. I have been exposed to much of the status symbol thinking and assembly-line conclusions of this generation, and perhaps you will say that I am reverting to type, like a Ph.D. Indian returning to his blanket, but it is my personal conviction, and I am not imposing this conviction upon the reader, that the force of Christianity is the most important factor on this earth. America is the most significant product of Christian civilization. America cannot be destroyed unless Christian faith is destroyed, and it is my firm belief that the forces opposed to Christianity have lined up against the forces which support Christianity. In other words, the great issue of the world is: Christ versus the anti-Christ.

INTERPOSITION

The South's Answer to Nine-Man Tyranny

EDITOR'S NOTE: The state of Mississippi along with other Southern States has introduced the subject of interposition. By that is meant, the right and authority of the state to defend its sovereignty whenever that authority is usurped by any agency of the Federal Government in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The state of Mississippi has adopted a brilliant resolution known as Resolution No. 125. It has issued a state document having to do with this matter. We are reproducing the words of the document in order that it might be a part of the permanent files of The Cross and the Flag and of the Christian Nationalist Crusade.

Following are the exact words of the Mississippi resolution. Every serious-minded American patriot should read this resolution. It is logical, fundamental and will undoubtedly become historic.

A concurrent Resolution condemning and protesting the usurpation and encroachment on the reserved powers of the states by the Supreme Court of the United States and declaring that its decisions of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, and all similar decisions are in violation of the constitutions of the United States and the State of Mississippi, and are therefore unconstitutional and of no lawful effect within the territorial limits of the State of Mississippi; Declaring that a contest of powers has arisen between the State of Mississippi and said Supreme Court and invoking the historic doctrine of interposition to protect the sovereignty of this and the other States of the Union; and calling on our sister States and the Congress for redress of grievances as provided by law and for other purposes.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the State of Mississippi, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the Legislature of Mississippi unequivocally expresses a firm determination to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every attempt, whether foreign or domestic, to undermine and destroy the fundamental principles embodied in our basic law by which this government was established, and by which the liberty of the people and the sovereignty of the States, in their proper spheres, have been long protected and guaranteed;

That the Legislature of Mississippi explicitly and peremptorily declares and maintains that the powers of the Federal Government emanate solely from the compact, to which the States are principals, as limited by the plain sense and long recognized intention of the instrument creating that compact;

That the Legislature of Mississippi firmly asserts that the powers of the Federal Government are limited, and valid only to the extent that these powers have been conferred as enumerated in the compact to which the various states assented originally and to which the states have consented in subsequent amendments validly ratified.

That the inherent nature of this basic compact, apparent upon its face, is that the ratifying states, parties hereto, have agreed voluntarily to confer certain of their sovereign rights, but only specific sovereign rights, to a Federal Government thus constituted; and that all powers not delegated to the United States, have been reserved to the states respectively, or to the people;

That the State of Mississippi has at no time, through the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or in any manner whatsoever,

delegated to the Federal Government its right to educate and nurture its youth and its power and right of control over its schools, colleges, educational and other public institutions and facilities, and to prescribe the rules, regulations and conditions under which they shall be conducted;

That the aggrandizement of powers by the Federal Government has grown far beyond that ever conceived by the authors of our Constitution, that the seizure and concentration therein of powers not granted by the compact under which the several states entered this Union, and particularly that by which Mississippi entered the Union on December 10, 1817, threaten to reduce these sovereign states to mere satellites, and to subject us to the tyranny of centralized government, so rightfully abhorred by the founders, and for the prevention of which they exercised their finest genius;

That in late years the encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States and of the people has grown apace, and the proponents of the acts of encroachment have grown so emboldened that not one of the sister states and its people have escaped the oppressive hand thereof: In the destruction of their vested property rights; abridgments of their liberties; control of their institutions, habits, manners and morals by centralized bureaucratic instrumentalities; and in fact by various wrongful and obtrusive acts, too numerous to be here documented, but so consistently characterized by an oppressive course of action so as to seriously threaten to completely destroy our constitutional processes and substitute in lieu thereof ideologies foreign to the soil of our beloved land;

That one of the noblest characteristics of our people is the reverent respect for and obedience to the courts of law and justice, and that which more than any other has ennobled our institutions of government, and ought to be challenged only with the most dreadful reluctance, still it should be solemnly and firmly declared that the hand of tyranny ought to be stayed from whatsoever source it might strike;

That we profess an undying attachment to and a warm regard and respect for the sister states, and for this Union, which, thorough unwarranted and unconstitutional action of the Supreme Court, is fastly being dissolved by usurpation of powers reserved to the states and transferring them to an all-powerful centralized government which, unless halted, will reduce the states to impotent vassals, sheared of all rights and powers except those received at the sufferance of the Federal Government;

(Continued on Page Thirty-one)

INTERPOSITION

(Continued from Back Cover)

That the flagrant assertion upon the part of the Supreme Court of the United States, accompanied by threats of coercion and compulsion against the sovereign states of this Union, constitutes a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous attempt by the court to usurp the exercise of powers not granted to it;

That the Legislature of Mississippi asserts that whenever the Federal Government attempts to engage in the deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted to it, the states who are parties to the compact have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them;

That failure on the part of this state thus to assert its clear rights would be construed an acquiescence in the surrender thereof, and that such submissive acquiescence to the seizure of one right would in the end lead to the surrender of all rights, and inevitably to the consolidation of the states into one sovereignty, contrary to the sacred compact by which this Union of States was created;

That the question of contested power asserted in this resolution is not within the province of the court to determine because the court itself seeks to usurp the powers which have been reserved to the states, and, therefore, under these circumstances, the judgment of all of the parties to the compact must be sought to resolve the question; that the Supreme Court is not a party to this compact, but a creature of the compact, and the question of contested power cannot be settled by the creature seeking to usurp the power, but by the parties to the compact who are the people of the respective states in whom ultimate sovereignty finally reposes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

In order that relief be obtained and the wrongs and injuries inflicted be alleviated, we invite all of our sister states to join in taking such steps as are necessary to settle the grave question of contested sovereignty herein raised; the State of Mississippi declares that the Congress has the duty and authority to protect the rights of the states from the unwarranted encroachment upon their reserved powers to govern the internal and domestic affairs of the states; the State of Mississippi further asserts that the Congress has, on many occasions in the past, curbed the attempted encroachment by the judiciary upon the legislative and executive branches of government, and it is the responsibility of the Congress likewise to protect the states when their constitutional rights and privileges are endangered;

The State of Mississippi declares emphatically that the sovereign states of the Nation have never surrendered their rights and powers to control their public schools, colleges and other public institutions; therefore, when an attempt is made to usurp these powers, the people of Mississippi object and refuse to be so deprived, reminding the Congress that the preservation of this Union of States, as the compact intended it should be, depends upon the preservation of the sovereignty of the states;

The compact intended ours to be a government of the

people, for the people and above all, a government by the people; if the right to govern and control the local affairs to decide questions of public health, morals, education and safety are taken from the states, then a fatal blow has been dealt state sovereignty and the states are nothing more than vassel provinces, subject to a central government;

The State of Mississippi declares that it is the duty and privilege of a state to object to the aforesaid invasion of its rights and does hereby interpose its sovereignty to protect these rights; it is the duty of the Congress to halt such practices and save these rights; and if such cannot be obtained other than by amendment to the Federal Constitution, we appeal to the Congress, in the exercise of the power granted under Articles 5 of the Constitution, to initiate and submit an appropriate amendment direct to the forty-eight states for ratification by three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the Legislatures thereof, declaring that the states have never surrendered their rights and powers to control their public schools, colleges and other public institutions and facilities to the Federal Government, or any department or agency thereof, but such powers are reserved to the states; and until such time as these wrongs are righted, we do hereby declare the decisions and order of the Supreme Court of the United States of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, to be a usurpation of power reserved to the several states and do declare, as a matter of right, that said decisions are in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Mississippi, and therefore, are considered unconstitutional, invalid and of no lawful effect within the confines of the State of Mississippi;

We declare, further, our firm intention to take all appropriate measures honorably and constitutionally available to us, to void this illegal encroachment upon our rights, and we do hereby urge our sister states to take prompt and deliberate action to check further encroachment by the Federal Government, through judicial legislation, upon the reserved powers of all states.

The Governor of Mississippi is respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Governor of each of the other states, and to the members of Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Adopted by the Senate February 29, 1956, by vote of 40 to 0.

Adopted by the House of Representatives February 29, 1956, by vote of 128 to 0.

Mrs. Halla May Pattison,
Secretary of the Senate.

The above resolution was presented to the Legislature of Mississippi and was adopted by both houses. The resolution originated in the Senate, and the committee of State Senators who prepared the resolution were:

Senators Evans, Campbell, Burgin, Love, Hall, Adams, Williams, Farese, Everitt, Barlow, Walker, Smith (3rd), Turman, McGehee, Yarborough, Whisenant, Godbold, Lucas, Dunham, Watson, Ladner, Strickland, Knight, Alexander, Semmes, Gunn, Cole, Pridgen, Lowe, Erwin, Field, Kling, Hailey, Norman, Moss, Byars, Boren, Bodron, Martin, Hammond, Gentry, Robinson, Stribling, Owens, Rosenblatt, Smith, (27th), Morse, Lambert, Garmon.

Thank God, the Attorney Robert Morris, formerly a Judge and formerly chief counsel for the Internal Security Committee of the United States Senate and a man of fearless and patriotic intelligence, is serving as an attorney for General Walker.

Interviewed in Springfield, Missouri, October 3, Judge Morris said: "One would think that we were living in Havana or Budapest the way General Walker has been treated. I have never heard of anything like this -- violation of due process of the Bill of Rights. General Walker has been denied bail and has been ordered into 90 days of psychiatric observation contrary to statute and in the face of overwhelming evidence that he is in full possession of his faculties. His confinement is that of a political prisoner."

Highlights

Enemies of General Edwin A. Walker are now asking that he be destroyed by a firing squad -- that he be stood up and shot. This could be done legally if he were convicted on the charges which were filed against him by Rosenthal and Katzenbach, working under the direction of Bobbie Kennedy.

* * *

Reminder: When former President Dwight Eisenhower and his Republican demagogues pushed through an unwanted Civil Rights Bill, Southern Congressmen expressed great fear that troops might be sent to the South to enforce the act. The fear was pooh-poohed by the then Attorney General Herbert Brownell, and an amendment was added to the bill which passed making it illegal and criminal to send Federal troops into a state without the invitation of the Governor.

* * *

George B. Dewey, a foreign correspondent, revealed in a feature article in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner October 9, 1962, that he was an eyewitness to the Oxford, Mississippi riot at the same time that General Walker was there. Mr. Dewey in a press conference insisted that General Walker did nothing out of order before or during or after the disturbance. "On the contrary," said Mr. Dewey, "General Walker spoke to the students and urged them to keep the peace. He conducted himself as an upright military man doing his utmost to discourage and prevent violence."

* * *

The State of Mississippi was never given the opportunity to present its case in a final appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

* * *

It is believed that Governor Barnett holds a secret tape recording of the telephone conversation he had with President Kennedy which, when revealed, will reflect greatly in favor of Governor Barnett.

* * *

It is believed that Meredith, the Negro, is receiving \$1000.00 per month for trying to stay in the University of Mississippi.

Operation: FORCED INTEGRATION! Know The Facts!



P. O. Box 7584
Baltimore, Maryland 21207

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND:

P. O. Box 121
Annapolis, Maryland



The message this brings to you is not a pleasant one, but a very serious one necessitated by the attempts of a minority group to destroy our sacred heritage of freedom. Please read this material carefully and then ACT to protect your rights and freedoms, and ACT NOW!!!

An attack has been launched against our rights that we as citizens of these United States, as businessmen, employers, property owners and parents in the State of Maryland, are entitled to and must not be deprived of. This attack is represented by bills presented before the Maryland General Assembly on February 5, 1965. Three of these bills, nos. 260, 261 and 262 were introduced into the Senate by negress State Senator Verda Welcome, and three similar bills, nos. 332, 333 and 334 were introduced into the House by Mr. Mitchell, also a negro. These bills are now in the respective Judiciary Committees and MUST BE DEFEATED!!! Your freedoms are at stake!

Public Accommodations Section Would Force Race-Mixing In Privately-Owned Establishments

FORCED Housing Law Would Destroy Freedom Across ENTIRE State!

Legislation Prohibits Discrimination

This legislation seeks to prohibit discrimination on account of race, creed or color in the sale or rental of real estate under penalty of fine or imprisonment. In other words, an owner or tenant is not permitted to choose the person to whom he sells or rents—is not permitted to choose the persons with whom he lives and associates.

If this is freedom, it is a very different freedom from that which the vast majority of the American people thought they possessed.

Is This America and American Freedom?

Is this really America? Is this the much-boasted freedom of the American people?

Proponents Argument Fallacious

The same old utterly fallacious argument is being advanced,—that the legislation is needed to improve the housing conditions of the Negro population. That simply is not true.

Except in a few cases, the sort of housing a person, whether colored or white, can obtain depends primarily upon what he can afford to pay.

Better Housing Not the Purpose of the Legislation

Better housing is not the purpose of this legislation. The real purpose is to force integration in private housing, that is, to compel people to live together whether they wish to or not.

As we have said many times, we are not against voluntary integration, but only against forced integration.

Let's Not Deprive Individuals of Essential Rights

Let's not wantonly deprive an owner of real estate of (1) the right to enjoy the benefits of property ownership, and (2) the right to choose for himself the persons with whom he associates in connection with his own property, both of them basic rights in any free society.

It will be a sorry day when these rights are surrendered and the people of MARYLAND are committed to the tender mercies of the bureaucrats of a police state.

Expand State Rights Law, Unit Urges

By Patrick McCaffrey

The State Interracial Commission today called for an expansion of the recently approved State-wide public accommodations law to bring it into line with the Federal Civil Rights Act.

Outlining its 1965 legislative program at the meeting today, the commission listed in addition to public accommodation expansion, new legislation for fair employment practices, open occupancy in housing and enlargement of the Interracial Commission.

Recommended Legislation

The commission's recommendations for civil rights legislation will go to Governor Tawes and the Legislative Council with requests for their support.

The fair employment legislation recommended by the commission, like the public accommodation expansion, would be similar to that contained in the Federal Civil Rights Act. The open occupancy bill, a long controversial matter in Baltimore city, refers to discrimination in real estate sales.

"Any race that is held back by segregation is held back by associating with itself, and such a race had better do something about itself, instead of demanding that another race also be held back by forced association with it."

Who would have thought that in this land of much-vaunted freedom serious consideration would ever be given to a proposal to deprive a person of the right to sell or rent his house, or an apartment in his house, to a respectable, law-abiding citizen of his own choice, and to put him in jail if he did so? And yet this is precisely what this Bill does.

I wonder if all those who have endorsed the Bill have fully understood its provisions and its possible consequences. Have they by any chance felt that they were not in a position, or not likely to be in a position, where the law would affect them?

Other rights are forbidden, limited, or endangered.

* Among those is the right of an operator of a Tavern, Bathing Beaches, etc., to decide whom he shall serve and whom he shall not serve.

Another is the right of any employer to determine whom he shall hire, promote, discipline, or fire.

Unthinkable as it may seem, there are portions of the bill that deny the basic rights of free speech and a free press.

If these are not rights protected by the Constitution of the United States, I am certain that it is a very different Constitution from what its authors intended and students of the Constitution have for generations supposed.

* Note-Senate Bill No. 261 extends the present public accommodations law to include many new areas. Included are:

Taverns, Bars, Lounges
Bathing Beaches, Pools,
Skating rinks and others.

WHO WILL BE NEXT??

THE CASE AGAINST SO-CALLED "FAIR HOUSING" LEGISLATION

The Real Issue

Why are Negroes Singled Out as the Only Group Needing Better Housing?

The issue involved in this controversy is not what the proponents would have you believe. As the opponents have said time and time again, the real issue is not better housing for the Negroes. It is rather whether an individual shall be deprived of rights essential to his freedom, namely, (1) the right of an owner of real estate to enjoy the benefits of property ownership, and (2) the right to choose for himself the persons with whom he associates in connection with his own property.

If an owner, whether colored or white, whether of English, Irish, Yankee, Italian, French, or other ancestry, and whether Catholic, Protestant or Jew, must, regardless of his wishes and under penalty of fine and imprisonment, accept as a purchaser or tenant a person he does not want, he is not free.

This is the one and only issue, and no amount of emotional appeal and confused thinking can conceal this fact.

"NATURE OF OPPOSITION.
"There appears to be a misunderstanding on the part of some of our citizens as to the nature of the opposition to the so-called 'Fair Housing Bill.' It is not in any sense a matter of emotion that will disappear with the passage of time.

"The opposition is based upon a firm conviction that the real issue is the preservation of individual liberty. This was the issue that prompted the Declaration of Independence. It was the cause for which the Revolutionary War was fought.

"That people should be indignant at an assault upon their freedom should cause no surprise. A burglar who tries to break into a house will be resisted by any red-blooded owner with all the power at his command. Further attempts will be met with like resistance. It is not a matter of emotion, but a matter of self defense.

"MISLEADING TITLE OF HOUSING BILL.

"In these days when there are so many important and complicated issues before the country, it is understandable that persons, misled by the appealing title of a proposal, such as 'Fair Housing,' should endorse it without a full examination of its terms. It is to be hoped, however, that all such persons, when they have become fully aware of the facts, will withdraw their endorsement, as many have already done.

"PROPERTY RIGHTS VERSUS HUMAN RIGHTS.
"The proponents of the Housing Bill still continue to declare that 'human rights' are 'more sacred than property rights,' despite the absurdity of the distinction. Property itself has neither rights nor value, save only as human interests are involved. There are no rights but human rights, and what are spoken of as property rights are only the human rights of individuals to property.

"The ownership of property is the right for which, above all others, the common man has struggled in his slow ascent from serfdom.

"A man without property rights—without the right to the product of his own labor—is not a free man. He can exist only through the generosity or forbearance of others." (Essay by Paul L. Poirot, of the Foundation for Economic Education.)

"Is there no longer any respect for the Constitution or for the concept of private property and personal freedom?

"Have we at last reached a stage in our country's history when a person is no longer allowed to choose his own associates,—no longer master of his own house and undisputed owner of his own property?

"If so, a major step has been taken toward the destruction of the great American experiment in individual liberty.

"The issue is not whether any racial or religious group is superior or inferior to another. The issue is whether a person, regardless of his race or religion, is to be free to exercise certain fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. On this there should be no difference of opinion."



Order Extra

MARYLAND

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY... HARFORD COUNTY
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY... BALTIMORE CITY
Hyattsville
WESTERN MARYLAND
SOUTHERN MARYLAND

Send This Important

Information To Your Friends!

Here's How You Can Help!

1. Protest to the members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees at once. Write, phone, wire or visit them and request that Senate Bills 260, 261 and 262 and House Bills 332, 333 and 334 be killed before your freedoms are further destroyed. Address their mail to them c/o The State House, Annapolis, Maryland. **WRITE TODAY.**
2. Join one of our Citizens' Councils. **TODAY!**
3. Order a supply of these flyers and distribute them to other citizens who want to retain their freedoms. These are available at our cost of only \$3.50 per 1,000.
4. Help us to continue our fight by mailing a contribution to the Citizens' Council. **WE NEED YOUR HELP!!**

DORCHESTER CO. CITIZENS COUNCIL
Use This Handy Coupon

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Mail to: Baltimore, Maryland 21207 Or Annapolis, Maryland

- ☐ Please find enclosed \$_____ in payment for _____ copies,
☐ I am interested in being a part of this organization.
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This is a reproduction of a cartoon which appeared in the Los Angeles Times on June 19, 1962. It is being distributed free by Mr. C. W. Winegarner, P. O. Box 39753, Los Angeles 39, California. Extra copies may be obtained without charge. It is hoped that those requesting same will enclose postage to cover mailing cost.

CITIZEN!

CAMBRIDGE WHITES TO GET VICIOUS STAB IN THE BACK!

After enduring a series of outrageous and violent negro "demonstrations" the White residents of Dorchester County are now expected to fall for one of the cheapest and most perverted schemes ever proposed to a group of intelligent White Americans.

Study this leaflet and you will see that the so-called Federal Job Retraining Program is designed to cost YOU, the head of YOUR family, or YOUR children-----A JOB!!!

HERE IS HOW BOBBY KENNEDY'S DISEASED PROGRAM WILL WORK

A weak or corrupt businessman will be encouraged to hire untrained, ignorant blacks. As a bonus for hiring these negroes the businessman will receive \$30.00 per week graft money from the US Labor Dept. (\$30.00 per negro) The difference between \$30.00 and the normal wage received by a loyal and responsible White worker will be made up by the employer. As you can see this is a tremendous opportunity for a corrupt or unscrupulous businessman.

LET US BE REALISTIC

After the training period, up to 52 weeks), what will happen to a black freeloader? First, though VERY unlikely, the black could apply for unemployment benefits. This could have a very interesting effect on the Dorchester County tax rate!!

HERE IS WHAT BOBBY KENNEDY, THE NEGROES, AND THE COMMUNISTS ARE PLANNING

After all of this agitation and violence the negro puppets in Washington D.C. are going to make absolutely certain those "retrained" blacks are kept on the job. The weak willed employer who originally accepts the government graft will be subjected to tremendous pressure. Everything from income tax investigations to loss of government contracts will be used as a lever against him. For those individuals who still prove reluctant there could possibly be used the added bait of certain tax concessions or "breaks". LBJ is not above this tactic.

Citizen, any way you cut it, the end result will be the same....WHITE WORKERS ARE GOING TO BE FORCED OUT OF THEIR JOBS---and current industrial trends indicate that many years will pass before new industry could absorb the victims of this vile scheme.

Dorchester County residents have survived a communistic horde of black rabble---an ineffective and timid "Weekend" General---and the high-handed arrogance of Bobby "Rastus" Kennedy. And of course we must mention some of the fine negro leaders who have visited Cambridge. Most notable is John Lewis, the Atlanta psychopath, whose followers urinated all over a fashionable Georgia restaurant during a "civil rights" protest.

Read those Baltimore newspapers. Learn about the benefits of integration. In a fine integrated city, such as Baltimore, innocent White children "benefit" from a gang rape by a sweating mass of negro beasts....elderly citizens --maimed and robbed in broad daylight...once fine neighborhoods decay...block by block. Take a trip to Baltimore or Washington D.C. Look at the clots of moron black beasts. Take a deep breath. Take a real good look.

Citizen, there is NO end to the demands of a communist led mob. Its going to be up to you. NOW IS THE TIME TO ORGANIZE..TO PROTECT YOUR JOB, YOUR COMMUNITY, AND YOUR FAMILY.

Here is what to do.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. If any retail business hires a black under the program..BOYCOTT THAT BUSINESS. Tell your friends to do the same. PUT THAT MAN OUT OF BUSINESS!! | * | For Membership Application and additional details please contact; |
| 2. If your employer hires a black under the plan you should begin a work stoppage or slowdown. Its your job that you will be protecting. | * | NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS PARTY |
| 3. Provide us with the names and addresses of any business that participates in the communistic plan. | * | P.O. Box 442 |
| | * | Baltimore, Maryland 21203 |
| | * | ***** |

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED
Authority: letter 1-8-58
W. H. Anderson, State Dept.

By Ronald L. Wise

Date March 13, 1961



DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

Report No. 9.

(Home Office)

Scotland House, S.W.1.

16th July, 1919.

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF
REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS ABROAD

(Circulated by the Home Secretary)

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S U M M A R Y

There is now definite evidence that Bolshevism is an international movement controlled by Jews; communications are passing between the leaders in America, France, Russia and England, with a view to concerted action. Buda Pesth is merely an outpost of the Russian Soviet Government.

In Russia itself Bolshevism is beginning to change its character, and, if Lenin's administration falls, fears are expressed that the power may pass into the hands of the anarchists, which will mean complete chaos. In Buda Pesth, it is believed, any announcement of Allied intervention would be welcomed by more than nine-tenths of the population.

Labour unrest is general throughout the world, but it is becoming apparent that much of it is economic and is part of the process of re-adjustment after the sudden decline in the purchasing power of money. The extreme elements naturally take advantage of any unrest.

OVER

While affairs in Holland and Switzerland are more stable, the position in Scandinavia seems to be changing for the worse.

Italy is in the throes of an industrial crisis, which may have profound political consequences. The assistance given by the Italians to the Hungarian Communists may prove to be a dangerous double-edged weapon.

In France and Belgium there are anxious times ahead, but for the moment the Clemenceau Government has scored a success over the extreme Socialists, and there is no sign that Bolshevism is growing.

The general strike in Canada is now definitely over, and the country seems likely to emerge from it sounder than it was before. The strikes in Australia have a definite revolutionary colour.

Detailed reports have been received from Buenos Aires of a plot engineered by local Germans to assassinate statesmen in Allied countries. The necessary measures are being taken.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED
Authority: letter 1-8-58
W. H. Anderson, State Dept.

By Ronald L. Heise
Date 3-13-61

*
* Extra copies, 25¢ each *
*
* Address orders to the: *
* Christian Nationalist *
* Crusade *
* P. O. Box 27895 *
* Los Angeles 27, California *
*

This manuscript contains the Mississippi story concerning the current crisis which involves a conflict of opinion concerning state sovereignty, racial integration and Supreme Court decisions.

Most of the material contained in this manuscript has not appeared in the controlled press or been spoken over the prostituted television and radio.

Prepared by

Gerald L. K. Smith

**National Director of the
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MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Governor Invokes Doctrine Of Interposition

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — Gov. Ross Barnett, stating that Mississippi faces its "greatest crisis" since the Civil War, directed state officials Thursday night to go to jail rather than obey federal desegregation orders.

"We will not drink from the cup of genocide," he told a statewide television audience. "There is no case in history where the Caucasian race has survived social integration."

The 63-year-old son of a Confederate soldier invoked the controversial doctrine of interposition, ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, to prevent the federal court-ordered desegregation of the University of Mississippi next week.

The doctrine declares void any federal law which usurps rights reserved to the states, but the Supreme Court decided in a Louisiana case that interposition "is not constitutional and is illegal defiance of constitutional law."

Barnett said the operation of public schools, colleges and universities is vested in the states and, therefore, under state control and jurisdiction. A federal judge has ordered that James Meredith, a Negro, be admitted to the university at the start of the fall term next Wednesday.

The governor said every public official, including himself, should be prepared to make the choice

of whether to submit to federal mandates or go to jail, if necessary, to uphold Mississippi's segregation laws.

"If there be any official who is not prepared to suffer imprisonment for this righteous cause, I ask him now to submit his resignation and it will be accepted without prejudice," he said. "A man who is prepared to stand firm will be appointed in his place."

"Our state has become the keystone in the fight for states' rights," he said. "The day of expediency is past. We must either submit to the unlawful dictates of the federal government or stand up like men and tell them 'never'."

Holding the signed interposition law in his hand for television viewers to see, Barnett said:

"I hereby direct each official to uphold and enforce the laws duly and legally enacted by the legislature of the state of Mississippi, regardless of this unwarranted, illegal and arbitrary usurpation of power, and to interpose the state sovereignty and themselves between the people of the state and any body politic seeking to usurp such power."

Barnett called upon the officials and citizens of the state to use "every legal and constitutional manner available" to reject the

"illegal usurpation of power by the Kennedy administration.

"If these measures should be considered extreme they are invoked by extreme provocation, for which we are in no way responsible," said Barnett. "There is no cause which is more moral and just than the protection of the integrity of our races."

Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson said he supported Barnett's stand and "I feel there is unity among all officials on this question." State Sen. Hayden Campbell of Jackson called the speech "historic, masterful and courageous."

Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., said he "would certainly cooperate to the limit in any proposal to protect the sovereignty of the state and the welfare and liberty of the people." Sen. John C. Stennis said the speech "raises a grave question" on interposition.

Medgar Evers, Mississippi field secretary for the NAACP, called the speech "irresponsible." He said it "will not deter us at all."

Gov.-nominate George Wallace of Alabama gave his wholehearted support to Barnett, saying "we shall stand up also in Alabama."

"The Justice Department and federal government dare not put their filthy hands on you," he said of Barnett. "If they do, the people will answer in the proper manner."



CIVIL RIGHTS AND LEGAL WRONGS

A critical commentary upon the President's pending "Civil Rights" Bill of 1963, prepared and distributed by the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



CIVIL RIGHTS AND LEGAL WRONGS

From the moment the President's omnibus Civil Rights Bill was introduced in June, the entire resources of the Federal Government have been thrown behind its support. As a consequence, many Americans have heard only a case *for* the bill.

This commentary is an attempt to present the other side.

(Fifth Printing)

VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT
Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia

CIVIL RIGHTS AND LEGAL WRONGS

The logic is said to go something like this: All decent Americans should support good things. All decent Americans should oppose bad things. Racial discrimination is a bad thing. Bills to prohibit racial discrimination are good things. The President's pending Civil Rights Bill is intended to prohibit racial discrimination. Therefore, his bill is a good thing, and all decent Americans should support it.

If this were all there were to it—if the problem were as simple as A plus B, and therefore C—nothing could be gained by further discussion of the President's proposal. All decent Americans would be of one mind.

But the problems that have produced this bill are not easy problems, and the bill is not a simple bill. One of the great distinctions of the American system is that we try always to distinguish between the means and the end—between the goal itself, and the way in which a goal is reached. Such careful distinctions need to be made in this case.

We believe this bill is a very bad bill. In our view, the means here proposed are the wrong means. The weapons the President would contrive against race prejudice are the wrong weapons. In the name of achieving certain "rights" for one group of citizens, this bill would impose some fateful compulsions on another group of citizens. The bill may be well-intentioned—we question no man's motivation in supporting it—but good intentions are not enough. In this area, we need good law. And the President's bill, in our view, is plain bad law.

That is perhaps the least that could be said of it. In our judgment, this bill violates the Constitution in half a dozen different ways:

It would tend to destroy the States' control of their own voting requirements.

It would stretch the Commerce Clause beyond recognition.

It wrongly would invoke the 14th Amendment.

It would undermine the most precious rights of property.

the United States," is in its exercise a right accruing to citizens of the several separate States. It never should be forgotten that whenever we vote, we vote as citizens of our States. We never vote nationally. We are always, at the polls, Virginians, New Yorkers, Texans, Missourians. As voters, we are never "Americans." The idea is hard to get accustomed to; but it is so. The Constitution makes it so.

Three provisions of the Constitution merit attention. First, the 15th Amendment. It is very short:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State *on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.* [Emphasis added].

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The briefest perusal of Mr. Kennedy's pending Civil Rights Bill will disclose that some of its most important provisions are not related to the denial or abridgment of the right to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The 15th Amendment is not relied upon at all. If the bill were based clearly upon the Fifteenth, the position of the Virginia Commission would be wholly different. We might object that a bill along these lines were unwise, or unwarranted; but we would not oppose it as unconstitutional. No. In its provisions relating to a standard literacy test, and in other provisions, the administration's bill has nothing to do with State deprivals in the area of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." *This bill applies to all citizens, everywhere.*

Therefore, other provisions of the Constitution come into play. The first of these provisions appears in the second paragraph of Article I. It tells us who shall be qualified to vote in what often are termed Federal elections—that is, who shall be qualified to vote for members of the Congress. It reads:

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year *by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.* [Emphasis supplied].

The final provision of the Constitution of concern to us here is to be found in Article I, Section 4. It reads:

The *times, places, and manner* of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof: But the Congress may at any time by law make or alter *such regulations*, except as to the places of choosing Senators. [Emphasis supplied].

Now, keeping these provisions in mind for the moment, consider what is proposed in Title I of Mr. Kennedy's omnibus bill. We find some astounding things.

First, and this is merely by way of example, we may note that the power of the States to impose a poll tax (for good or ill) has not yet been repealed. A constitutional amendment to achieve that end is actively pending. At the time the President's bill was introduced, 36 States—but not the necessary 38 States—had agreed to a constitutional amendment to prohibit such taxes. As this is written, poll taxes are as lawful, as constitutional, as any other tax. But the President's bill simply ignores the process of formal constitutional amendment. It is as if the pending constitutional amendment did not exist. The bill proposes by simple statute to declare that "No person acting under color of law shall . . . deny the right of any individual to vote in any Federal election because of an omission of such individual relating to payment of poll tax." The Virginia Commission takes no position, one way or another, on the merits of a poll tax. Obviously, with the votes of only two States to go, the levy is about to be abolished. Very well, we would say; let it go. The point is that the machinery already is fully in motion for abolition of this tax by proper constitutional process, but the Administration is unwilling to wait upon such machinery. It is filled with impatience. It cannot pause. So the President's bill undertakes to accomplish by simple congressional enactment what the Congress has decreed may be accomplished only by constitutional amendment.

This comparatively minor provision, of potential application to five States only, is cited by way of example, to suggest the zeal for hurried change that underlies this title of the bill. Title I goes on to lay down rules for the use of literacy tests, not as such tests may affect persons of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," but as they may affect *every person*. Here the bill leaves the 15th Amendment altogether, and trespasses upon the other constitutional pro-

visions quoted. The bill would prohibit the use by any State of a literacy test unless such tests met Federal requirements—unless the tests were “wholly in writing” and unless a copy of such test were furnished the individual registrant “within 25 days of the submission of his written request.” Beyond this, the bill would provide that State literacy tests were of no consequence anyhow: Any person who had completed the sixth grade in a public school or an accredited private school would arbitrarily be deemed to possess “sufficient literacy, comprehension, and intelligence to vote in any Federal election.”

We take no position here on the merits of these proposals as such. They are as may be. Our contention is that such proposals plainly deal with the qualifications of electors in the several States. These proposals have nothing whatever to do with the “times, places, and manner of holding elections.” In our view, they are simply beyond the authority of the Congress to enact. They plainly encroach upon the power of each State to fix “qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.”

The President’s bill continues with a provision aimed at certain of the Southern States, in which—in a scattering of counties—fewer than 15 percent of the adult Negroes have registered to vote. The Virginia Commission would make its own position clear: We have no patience with conspiracies or chicanery or acts of intimidation intended to deny genuinely qualified Negroes the right to vote. We have no patience with acts of bland partisanship that may give the vote to certain white persons and prohibit the vote to Negroes of equal stature. Wherever such acts have occurred, they are to be emphatically condemned. We do say this: There is abundant law on the books—there was abundant law on the books even prior to enactment of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960—to prohibit and to punish such willful acts by local registrars. All that is required is that the existing laws be enforced. If the Congress somehow is persuaded that still further law is required to enforce the 15th Amendment, the Virginia Commission will raise no constitutional objection. In the area of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude,” the Amendment plainly vests in Congress the power to adopt appropriate legislation.

We come back to the larger point. The key provisions of Title I, as a whole, have nothing to do with “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.” These provisions assert, on the part of the

Congress, some power to fix general qualifications for voters throughout the United States. If this principle be accepted, as to literacy tests and the rest, it must follow that the Congress may fix a uniform age for voters, a uniform period of residence in State or city or precinct, and in every other fashion control the qualifications of electors. For sound reasons, the Constitution deliberately left the fixing of such qualifications in the control of each separate sovereign State. When the President’s bill attempts to ride roughshod over this plain provision of the supreme law of the land, the President’s bill violates the Constitution. And we object.

The person who takes the time and trouble to read the remaining provisions of Title I will find many other areas of grave concern to those who believe in adhering to the Constitution. Only in the interests of a decent brevity do we pass over them here, in order to get to the even more outrageous provisions of—

TITLE II. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Perhaps the most obvious wrongness of Title II may be summed up in a phrase: This section is conceived in hypocrisy, and cannot rise above its shabby origins.

Title II opens with a long recital of “findings.” In these opening paragraphs, the Congress purportedly “finds” all sorts of burdens upon interstate commerce, all resulting from acts of racial discrimination. It is of passing interest to inquire how the Congress has found these things, for the Administration’s witnesses have provided no convincing evidence to point them out. Possibly we are to rely on faith alone. In any event, the Congress here “finds” that a substantial number of Negroes, traveling in interstate commerce, are denied convenient access to hotels, motels, and eating accommodations; that practices of audience discrimination in the entertainment industry create “serious and substantial” burdens upon interstate commerce; that fraternal, religious, and scientific conventions “frequently” are dissuaded from meeting in particular cities by reason of discriminatory practices; that business organizations “frequently” are hampered in setting up branch plants by reason of discrimination; and finally, that—

(h) The discriminatory practices described above are in *all*

cases encouraged, fostered, or tolerated in some degree by the governmental authorities of the States in which they occur, *which license or protect the businesses involved by means of laws and ordinances and the activities of their executive and judicial officers.* [Emphasis supplied].

This is the strange and ominous foundation on which Title II is made to rest. Read it, we beg you. Ponder it! Reflect, if you please, upon this assertion of some Federal authority over any business that may be "licensed" by State authority. Reflect, if you please, upon the vagueness of these "activities" of a State's executive and judicial officers. Because the very next sentence of this "finding" ties it all together:

Such discriminatory practices, particularly when their cumulative effect throughout the Nation it considered, *take on the character of action by the States and therefore* fall within the ambit of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The object of this smooth leaping and hurdling is apparent to the most casual student of the Constitution. Obviously, the 14th Amendment does not prohibit acts of private discrimination in ordinary daily life. The Supreme Court of the United States repeatedly has said so. In an unbroken chain of opinions reaching back to 1883, the Court has ruled that the amendment prohibits only those acts of discrimination that may be charged to the States themselves in such areas as voting rights, jury service, and access to public institutions. The amendment says that "no State" shall deny equal protection. What individuals do is their own business. But suppose—as this bill proposes—that individual acts "take on the character of State acts"? In this event, the smallest retail establishment, the humblest soda fountain, "takes on the character" of the State itself. In effect, it becomes an agency of the State. Its acts are State acts. Its denials are State denials. And in this fateful moment, the ancient distinctions between private property and public agencies fly out the window. Under the precedent here proposed, private property, as such, in this regard will have ceased to exist.

This is the very crux of Title II of the President's bill. These easy "findings" do not affect the South alone. They affect every State, every locality, every businessman. In this mad confusion of

the Commerce Clause and the 14th Amendment, nothing makes sense. The alleged acts of racial discrimination by private business establishments simultaneously are found to be burdens upon interstate commerce and denials of equal protection by the States themselves.

The final finding reflects this confusion:

(i) The burdens on and obstructions to commerce which are described above can best be removed by invoking the powers of Congress under the 14th Amendment and the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States to prohibit discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin in certain public establishments.

We invite the thoughtful reader to go back and read that paragraph once again. Ostensibly, the bill is here concerned with "burdens on and obstructions to" commerce. The power of the Congress in this area derives from Article I, Section 8, vesting in Congress the power "to regulate commerce among the several States." But the object of this bill is not really to regulate commerce. The object of the bill, in its own revealing words, is "to prohibit discrimination." The Commerce Clause is here being deceptively adapted not to commerce, but to social reform.

The substantive provisions of the President's bill then are set forth:

Sec. 202. (a) All persons shall be entitled, without discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, religion, or national origin, to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations of the following public establishments:

And the bill sets them forth. We put them line by line, the better to emphasize the sweep of this bill. The law, by its own terms, is to apply to:

Every hotel,

Every motel,

Every other public place engaged in furnishing lodging to transient guests, including guests from other States or

traveling in interstate commerce;

Every motion picture house,

Every theater,

Every sports arena,

Every stadium,

Every exhibition hall,

Every other public place of amusement or entertainment which customarily presents motion pictures, performing groups, athletic teams, exhibitions, or other sources of entertainment which move in interstate commerce; and

Every retail shop,

Every department store,

Every market,

Every drugstore,

Every gasoline station, and

Every other public place which keeps goods for sale;

Every restaurant,

Every lunchroom,

Every lunch counter,

Every soda fountain, and

Every other public place engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises; and

Every other establishment where goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations are held out to the public for sale, use, rent, or hire . . .

Then follows the superficial saving grace of "if." The provisions of Section 202 are to apply to such establishments "if"

- (1) The goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations offered by any such place or establishment are provided to a substantial degree to interstate travelers, or
- (2) a substantial portion of any goods held out to the public by any such place or establishment for sale, use, rent, or hire has moved in interstate commerce . . .

There are two other such provisions, but it is needless to quote them. The second proviso impales the smallest hotdog stand upon the transportation of its mustard. There is not a neighborhood soda fountain in American, not a dress shop, not a hat shop, not a beauty parlor, not a single place or establishment beyond the tiniest roadside stand of which it may be said that a substantial portion of its goods, held out for sale or use, has not moved in interstate commerce.

We would urge thoughtful Americans, wherever they may live, whatever their views may be on questions of race relations, to ponder the twisted construction here placed upon the Commerce Clause. When the Congress first began to regulate "commerce among the several States," the object was to regulate the carriers in which the goods were hauled. In time, a second area of regulation developed, as the nature of the goods themselves came into the congressional power. Then a third area developed, as Congress sought to regulate the conditions under which the goods themselves were manufactured.

In this bill, a fourth area is opened up. It is as wide as the world. Here the Congress proposes to impose a *requirement to serve*. Heretofore, such a requirement has been imposed solely in the area of public service corporations—the telephone companies, electric power companies, gas and water companies—the companies that operate as regulated public utilities. Now the restricted class of public service corporations is to be swept aside. Here Clancy's Grill and Mrs. Murphy's Hat Shoppe are equated with AT&T. The neighborhood drug store is treated as the gas company: *It must serve*. Within the realm of Section 202, the owner has no option, no right of choice. Yes, he may reject drunks, rowdies, deadbeats. But his right to discriminate by reason of race or religion—or any other related personal reason—is denied him under the pain of Federal injunction and the threat of prison sentence for contempt of court.

At this point in our argument the Virginia Commission would beg the closest attention: We do not propose to defend racial discrimination. We do defend, with all the power at our command, the citizen's right to discriminate. However shocking the proposition may sound at first impression, we submit that under one name or another, this is what the Constitution, in part at least, is all about. This right is vital to the American system. If this be destroyed, the whole basis of individual liberty is destroyed. The American system does not rest upon some "right to be right," as some legislative majority

may define what is "right." It rests solidly upon the individual's right to be wrong—upon his right in his personal life to be capricious, arbitrary, prejudiced, biased, opinionated, unreasonable—upon his right to act as a free man in a free society.

We plead your indulgence. Whether this right be called the right of free choice, or the right of free association, or the right to be let alone, or the right of a free market place, this right is essential. Its spirit permeates the Constitution. Its exercise colors our entire life. When a man buys union-made products, for that reason alone, as opposed to non-union products, he discriminates. When a Virginian buys cigarettes made in Virginia, for that reason alone, as opposed to cigarettes made in Kentucky or North Carolina, he discriminates. When a housewife buys a nationally advertised lipstick, for that reason alone, as opposed to an unknown brand, she discriminates. When her husband buys an American automobile, for that reason alone, as opposed to a European automobile, he discriminates. *Every one of these acts of "discrimination" imposes some burden upon interstate commerce.*

The examples could be endlessly multiplied. Every reader of this discussion will think up his own examples from the oranges of Florida to the potatoes of Idaho. And the right to discriminate obviously does not end with questions of commerce. The man who blindly votes a straight Democratic ticket, or a straight Republican ticket, is engaged in discrimination. He is not concerned with the color of an opponent's skin; he is concerned with the color of his party. Merit has nothing to do with it. The man who habitually buys the *Times* instead of the *Herald Tribune*, or *Life* instead of *Look*, or listens to Mr. Bernstein instead of to Mr. Presley, is engaged in discrimination. Without pausing to chop logic, he is bringing to bear the accumulated experience—the prejudice, if you please—of a lifetime. Some non-union goods may be better than some union goods; some Democrats may be better than some Republicans; some issues of *Look* may be better than some issues of *Life*. None of this matters. In a free society, these choices—these acts of prejudice, or discrimination, or arbitrary judgment—universally have been regarded as a man's right to make on his own.

The vice of Mr. Kennedy's Title II is that it tends to destroy this concept by creating a pattern for Federal intervention. For the first time, outside the fully accepted area of public utilities, this bill undertakes to lay down a compulsion to sell.

We raise the point: If there can constitutionally be a compulsion to sell, why cannot there be, with equal justification, a compulsion to buy? In theory, the bill is concerned with "burdens on and obstructions to" commerce. In theory, the owner of the neighborhood restaurant imposes an intolerable burden upon interstate commerce if he refuses to serve a white or Negro customer, as the case may be. But let us suppose that by obeying some injunction to serve a Negro patron, the proprietor of Clancy's Grill thereby loses the trade of ten white patrons. In the South, such a consequence is entirely likely; it has been demonstrated in the case of Southern movie houses. Can it be said that the refusal of the ten whites imposes no burden on interstate commerce? Plainly, these ten intransigent customers, under the theory of this bill, have imposed ten times as great a burden on commerce among the several States. Shall they, then, be compelled to return to Clancy's for their meals? Where does this line of reasoning lead us?

How would all this be enforced? Under Title II, the Attorney General would be required to investigate complaints of denial of service. Persistent acts of discrimination would be prohibited by Federal injunctions, obtained in the name of the United States. Any person who attempted to interfere with Clancy's decision would be subject to individual injunction. And at the end of every such proceeding lies the threat of fine or imprisonment for contempt of court. *There would be no jury trials.*

This has been a very abbreviated summary of the "public accommodations" features of the President's bill. A definitive analysis could be much extended. Not only is the Commerce Clause distorted beyond recognition, the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment also are warped to cover individual action as opposed to State action. Our hypothetical Clancy could not call upon the police to eject an unwanted customer, trespassing upon his booths and tables. Reliance upon local police to enforce old laws of trespass, under this bill, would be regarded as an exercise of "State action." Clancy has become the State. Like Louis of old, he too may say, "L'état, c'est moi."

TITLE III—DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Title III of the President's bill goes far beyond all decisions of the Supreme Court in the field of school desegregation, for it im-

plicitly couples the formal desegregation of public schools in the South with the elimination of "racial imbalance" in schools throughout the land. The bill proposes to achieve these aims by vesting broad new powers in the Commissioner of Education and the Attorney General. Even private schools, if their pupils received tuition grants from a governmental source, would be brought into line.

The opening provisions of Title III authorize the Commissioner, upon application from local school officials, to engage in a wide variety of programs of advice, technical assistance, grants, loans, contracts, and training institutes. The Commissioner would control the amounts, terms, and conditions of such grants. They would be paid on the terms he prescribed. He alone would fix all "rules and regulations" for carrying out these programs to promote desegregation and to relieve "racial imbalance."

Presumably, the authority of Congress to promote this busywork for the Commissioner is to be found in the fifth section of the 14th Amendment. This is the section that empowers Congress to adopt "appropriate legislation" in support of the Equal Protection Clause. If the Equal Protection Clause truly were intended to prohibit a State from maintaining racially separate public schools, such legislation perhaps would be "appropriate." The history of public education in the United States, in the years immediately following the purported ratification of the 14th Amendment in 1868, utterly denies any such intention. To this day, no law of the United States requires desegregation. These programs of the Commissioner of Education are cart before horse; they are the sort of programs that would implement a law if there were a law; but there is no law. There is the Supreme Court's opinion of 1954 in *Brown v. Board of Education*, and there are other high court opinions emanating from it, but impressive and historic as these decisions may be, they are still no more than judgments binding named defendants in particular lawsuits.

It should be emphasized, again, that these decisions have nothing to do with "racial imbalance" in public schools. They are limited to judgments requiring that the States shall not deny to any person on account of race the right to attend any school it maintains. The shifting of students from school to school in order to "remove racial imbalance," with or without Federal aid and regulation, is not within the ambit of the desegregation decisions. Under this gross distortion of the 14th Amendment, school children throughout the country would become pawns in a game of power politics.

It seems to us desirable to keep this distinction in mind, between laws enacted by the Congress, and judgments imposed by the court. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, but when the court acts in a suit arising under the Constitution it acts judicially, not legislatively. If local school boards throughout the South are to be prohibited by law from maintaining separate school systems, a law must be passed "pursuant to the Constitution" to impose such a prohibition. Until then, any such grants and loans and training programs as these would appear premature. And we would take the position, in the light of the history of the 14th Amendment, that such a law would not be "pursuant to the Constitution." It would violate the plain intention both of those who framed the amendment and also of the States that ratified it. Such legislation would not be "appropriate" legislation.

Meanwhile, we do not intend to be captious or legalistic. The *Brown* decision has been treated as if it were indeed legislation. For good or ill, the desegregation of public schools proceeds. These particular provisions of Title III are better subject to criticism simply as manifestations of the bureaucratic Federal sprawl.

More serious, in our view, are the provisions of Title III that would vest elaborate new powers in the Attorney General. The effect of these provisions would be to throw the entire massive weight of the Department of Justice, with its unlimited resources, into the scales of almost any parent in search of a free lawsuit. The basic complaint would be that some local school board "had failed to achieve desegregation." But as we have tried to point out, in the overwhelming majority of school districts in the South, there is now no legal requirement that local school boards even attempt to achieve desegregation. Before there can be a failure of a duty, there must first be a duty. These provisions of the bill simply assume the duty, and leap to its failure.

Our apprehension is that the awesome power here proposed, for a proliferation of suits "in the name of the United States," would create more turmoil than it would settle. The "orderly progress of desegregation in public education" would not be enhanced, but impaired, as resentments were stirred up that otherwise might be peacefully resolved. And we cannot see the end to the bureaucracy that could be required to prosecute suits "in the name of the United States," once this precedent were set in the single area of school desegregation.

TITLE IV—ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

This title would create a new Federal agency, the "Community Relations Service," headed by a director at \$20,000 a year. Presumably, it would fulfill some functions not now fulfilled by the Civil Rights Commission, the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, the established churches and various civic bodies, the countless racial commissions around the country, and the civil rights division of the Department of Justice. The duties of this Service would be "to provide assistance to communities *and persons therein* in resolving disputes, disagreements, or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices." [Emphasis supplied].

We are not inclined to haggle over the amount of time, energy and money that might be wasted by one more Federal agency in the civil rights field. We do call attention to the italicized language. In our own view, it simply is not the function of Congress, under any provisions of the United States Constitution, to dispatch Federal agents to countless communities in order to resolve racial disagreements among "persons therein."

TITLE V—COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government expresses neither opposition to nor support of Title V of the President's bill. This portion of the bill would extend the life of the Commission on Civil Rights to November 30, 1967, and would lay down certain standardized rules for its further hearings and investigations.

In our own view, the Commission on Civil Rights has contributed little or nothing toward the unraveling of the knotty tangles of race relations in the United States. Its recommendations in the spring of 1963, proposing the withdrawal of grants, loans, and even contracts from Southern States that did not meet its own notions of right conduct, amounted to an outrageous proposal for denial of the very equal protections it professes to support. We perceive no useful achievements of this Commission, but we raise no constitutional objections to its continuance.

TITLE VI—NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS

Title VI of the President's bill is not long. It had perhaps best be quoted in full:

Sec. 601. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in any law of the United States providing or authorizing direct or indirect financial assistance for or in connection with any program or activity by way of grant, contract, loan, insurance, guaranty, or otherwise, no such law shall be interpreted as requiring that such financial assistance shall be furnished in circumstances under which individuals participating in or benefiting from the program or activity are discriminated against on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin or are denied participation or benefits therein on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin. All contracts made in connection with any such program or activity shall contain *such conditions as the President may prescribe* for the purpose of assuring that there shall be no discrimination in employment by any contractor or subcontractor on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin. [Emphasis supplied].

The thinly veiled intimidation of Title VI goes back to a statement made by Attorney General Robert Kennedy in London in October of 1962. At that time, he speculated publicly that a threat to withdraw Federal subsidies, grants, loans, and contracts might be used as a club over the Southern States. Mr. Kennedy was quick to point out that such a threat would have to be used with great delicacy. He seemed unsure of its desirability. He did not defend its constitutionality. He was just thinking aloud.

In April of 1963, the Civil Rights Commission evidenced no such finesse. The Commission recommended flatly to the President that he seek power to suspend or cancel either all, or selected parts of, the Federal financial aid that now flows to such States as Mississippi, "until [such States] comply with the Constitution and laws of the United States." It was unclear precisely how a judicial determination would be reached that entire States had failed to comply with the Constitution and laws of the United States, but this small question of due process apparently troubled the Commission not at all.

direct or indirect financial assistance by the United States Government is provided by way of grant, contract, loan, insurance, guaranty, or otherwise. The Commission shall have such powers to effectuate the purposes of this title as may be conferred upon it by the President. The President may also confer upon the Commission such powers as he deems appropriate to prevent discrimination on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin in Government employment. [Emphasis supplied].

Again, it seems to us necessary merely to quote the provisions of the bill in order to make their autocratic nature evident to every thoughtful observer. The power here proposed to be conferred upon the President is virtually unlimited. No legislative limitations of any sort are suggested. The President may confer upon the Commission "such powers as he deems appropriate." And whether these include the power to impose criminal sanctions, or to seek civil injunctions, or to abrogate contracts awarded under sealed bid, no man can say. The Commission's powers would be whatever the President regarded as appropriate; and the definition of "government employment" is as wide as the Federal budget itself. The administration's bill proposes, in effect, that the Congress abdicate, and turn its legislative powers over to the White House. The powers here demanded are not the powers rightfully to be exercised by a President in a free country. These are the powers of a despot.

* * *

There is a final Title VIII in the bill, authorizing the appropriation of "such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act." What these sums might amount to, again, no man can say.

This is the package Mr. Kennedy has asked of the Congress. He has asked it in an emotional hour, under the pressures of demonstrators who have taken violently to the streets, torch in hand.

We of the Virginia Commission ask your quiet consideration of the bill. And we ask you to communicate your wishes to the members of the Congress who represent you in the House and Senate.

Richmond,
August, 1963.



Members of the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government:

- DAVID J. MAYS, *Chairman*, Richmond, Va.
Attorney; Pulitzer Prize winner for historical biography.
- JAMES J. KILPATRICK, *Vice Chairman*, Richmond, Va.
Editor, *The Richmond News Leader*; author.
- ALBERTIS S. HARRISON, JR., Richmond, Va.
Ex-officio member of Commission; Governor, Commonwealth of Virginia.
- E. ALMER AMES, JR., Onancock, Va.
Attorney; member Virginia Senate; Vice-President and Director, First National Bank, Onancock, Va.
- HALE COLLINS, Covington, Va.
Attorney; member Virginia Senate.
- W. C. (DAN) DANIEL, Danville, Va.
Business executive; member Virginia House of Delegates; past National Commander, American Legion.
- JOHN A. K. DONOVAN, Falls Church, Va.
Attorney; member Virginia Senate; General Counsel and Director, Security National Bank, Fairfax County, Va.
- J. SEGAR GRAVATT, Blackstone, Va.
Attorney; Trial Justice for Nottoway County, Va.
- FREDERICK T. GRAY, Richmond, Va.
Attorney; former Attorney General of Virginia.
- BURR P. HARRISON, Winchester, Va.
Attorney; former member of the United States Congress.
- EDGAR R. LAFFERTY, JR., King William, Va.
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Attorney; member Virginia House of Delegates.
- WILLIAM T. MUSE, Richmond, Va.
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- W. ROY SMITH, Petersburg, Va.
Business executive; member Virginia House of Delegates.
- W. CARRINGTON THOMPSON, Chatham, Va.
Attorney; member Virginia House of Delegates.
- WILLIAM L. WINSTON, Arlington, Va.
Attorney; member Virginia House of Delegates.

Q.—(From May Craig, the Portland Press Herald) Mr. President, do you think that Mrs. Murphy should have to take into her home a lodger whom she does not want, regardless of her reason, or would you accept a change in the civil rights bill to except small boarding houses like Mrs. Murphy?

A.—The question would be, it seems to me, Mrs. Craig, whether Mrs. Murphy had a substantial impact on interstate commerce. [Laughter]. Thank you.

—The Press Conference,
July 17, 1963.



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SENSATIONAL TRANSLATION

**TAKEN FROM "LA VITA ITALIANA"
Vol. 50, Rome, December 15, 1937,
pp. 663-673**

NSRP
P.O. BOX 442
BALTO. 3, MD.

The attached photostatically reproduced copy of the sensational translation serves to establish the Jewish will for power and the consistency of the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS

THE JEWISH WILL FOR POWER AND THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE "PROTOCOLS"

Translated from: *La Vita Italiana*, Vol. 50,
Rome, December, 15, 1937, pp. 663-673.

In our division of the Hebrew question (*Vita Italiana*, September) we promised to return to two aspects of the problem, on the one hand, the specific character of Jewry in culture, on the other, the thesis according to which the famous "Protocols" are authentic in so far as they reflect the spirit of the most orthodox Hebrew tradition as regards the will for world domination innate in the Israelite Messianic idea. It is to this second point that we dedicate the present article.

It will not be superfluous to point out at once the fact that the Jews have sought every means to demonstrate the falsity and "plagiarism" of documents such as "Protocols", but with all caution they have always avoided facing the problem, which is much more essential and important, of the correspondence, or non-correspondence, of this document and likewise of other writings on the basis of which it is pretended, with more or less justification, that this was compiled with the views which every true Hebrew can defend. To demonstrate a lack of correspondence would, indeed, have been a desperate undertaking. In another article which we have written in the meantime, and in which we made reference to the litigation against the "Protocols" at Berne (*Vita Italiana*, October) we have already shown that everything adopted by the emissaries of Jewry fails to demonstrate the falsity of the "Protocols". Now we wish to proceed and to keep the promise made to our readers, showing by documentation that the "Protocols", far from being false, are even *true*, in this sense: that they reflect the spirit and the program of action of Jewry, ancient and modern.

For such documentation it would be absurd to seek new data beyond those which anti-Semites have gathered together over a considerable period of time through the labors of a whole series of scholars. However, it is a fact that this documentation is

PUBLISHER'S COMMENT: Please observe how the apostate Jews have attempted to exploit the sacred covenants of the Old Testament by blending these covenants into the anti-Christ techniques contained in the Jewish talmud.

scarcely known to us in Italy. From this fact arises the need of summarizing it, when the occasion demands, from the recent Italian edition of the "Protocols", and in this connection we will avail ourselves especially of the most modern and complete work, which seems to us to be *Die echten Protokolle der Weisen von Zion* (Der jüdische Messias-Gedanke), published precisely as a piece of technical skill for the suit at Berne by Ulrich Fleischhauer (Erfurt, 1935). This work gathers together, in its turn, the most valid statements on the problem in the corresponding polemic. In addition, we refer to L. De Poncins, *Les forces secrètes de la Revolution* (Paris, 1929, and to the introduction of the latest German edition of the "Protocols" (ed. Hammer, Leipzig, 1936).

The most ancient source of Hebrew tradition is the *Torah*, the law taken from the Mosaic Teaching. Let us examine it:

"You are a people sacred to your Lord; he hath chosen you, that ye may be his own people among all those who are upon the earth". (Moses 1. 7. 6).

"I will make you a great people and I will bless you and I will magnify your name; and ye will be blessed; and I will bless those who bless you and I will curse all those who curse you". (Moses 1. 12. 2-3).

"I will bless thee (Abraham) and I will multiply thy seed... Thy progeny will possess the gate of its enemies and in thy progeny shall be blessed all the nations of the earth". (Moses 1. 22. 17-18).

"And he will give their kings into thy hands and thou shalt extirpate their names from beneath the heavens; none shall be able to hinder thee until thou hast destroyed them". (Moses 5. 7. 24).

"Thou shalt lend to many peoples, but thou shalt borrow nothing. The Lord will put thee at the head and not at the tail; and thou shalt never be but on the top, and not beneath". (Moses 5. 28. 12-13).

"Devour, then, all the peoples which thy Lord will give thee; let not thy eye spare them, and serve not their gods". (Moses 5. 7. 16).

"This day I shall begin to scatter fear among the nations, beneath all the heavens, so much that they will be terrified at the sound of thy name". (Moses 5. 2. 25).

This is the seed of the *Torah*, of the Hebraic law; on the basis of which the Jews are, then, bound to feel themselves as the only chosen people which must devour, extirpate and dominate all the other nations. A well-known manœuvre of the Hebrew

Front, in this regard, consists in saying that these precepts refer to the time of the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt and have no general significance. The move is false, because even after the constitution of the Hebrew State in ancient Palestine Hebrew prophecy of succeeding times took up the same themes predicting the future domination of Israel over *all* the peoples of the earth. An example:

"And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven (hence not only in Palestine, but over the entire earth), shall be given to the people of the saints of the most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him". (Daniel, 7, 27).

"Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel". (Psalms, 2, 8-9).

"And the sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their kings shall minister unto thee". (Isaiah, 60, 10).

"For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish". (Isaiah, 60, 12).

"Thou shalt also suck the milk of the Gentiles, and shalt suck the breasts of kings". (id. 60, 16).

"But ye shall be named the Priests of the Lord... ye shall eat the riches of the Gentiles, and in their glory ye shall boast yourselves". (id. 61, 6).

In particular regard to the "eating" and "devouring", attempts have been made to declare that the precept concerned exclusively the people of Canaan and not all peoples. In contradiction is the fact that all of the prophets and rabbis in commenting on the corresponding passages, have interpreted a confirmation for the myth of the domination of Israel even in the future and in general. And from *Jeremiah* (2, 3) it is clear that while Israel, according to the precept of the *Torah*, can "devour" the other peoples, no people can touch her without being brought to account.

Besides, these hypocritical objections are liquidated by a general consideration. The Old Testament is to Jewry not a chronicle but a Sacred Scripture. A Sacred Scripture has, for its believers, a perennial and universal value; its precepts stand as valid independent of the particular contingency in which they appear historically. To pretend instead that they are restricted to the time and place would be the same thing as for a Christian to pretend that the precepts of Jesus are restricted in validity to the Galilee

of the epoch of the Empire. But the truth is quite different: it is rather true that the idea of the chosen people and the messianic, imperialist messianism have constituted the heart of Jewry and have exercised their influence on Israel for centuries and *millennia*.

But let us follow for a moment the opinion of those who relegate those principles to the time of the Old Testament. Perhaps Jewry, in its successive development, has denied them? Just the contrary: Jewry has confirmed them and even provoked them. After the Old Testament comes the Talmud. The main part of the Talmud is called *Ghemara*, which means fulfillment, perfection — the Talmud is, then, considered as the perfection of the Ancient Law, in the same way as the *Qabbalah* (Cabbala), which means etymologically "tradition", expresses the tradition *par excellence*, of which Mosaism, in the opinion of the rabbis, constitutes only an embryonic and imperfect form. Let us examine these texts for a moment, texts edited after Christianity. They are citations well known to every anti-Semite:

"Ye Israelites are called men, while the nations of the world are not to be called men, but beasts". (Talmud, Baba Mezia, fol. 114, col. 2).

"The progeny of a foreigner (that is, of a non-Jew) is like the progeny of animals". (Jebamoth, fol. 94, col. 2).

"What is the meaning of Har Sinai, that is, Mount Sinai? It means the mountain from which radiates Sina, that is, hatred against the people of the world". (Schabbath, fol. 89, col. 1).

"Wherever the Hebrews go, they must make themselves the master of their lords". (Sanhedrin, fol. 19, col. 2).

"The Most Holy spoke thus to the Israelites: You have recognized me as the only ruler of the world, and for that reason I will recognize you as the only rulers of the world". (Chaniga, fol. 3-a, 3-b).

"The best among the non-Jews, kill him". (Aboda Zara, 26-b, Tose-photh).

Let us move forward in time; let us consult some of the most quoted scholars of

Hebrew orthodoxy. Let us take for example the philosopher, Isaac Abravanel (1437-1508):

"When the Messiah, the son of David, comes, he will exterminate all enemies". (Majene Jesua, fol. 76, col. 1).

"All peoples will come to the mountain of the Lord and to the God of Jacob and will be subjugated by the Israelites". (Commentary on Isaiah, fol. 4, col. 2).

"The prophet (Isaiah) announces also that the Lord has anointed him to say to the Israelites that all peoples will be subjected to them, and that foreign peoples will have to plough and work in order that no heavy work may fall to the lot of their sons, but in order that they may serve God by praying alone. However, in order that they may have time to serve blessed God, you must eat the goods of the peoples". (Meshmia Jeshue, fol. 89, col. 4).

The Jewish practise of social parasitism shows only too well to what extent they have followed this commandment, which naturally finds, as does all the rest, an exact counterpart in the "Protocols". Let us take other Hebrew authorities:

"Only Israel justifies, as its purpose, the creation of the world". (Abraham Seba, Zevor Hammor, fol. 106, col. 4-of the year 1595).

"The world was created for the Israelites and they are the pulp; the other peoples are only the bark". (Jeshaia Hurtwitz, Shene Lucoth Habberith, fol. 145, col. 3-of. 1686).

"In the future the Israelites will possess the world and the peoples will go to ruin, while the Israelites, these alone, will survive into eternity". (R. Bechai, Gad Hakkemah, fol. 179, col. 3).

"At the time of the Messiah the Israelites will extirpate all the peoples of the earth". (Bar Nachmani, Bammidbar Rabba, fol. 172, col. 4 and fol. 173, col. 1 — of 1673). *"Then the land of Israel will expand in one greatness which will envelope the entire world".* (R. Naphtali, Emmek Hammelech, fol. 44, col. 1 of 1653).

Up to the seventeenth century the tradition of the devouring, universally sove-

reign "chosen people" is maintained, then, intact—and naturally we have selected only a few rare quotations from the great number of analogous collections in the texts from anti-Semitic polemics. Let us pass to the contemporary period. We give the floor to the Jew, Moritz Cohn:

"Without having been absorbed, today the Hebrew spirit dominates where at first it was hardly endured. We no longer need to close ourselves up in the medieval Ghetto, since we have for some time possessed the dominion which was promised to us. Without us no potentate in the world can undertake anything, for we control the gold market. No word contrary to our taste is published because we control the press. No idea which displeases us penetrates the intellectual world, because we dominate the theater. The Hebrew spirit has conquered the world". (Quotation from G. zur Beek, Die Geheimnisse der Weisen von Zion, 3 ed., 1919, p. 27).

"The principal end, which is Hebrew world domination, is not yet reached. But it will be reached and it is already closer that the masses of the so-called Christian States imagine... Russian Czarism, the German Empire and militarism are overthrown, all peoples are being pushed toward ruin. This is the moment in which the true domination of Jewry has its beginning. "The Wise Men of Zion", quotation in Meister, Judas Schuldbuch, 5 ed., p. 171).

The Jew Baruch Levi wrote to Carl Marx, himself a Jew (Mardochai), the following words:

"The Jewish people, considered as a whole, will itself be its own Messiah. Its sovereignty over the world will be reached by means of the unification of the other human races, the elimination of frontiers and monarchies, which are the ramparts of particularism, and by means of the institution of a world republic which will grant everywhere civil rights to the Jews. In this new organization of humanity the sons of Israel will become everywhere, without meeting an obstacle, the directing element, especially if they are successful in bringing the proletarian masses under the direction of some of their own number. The governments of the peoples included in this world republic, with the aid of the victorious proletariat, all will fall without difficulty into Jewish hands. Private property will then be strangled by the Jewish directors, who will administer the state patrimony everywhere. Thus the promise of the Talmud will be fulfilled, that is, the promise that the Jews, at the arrival of the Messiah, will possess the key to the wealth of all the peoples of the earth". (Revue de Paris, 35th year, No. 11, p. 574).

The French rabbi Isidore Loeb, secretary, from 1869 on, of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*, expresses himself as follows in his book; "*La littérature des pauvres dans la Bible*", (Paris, 1892, p. 218).

"It cannot be affirmed with certainty whether or not Isaiah thought of the appearance of a personal Messiah... However, it is certain that, with or without, a King Messiah, the Jews will constitute the center of humanity around which the non-Jews will be grouped after their conversion. The peoples will unite to pay homage to the people of God. All the wealth of nations will pass to the Jewish people; the nations will be in the retinue of the Jewish people and will throw themselves at their feet". "The Kings will be your foster-fathers and the princesses, their wives, your wet-nurses; they will bow down to you and will lick the dust from your feet". (Isaiah, 49, 23). God will establish an eternal alliance with the Jewish people, as with David and as David, the Jew will command the peoples... It is, then, clear that in the restoration of the Jewish people Jerusalem and the Holy Land will have a great part".

This interpretation of prophetic Messianism on the part of a modern rabbi is the best refutation of the arguments of those who accuse the anti-Semites of counterfeiting the sense of the ancient Hebrew tradition. Prophecies, like those of Isaiah, in all of the successive Hebrew tradition do not refer to ancient Jerusalem, but to a future messianic epoch, in the terms of which the spirit and will of international Jewry is defined. Here is another proof, from the Jew Orémieux, in the *Archives Israelites*:

"The Hebrew doctrine must one day penetrate the entire world . . . The day is not far off when the wealth of the earth will belong exclusively to the Jews . . . Nations will disappear, religions will go down."

Let us turn now to a statement of some of the specific instances of correspondence with the plans of the "Protocols". One proof will stand for all of the others, and we shall take it from the Jewish economist, Du Mesnil-Marigny, who in his "*History of the Political Economy of the Ancient Peoples*", ed. 1878, II vol., pp. 275ff., says among other things:

"The present age has incontestably conferred omnipotence on gold . . . He who becomes complete master of gold will likewise be complete master of the world. And who can this master be except the Jew?" (Cf. the "*Protocols*", V). "Perhaps the Jew doesn't already possess the banks, railroad and trade monopolies? By means of

his gold, is he not already giving higher learning to his children and in this way is he not perhaps preparing to assure them of the places of command in the arts, in literature, in science and in public offices?" (Cf. "*Protocols*", VI). "Even here, who are the best professors at the Sorbonne, at the University and in the other great French institutions? Jews! And what are the most renowned philosophers and writers? Jews!" (Cf. Prot. III and IX). "The corruption of the press is known. Who are those who put into motion this terrible machine the power of which, whether it be destructive or constructive, is well known? Jews . . . those who possess the gold". (Cf. Prot. VII). "The imminent rise of Israel to the greatest heights is certain . . . We shall shortly see how she will rule the nations, after she has appropriated all of their wealth which in this way will multiply beyond measure, and we shall see her sweep away from herself the inhabitants of the entire earth, as she did with the Canaanites...". (Of. Prot. IX). "When, as according to our prediction, the sons of Jacob in their superiority assure themselves of all that which guarantees comfort and long life on this earth and therefore find themselves in a position to survive any other race, then no one will be able to deny that through them will be realized that epoch so much desired, that desire of all philanthropists, that longing of every generous heart, which is universal brotherhood". (Cf. Prot. XV, XXII).

Everyone sees clearly here what a magnificent universal brotherhood this is: a conglomeration of smashed and disinherited peoples, over whom thunders the indestructible "chosen people". And here we have a means of penetrating also the true sense of the hypocritical, humanitarian ideology which Jews and Masens purposely administer to the stupid, so that they may dig their own graves.

A Talmudic text says that as long as the Jew does not have the supreme power of a given country in his hand and as long as he has to follow a law which is not his law, he must exclaim: "What abomination! What indignity!" Another (*Sanhedrin*, 98-a) says that the son of David, that is the Messiah, "will not come before Israel ceases to suffer a domination, however slight it may be". From this to the sanctification of every revolt and of every subversive activity is but a step. And the "Protocols" declare precisely that one of the most important means for the attainment of the Hebrew world domination is propitiating, awakening and directing revolutionary movements, suborning public opinion through the press, awakening enmities among the various non-Jew states until they are forced into war. This, according to the "imaginings" of the "Protocols". But let us see what the Jews themselves have to say.

"We live in a Christian State, a thing incompatible with the interests of Jewry: The Christian State, then, is suppressed". (Rabbi Loeb, quoted by S. v. d. March, *Die Juden im Urteil der Zeit*, 1921, p. 117).

"Everywhere they belong to the opposition, everywhere they (the Jews) are found on the front of the reformers, the revolutionaries, intent on destroying what is old". (Nachum Goldmann, *Von der weltgeschichtlichen Bedeutung und Aufgabe des Judentums*, 1915, p. 201).

"The revolution warns us again of the meaning of the Jewish question; since the Jews constitute the impelling element of the revolution"... M. Rappaport, *Sozialismus, Revolution und Judenfrage*, Leipzig, 1919).

"The thing which Jewry has brought into the world is the revolutionary idea. Wherever this idea has arrived, the peace of eternally remaining the same has been shaken". (Words spoken by Rabbi Baeck on the occasion of the foundation of the Hamburg group of Jewish liberalism, November, 1925).

"The Russian revolution is a Jewish revolution, since it signifies a turning point of Jewish history. It derived from the fact that Russia was the land of almost one half of all the Jews in the world. For that reason the fall of the Czarist regime will have a great influence on the destiny of many thousands of Jews who have recently emigrated to other States. In addition, the Russian revolution is a Jewish revolution also because of the fact that the Jews were the most active revolutionaries in Czarist Russia". (Jacob de Haas in "The Maccabean", November, 1905).

"The world revolution which we are now living will become exclusively a thing in our hands... This revolution will reinforce the hegemony of the Jewish race over all others". (In "Le peuple juif", of January 8, 1919).

"International Jewry forced Europe into this war not only in order to get possession of a great quantity of gold, but also to prepare, by means of this war, a new Jewish world war". ("The Jewish World", January 16, 1919).

"Let us compare the present situation in Germany with that in Russia: in both countries the revolution has liberated creative forces. We feel ourselves full of admiration as we see with what promptness and in what numbers the Jews, in these countries, moved into action.... Revolutionaries, socialists, mensheviks, orthodox or independent Marxists, call them what you will, they are Jews and in all revolutionary groups

we find Jews in directive and militant offices". Interview with Rabbi J. L. Magnes at New York in 1919 and reproduced in L. de Poncins, *Judentum und Weltumsturz*, II, p. 24).

A few more quotations:

"Another war is necessary so that the infamous organization of Satan (which is neither more nor less than the organization of the present States) may be swept away" (Ruthendorf in "Zuflicht zum Königreich", 1933, p. 29).

"There will come into being a new and complete organization of all the peoples of the earth. The maps of the earth in use today, will be worthless in the Regnum (Messianic)." "On the basis of the light which emanates from the Sacred Scriptures we can look forward to Jerusalem being the capital of the world". (Id. in *Rechtfertigung*", III, p. 321, and "Eine wünschenswerte Regierung", p. 35). "The Jews will obtain the dominion over all the earth". (Russell in "Schriftstudien", 1917, VII, p. 666).

Finally, let us listen to the Roumanian Jew, Marcus Eli Ravage, who, in two articles published in numbers 3 and 4 of the *Century Magazine* of 1928, had the courage to express himself as follows:

"You accuse us of having kindled the revolution in Moscow. Fine: we accept the accusation. And so? Compared with what Paul of Tarsus did at Rome the Russian revolt was no more than a backyard scandal. Rail against the excessive Jewish influence in your theaters and in your films. Very well. Granted: your complaints are just; but what significance can this have in comparison with the powerful influence which we exercise on your churches, schools, governments and even on the slightest changes of your intellectual world?... Let us suppose that the Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion are authentic. What can this mean when placed side by side with the undeniable historical action of conspirators which we have produced? (Cf. Protocols, I and V). You have not come to a recognition of even the beginning of the importance of our guilt. We are invaders. We are destroyers. We are overthrowers. We have taken possession of your natural world, of your ideals, of your destiny and we have made a game of it all. We were the primary cause not only of the last war but of almost all your wars. We were the promoters not only of the Russian revolution but of all the great revolutions of your history. (Cf. Protocols, V, VII, X). We have changed the entire course of your history. We placed upon

you a yoke, which Africa or Asia never knew under your sway. And we have done all this without arms, without blood or the clamor of battles, without violent measures of any kind. We have realized this only with the irresistible force of our spirit, with ideas and propaganda (Cf. Prot. V and IX). Our wretched little country of one time has become your Holy Land. Our national literature has become your Bible. A Jewish girl is your ideal of motherhood and of femininity. A rebel Jewish prophet is the center of your devotion. Let us consider the three great modern revolutions, the French, the American and the Russian ones. What were they but a triumph of the Jewish idea of a social, political and economic justice? (Cf. Prot. III). It is with relief that we realize that the *Goi* (the non-Jew) will never be able to grasp the true gravity of our guilt". (Prot. IV).

Here finally is a Jew who has courage and *sang froid*. Frankly, we should like to shake his hand !

In a text, the existence of which was pointed out by this same periodical (*Dibre*, in *Dav. f.* 37), we read: "To communicate the slightest hint of our law to a non-Jew is equivalent to the slaughter of all Jews; for if the non-Jews (*goim*) knew what we are planning in regard to them they would exterminate us at once". And in the "Protocols" is found exactly the same idea.

We believe that this is enough for the present. We repeat: all these quotations are but a sample of all the others which can be found in any serious anti-Semitic work.

The conclusion is obvious. Roberto Farinacci once aptly said, when confronted with the hypocritical assurances of the Italian Jews, that there will come a day when the anti-Semites will be the only ones who will have a knowledge of Jewish thought.

It is the absolute truth. Those who support the authenticity of the "Protocols" as an expression of the Jewish spirit and will are those who show that they know both, while the Jews who deplore it as an odious falsification are those who would like to give us to understand that we know less of their affairs and of their tradition than the most ignorant of the *goim*, that is of the non-Jew pariahs who, according to the Talmud and the Protocols, are to be considered, not as men, but as inferior beings with obtuse and bestial intellects.

ARTHOS.

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Distinguished New Englander Discusses High Court's Decision on Public Schools

Washington, D. C.
October 13, 1958

The Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Carleton Putnam, who wrote the following letter to Pres. Eisenhower, is a member of the famous New England Putnam family, a native of New York City, a graduate of Princeton and Columbia and was founder and president of Chicago and Southern Airlines (1943-1948). He recently published a widely-praised biography of Theodore Roosevelt.

My Dear Mr. President:

A few days ago I was reading over Justice Frankfurter's opinion in the recent Little Rock case. Three sentences in it tempt me to write you this letter. I am a Northerner, but I have spent a large part of my life as a business executive in the South. I have a law degree, but I am now engaged in historical writing. From this observation post I risk the presumption of a comment.

The sentences I wish to examine are these: "Local customs, however hardened by time, are not decreed in heaven. Habits and feelings they engender may be counteracted and moderated. Experience attests that such local habits and feelings will yield, gradually though this be, to law and education."

★ ★ ★

IT IS MY PERSONAL CONVICTION that the local customs in this case were "hardened by time" for a very good reason, and that while they may not, as Frankfurter says, have been decreed in heaven, they come closer to it than the current view of the Supreme Court. I was particularly puzzled by Frankfurter's remark that "the Constitution is not the formulation of the merely personal views of the members of this court." Five minutes before the court's desegregation decision, the Constitution meant one thing; five minutes later, it meant something else. Only one thing intervened, namely, an expression of the personal views of the members of the court.

It is not my purpose to dispute the point with which the greater part of Frankfurter's opinion is concerned. The law must be obeyed. But I think the original desegregation decision was wrong, that it ought to be reversed, and that meanwhile every legal means should be found, not to disobey it but to avoid it. Failing this, the situation should be corrected by constitutional amendment.

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I CANNOT AGREE that this is a matter involving "a few states" as Frankfurter suggests. The picture in reality is of a court, by one sudden edict, forcing upon the entire South a view, and a way of life, with which the great majority of the population are in complete disagreement. Although not from the legal, in fact from the practical, standpoint the North, which does not have the problem, is presuming to tell the South, which does have the problem, what to do.

To me there is a frightening arrogance in this performance. Neither the North, nor the court, has any holy mandate inherent in the trend of the times or the progress of liberalism to reform society in the South. In the matter of schools, rights to equal education are inseparably bound up with rights to freedom of association and, in the South at least, may require that both be considered simultaneously. (In using the word "association" here, I mean the right to associate with whom you please, and the right not to associate with whom you please.) Moreover, am I not correct in my recollection that it was the social stigma of segregation and its effect upon the Negro's "mind and heart" to which the court objected as much as to any other, and thus that the court, in forcing the black man's right to equal education was actually determined to violate the white man's right to freedom of association?

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IN ANY CASE the crux of this issue

minimum of white help or hindrance, genetically or otherwise, can be measured today in the Congo.

Lord Bryce, a distinguished and impartial foreign observer, presented the situation accurately in his *American Commonwealth* when he wrote in 1880:

"History is a record of the progress towards civilization of races originally barbarous. But that progress has in all cases been slow and gradual . . . Utterly dissimilar is the case of the African Negro, caught up in and whirled along with the swift movement of the American democracy. In it we have a singular juxtaposition of the most primitive and the most recent, the most rudimentary and the most highly developed, types of culture . . . A body of savages is violently carried across the ocean and set to work as slaves on the plantations of masters who are three or four thousand years in advance of them in mental capacity and moral force . . . Suddenly, even more suddenly than they were torn from Africa, they find themselves, not only free, but made full citizens and active members of the most popular government the world has seen, treated as fit to bear an equal part in ruling, not only themselves, but also their recent masters."

One does not telescope three or four thousand years into the 78 years since Bryce wrote. One may change the terms of the problem by mixed breeding, but if ever there was a matter that ought to be left to local option it would seem to be the decision as to when the mixture has produced an acceptable amalgam in the schools. And I see no reason for penalizing a locality that does not choose to mix.

★ ★ ★

I WOULD EMPHATICALLY SUPPORT improvement of education in Negro schools, if and where it is inferior. Equality of opportunity and equality before the law, when not strained to cover other situations, are acceptable ideals because they provide the chance to earn and to progress—and consequently should be enforced by legal fiat as far as is humanly possible. But equality of association, which desegregation in Southern schools involves, pre-supposes a status which in the South the average Negro has not earned. To force it upon the Southern white will, I think, meet with as much opposition as the prohibition amendment encountered in the wet states.

Throughout this controversy there has been frequent mention of the equality of man as a broad social objective. No proposition in recent years has been clouded by more loose thinking. Not many of us would care to enter a poetry contest with Keats, nor play chess with the national champion, nor set our character beside Albert Schweitzer's. When we see the doctrine of equality contradicted everywhere around us in fact, it remains a mystery why so many of us continue to give it lip service in theory, and why we tolerate the vicious notion that status in any field need not be earned.

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PIN DOWN THE MAN who uses the word "equality," and at once the evasions and qualifications begin. As I recall, you, yourself, in a recent statement, said,

the sort of *ipso facto* equality suggested by your context? The whole idea contradicts the basic tenet of the Christian and Jewish religions that status is earned through righteousness and is not an automatic matter. What is true of religion and righteousness is just as true of achievement in other fields. And what is true among individuals is just as true of averages among races.

The confusion here is not unlike the confusion created by some left-wing writers between the doctrine of equality and the doctrine of Christian love. The command to love your neighbor is not a command either to consider your neighbor your equal, or yourself his equal: perhaps the purest example of great love without equality is the love between parent and child. In fact the equality doctrine as a whole, except when surrounded by a plethora of qualifications, is so untenable that it falls to pieces at the slightest thoughtful examination.

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FRANKFURTER closes his opinion with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln, to whom the Negro owes more than to any other man. I, too, would like to quote from Lincoln. At Charleston, Ill., in September 1858 in a debate with Douglas, Lincoln said:

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office . . . I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And in as much as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

The extent to which Lincoln would have modified these views today, or may have modified them before his death, is a moot question, but it is clear on its face that he would not have been in sympathy with the Supreme Court's position on desegregation. Many historians have felt that when Lincoln died the South lost the best friend it had. This also may be moot, but again it seems clear that for 94 years—from the horrors of Reconstruction through the Supreme Court's desegregation decision—the North has been trying to force the black man down the white Southerner's throat, and it is a miracle that relations between the races in the South have progressed as well as they have.

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PERHAPS the most discouraging spectacle is the spectacle of Northern newspapers dwelling with pleasure upon the predicament of the Southern parent who is forced to choose between desegregation and no school at all for his child. It does not seem to occur to these papers that this is the cruelest sort of blackmail; that the North is virtually putting a pistol at the head of the Southern parent in a gesture which every Northerner must contemplate with shame.

Indeed, there now seems little doubt that the court's recent decision has set back the cause of the Negro in the South by a great deal.

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IN ANY CASE the crux of this issue would seem obvious: social status has to be earned. Or, to put it another way, equality of association has to be mutually agreed to and mutually desired. It cannot be achieved by legal fiat. Personally, I feel only affection for the Negro. But there are facts that have to be faced. Any man with two eyes in his head can observe a Negro settlement in the Congo, can study the pure-blooded African in his native habitat as he exists when left on his own resources, can compare this settlement with London or Paris, and can draw his own conclusions regarding relative levels of character and intelligence—or that combination of character and intelligence which is civilization. Finally, he can inquire as to the number of pure-blooded blacks who have made contributions to great literature or engineering or medicine or philosophy or abstract science. (I do not include singing or athletics as these are not primarily matters of character and intelligence.) Nor is there any validity to the argument that the Negro "hasn't been given a chance." We were all in caves or trees originally. The progress which the pure-blooded black has made when left to himself, with a

judgment of the most primitive and the most recent, the most rudimentary and the most highly developed, types of culture . . . A body of savages is violently carried across the ocean and set to work as slaves on the plantations of masters who are three or four thousand years in advance of them in mental capacity and moral force . . . Suddenly, even more suddenly than they were torn from Africa, they find themselves, not only free, but made full citizens and active members of the most popular government the world has seen, treated as fit to bear an equal part in ruling, not only themselves, but also their recent masters."

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PIN DOWN THE MAN who uses the word "equality," and at once the evasions and qualifications begin. As I recall, you, yourself, in a recent statement used some phrase to the effect that men were "equal in the sight of God." I would be interested to know where in the Bible you get your authority for this conception. There is doubtless authority in Scripture for the concept of *potential* equality in the sight of God—after earning that status, and with various further qualifications—but where is the authority for

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Indeed, there now seems little doubt that the court's recent decision has set back the cause of the Negro in the South by a generation. He may force his way into white schools, but he will not force his way into white hearts nor earn the respect he seeks. What evolution was slowly and wisely achieving, revolution has now arrested, and the trail of bitterness will lead far.

Sincerely yours,
CARLETON PUTNAM

This advertisement was paid for by individual donations from hundreds of citizens in many States. The sponsoring committee will appreciate additional donations to publish Mr. Putnam's letter in other newspapers. Please fill in this coupon and return with your contribution.

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THE

NEGRO

CRISIS

An Outline in Depth

INVOLVING BACKGROUND

AND

CONTEMPORARY EVENTS

Martin Luther King said:

"Non-violence is no more than
a tactical military maneuver."

NSRP
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BALTO. 3, MD.

CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON

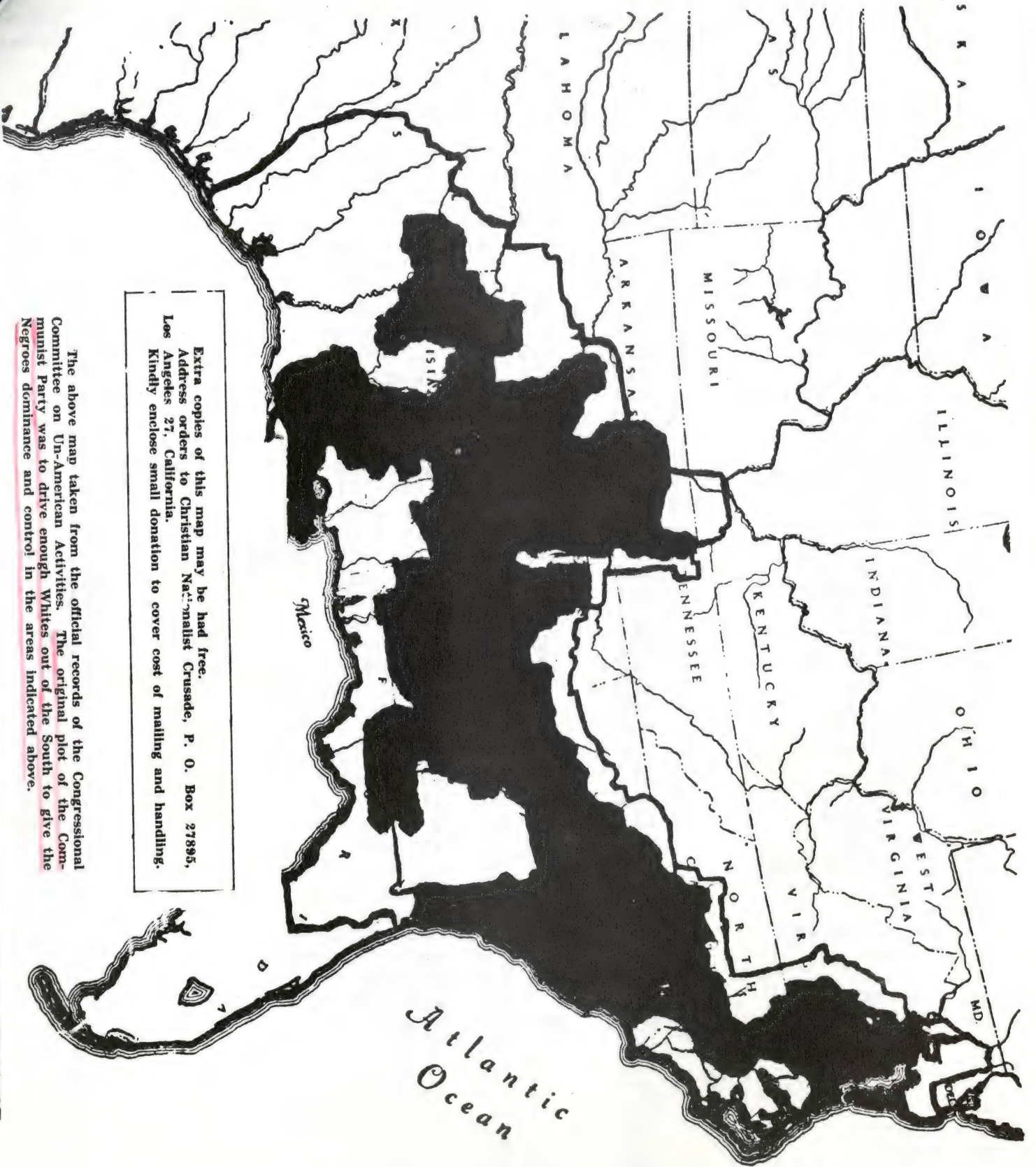
POWELL OF HARLEM CALLS FOR

REVOLUTION

Said Powell: "The white man is running scared. The whites won't interfere with you. We are now in the majority in the world. The whites are afraid of us. The Negro has to learn how to fight. . . This is a black movement. It is ridiculous for the white man to try to lead the Negro. This is our land. . . We stand in the middle of the black man's revolution and make no mistake about it, this is a revolution. No black man should be anything but a fighter."

Early in the 1950's the
Communist Party issued a memo
to the effect that the year
for revolt by the American Negro
against his white neighbors would
be 1963.

THE ABOVE IS A MAP OF THE PROPOSED NEGRO COMMUNIST STATE TO BE CARVED OUT OF THE SOUTH.



THE BLACK TIDE

Below we reproduce a chart indicating the migration of the Negro population into certain states. The chart also indicates which states have lost Negro population.

1950 to 1960			1960			
INCREASE IN STATE NEGROES			TOTAL STATE NEGROES		U.S. CENSUS	RANK
1	NEW YORK	499,320	1,417,511	NEW YORK	1,417,511	1
2	CALIFORNIA	421,689	883,861	TEXAS	1,187,125	2
3	ILLINOIS	391,490	1,037,470	GEORGIA	1,122,596	3
4	FLORIDA	277,085	880,186	NORTH CAROLINA	1,116,021	4
5	MICHIGAN	275,285	717,581	LOUISIANA	1,039,207	5
6	OHIO	273,025	786,097	ILLINOIS	1,037,470	6
7	PENNSYLVANIA	214,265	852,750	ALABAMA	980,271	7
8	TEXAS	209,667	1,187,125	MISSISSIPPI	915,743	8
9	NEW JERSEY	196,310	514,875	CALIFORNIA	883,861	9
10	LOUISIANA	156,779	1,039,207	FLORIDA	880,186	10
11	MARYLAND	132,438	518,410	PENNSYLVANIA	852,750	11
12	DIST. COLUMBIA	130,934	411,737	SOUTH CAROLINA	829,291	12
13	INDIANA	95,107	269,275	VIRGINIA	816,258	13
14	MISSOURI	93,765	390,853	OHIO	786,097	14
15	VIRGINIA	82,047	816,258	MICHIGAN	717,581	15
16	NORTH CAROLINA	68,668	1,116,021	TENNESSEE	586,876	16
17	GEORGIA	59,834	1,122,596	MARYLAND	518,410	17
18	TENNESSEE	56,273	586,876	NEW JERSEY	514,875	18
19	CONNECTICUT	54,027	107,499	DIST. OF COLUMBIA	411,737	19
20	WISCONSIN	46,364	74,546	MISSOURI	390,853	20
21	MASSACHUSETTS	38,671	111,842	ARKANSAS	388,787	21
22	COLORADO	19,815	39,992	INDIANA	269,275	22
23	KANSAS	18,287	91,445	KENTUCKY	215,959	23
24	WASHINGTON	18,047	48,738	OKLAHOMA	153,084	24
25	ARIZONA	17,429	43,403	MASSACHUSETTS	111,842	25
26	DELAWARE	17,090	60,688	CONNECTICUT	107,499	26
27	KENTUCKY	14,038	215,959	KANSAS	91,445	27
28	NEBRASKA	10,028	29,262	WEST VIRGINIA	89,378	28
29	NEVADA	9,182	13,484	WISCONSIN	74,546	29
30	NEW MEXICO	8,655	17,063	DELAWARE	68,688	30
31	MINNESOTA	8,241	22,263	WASHINGTON	48,738	31
32	OKLAHOMA	7,581	153,084	ARIZONA	43,403	32
33	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,214	829,291	COLORADO	39,992	33
34	OREGON	6,604	18,133	NEBRASKA	29,262	34
35	IOWA	5,662	25,354	IOWA	25,354	35
36	RHODE ISLAND	4,429	18,332	MINNESOTA	22,263	36
37	MAINE	2,097	3,318	RHODE ISLAND	18,332	37
38	UTAH	1,419	4,148	OREGON	18,133	38
39	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,172	1,903	NEW MEXICO	17,063	39
40	ALABAMA	654	980,271	NEVADA	13,484	40
41	NORTH DAKOTA	520	777	UTAH	4,148	41
42	IDAHO	452	1,502	MAINE	3,318	42
43	SOUTH DAKOTA	387	1,114	WYOMING	2,183	43
44	MONTANA	235	1,467	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,903	44
45	VERMONT	76	519	IDAHO	1,502	45
46	WYOMING	-374	2,183	MONTANA	1,467	46
47	WEST VIRGINIA	-25,489	89,378	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,114	47
48	ARKANSAS	-37,852	388,787	NORTH DAKOTA	777	48
49	MISSISSIPPI	-70,751	915,743	VERMONT	519	49

The above chart was prepared by the Association of Citizens Councils of Greenwood, Mississippi.

THE BLACK TIDE

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this terrific revelation.

In his speeches and testimony and writings, Johnson revealed much. Below are a few quotations from this courageous Negro who rose up to challenge Communism's determination to capture the United States of America.

It is disgraceful but true that this Negro when a young man was inducted into the Communist Party through the influence of an Episcopalian clergyman, the late William Montgomery Brown. The Communist activities of Rector Brown scandalized the Nation.

Inasmuch as Manning Johnson had been brought up as a Christian, he was subject to the influence of a clergyman, especially a man of dignity and prestige like Rev. Brown.

Below are 'hit and miss' quotations from the statements, speeches and testimonies of Manning Johnson. The quotations speak for themselves.

* * *

"Indeed, I had entered the red conspiracy in the vain belief that it was the way to a 'new, better and superior' world system of society. Ten years later, thoroughly disillusioned, I abandoned communism. The experience of those years in 'outer darkness' are like a horrible nightmare. I saw communism in all its naked cruelty, ruthlessness and utter contempt of Christian attributes and passions. And, too, I saw the low value placed upon human life, the total lack of respect for the dignity of man, the betrayal of trust, the terror of the Secret Police and the bloody hand of the assassin, during and since, those fateful years when I embraced communism."

* * *

"Being a Negro top communist, I was placed on the National Negro Commission, an important sub-committee of the National Committee of the Communist Party. On this Commission, which was created on direct orders from Moscow to facilitate the subversion of the Negroes, I began to realize the full implications of how the Negro is used as a political dupe by the Kremlin hierarchy. Under the guise of 'unity of black and white in the struggle', several top white communists, such as James S. Allen, Elizabeth Lawson, the late Robert 'Bob' Minor, and George Blake Charney were placed on the National Negro Commission. These white communists wielded more power than the nominal Negro heads of the Commission. In a word, they are like white overseers. Every Negro member was aware of the fact that these white overseers constituted the eyes, the ears and the voice of the Kremlin. Moreover, these white overseers are the surest functional guarantee of the maintenance of the hierarchial authoritarian control of the Kremlin over their Negro lick spittles directing the conspiracy among Negroes in America."

* * *

"In this connection, I observed how white women communists are used as political prostitutes, cohabiting with high-level Negro communists in order to spy on them. Through such intimate relations, these white women communists are able to elicit information pertaining to family background, sources of income, marital difficulties, arrests, convictions, opinions on communist policy and communist leadership. This information is invaluable to the red hierarchy in their relations with the Negro lick spittles. In top red circles, this is known as 'bedroom politics'".

* * *

"White communist women are also used to maneuver top Negro reds into compromising positions that, if revealed, would result in public scandal or disgrace. In this way,

reds make these Negroes permanently subject to blackmail if ever they consider leaving the red movement. Moreover, this information is used to destroy the credibility of the defector, should he decide to fight the red conspiracy."

* * *

"Only after the order came from Moscow in the 1934-35 period to win over the Negro intellectual by deceptive flattery and adulation did the red's public attitude toward them change. The Kremlin concluded that these 'superficial phonies' could serve the cause of Communism."

* * *

"A large number of Negro ministers are all for the Communists. Some are prominent and influential; others are 'run of the mill'. They in common believe that beating the racial drums is a short cut to prominence, money and the realization of personal ambitions even if the Negro masses are left prostrate and bleeding -- expendables in the mad scramble for power."

* * *

"Abner W. Berry, columnist in the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, recently praised these ministers as fulfilling their 'historic role', i.e., delivering the Negro into the hands of the communists. Neither his pen nor his lips had such praise prior to the 1934-35 period. Then the Moscow line was clear. The resolution on the Negro question stated: 'In the work among the Negroes, special attention should be paid to the role played by the churches and preachers who are acting on behalf of American imperialism. The Party must conduct a continuous and carefully worked out campaign among the Negro masses, sharpened primarily against the preachers and the churchmen, who are the agents of the oppressors of the Negro race.'"

* * *

"Application of the new line embarked the Communists on an era of outstanding success in infiltrating and penetrating the Negro church. White ministers acting as missionaries, using the race angle as bait, aided in the cultivation of Negro ministers for work in the Red solar systems of organizations. Bribery through gifts, paid lectures, flattery through long applause at staged rallies, favorable mention in the red controlled press were not the only methods employed to corrupt the Negro ministers. The use of sex and perversion as a means of political blackmail was an accepted red tactic."

* * *

"The new Communist Party line went like this: 'Jesus, the carpenter, was a worker like the communists. He was against the 'money changers', the 'capitalists', the 'exploiters' of that day. That is why he drove them from the temple. The Communists are the modern day fighters against the capitalists or money changers. If Jesus were living today, he would be persecuted like the Communists who seek to do good for the common people.'"

* * *

"Gilbert Green, one of the top Reds in this country, reported as follows: 'For example in the South we have more than 300 members who are also members of church youth organizations -- especially the Baptist Young Peoples Union. In this district (Alabama) . . . where possible we should build . . . units in the Church Youth organizations. Why? Because in the South, especially for the Negro youth, the church is the center of

cultural and social activity. It is here that we must work. By building our union, the church organizations we can also improve our work under the illegal conditions, it will be easier to work in the church organizations. In Alabama there are certain places in which we can in a short while take over the church organizations of youth, under our leadership, and these can become legal covers for our work in the South."

* * *

"Black rebellion was what Moscow wanted. Bloody racial conflict would split America. During the confusion, demoralization and panic would set in. Then finally, the reds say: 'Workers stop work, many of them seize arms by attacking arsenals. Many had armed themselves before. . . Street fights become frequent. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the workers organize Revolutionary Committees to be in command of the uprising. Armed workers. . . seize the principal government offices, invade the residences of the President and his Cabinet members, arrest them, declare the old regime abolished, establish their own power. . .'"

* * *

"What if one or five million Negroes die in an abortive attempt to establish a Negro republic? Is not the advance of the cause worth it? A communist is not a sentimentalist. He does not grieve over the loss of life in the advancement of Communism."

* * *

"This plot to use the Negroes as the spearhead, or as expendables, was concocted by Stalin in 1928, nearly ten years after the formation of the world organization of Communism. Prior to this time, the periodic Moscow gatherings did little more than pass resolutions. Any credit for the change belongs, in the main, to a handful of Negro lickspittles like James W. Ford, Harry Haywood, Otto Hall, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, and Otto Huiswood, to mention a few."

* * *

"During the three decades which have elapsed since the Sixth World Congress in Moscow, the American Communist Party has conducted many campaigns and formed and infiltrated a large number of organizations among Negroes. From the bloody gun battles at Camp Hill, Alabama (1931), to the present integration madness, the heavy hand of communism has moved, stirring up racial strife, creating confusion, hate and bitterness so essential to the advancement of the red cause."

* * *

"Few men want the medicine the reds gave the late Senator Joseph McCarthy which the reds boast is the best cure for militant anti-Communists."

* * *

"Posing as a 'friend of the Negro', the communists, under the guise of a campaign for Negro rights, set race against race in the cold-blooded struggle for power. Their hypocrisy and the falsity of their claims are clearly revealed in a number of instances."

* * *

"The reds have deliberately twisted and warped the thinking of those intellectual pygmies who lead the 'Freedom by '63' campaign by sending them after quick solutions of a centuries' old problem that has never been solved anywhere in the world. Obvious

even to the most ignorant is the fact that all people are prejudiced. No one is free of it. Prejudice, in one form or another, has existed almost as long as the human family. They arise out of the complex differences of race, nationality, religion, economic, social and cultural standing."

* * *

"It is then no accident that the N.A.A.C.P. is dubbed 'The National Association for the Agitation of Colored People'. The record speaks for itself. Millions for agitation; not one cent for those things that win the respect and acclaim of other races and national groups."

* * *

"Therefore, we may readily assume that any damage done to our prestige abroad should be at the feet of the N.A.A.C.P. and the reds who started the trouble. What is significant is that those who spread the lie that violence erupted because Negro children are denied an education have not repudiated it.

"Any confusion or misunderstanding created abroad has not been cleared up by the N.A.A.C.P. leadership. At no time have they admitted that no Negro in the United States is denied an education. And, too, they have not admitted that not every Negro wants an education, for reasons better known to himself. That accounts for many Negroes not being able to read or write. Moreover, there are free schools open both day and night for all those who want an education."

* * *

"It is also implied that a Negro child is handicapped in his studies unless he is sitting beside a white child. What could be more nonsensical or ridiculous? It is a sad commentary on the ability of the Negro child to say that he cannot properly study or that he will develop harmful complexes if he does not sit beside a white child. By what quirk of reasoning does one conclude that sitting beside a white child will help a Negro child make the grade? Experience shows that a student's success is determined by how much attention, time and effort he is willing to put into his studies."

* * *

"In New York, for example, many Negro Junior High and High School graduates are outrageously poor in spelling, writing, reading and mathematics. Yet they attended integrated schools."

* * *

"At the root of all the present racial trouble is interference in the internal affairs of Southern States by people not at all interested in an amicable settlement of any problems arising between Negro and white Americans."

* * *

"Mr. James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, reported that the Department of Labor in a recent survey found that: 'Purchasing power of the Negroes was more than \$17,000,000,000 and that a third of the Negro population owned their own homes. Negro wage earners, he said, make four and a half times what they earned in 1940.'"

* * *

"In the meantime the Negro is the sacrificial lamb -- the innocent victim of the

widespread racial hate which the leftists are creating. The energizing of a race hat is an asset to the red cause. The more, the merrier, so long as it erupts in cross burnings, threats, loss of jobs, refusal of loans, boycotts, bombings, fist fights, beatings and shootings."

* * *

"Indeed the spectre of the 'modern Carpet Bagger' haunts the South. Reds, NAACPers, do-gooders and other 'missionaries' follow in the footsteps of those Northerners who for narrow, selfish, personal or political reasons meddled in the affairs of the South in the period immediately following the Civil War. Like their predecessors, these modern-day Carpet Baggers create only mischief for they have no true interest in the South.

"A check of the record of these modern-day Carpet Baggers will show that most of them are either communists or persons who have been, or are now, associated with the Communist cause as a fronter, endorser, or fellow traveler."

* * *

"Vociferous Negro intellectuals, along with the reds, through their impractical, unrealistic, alien behavior, turn race relations into a shambles. Every Negro who opposes integration and the N.A.A.C.P. becomes a traitor or an 'Uncle Tom'. Every white person taking a similar stand is branded a 'criminal' and 'outside of the law'. The fact that courts have been known to reverse themselves and that under our system of government every American has the right to protest and oppose any ruling considered onerous or prejudicial is ignored. Stupidly, they go about their business of forcing everybody to conform or be damned, thus building up fires of resentment that will require the work of centuries to extinguish.

"Already, under the guise of 'struggling for Negro rights', they have created all the explosive material for racial violence by making impossible demands, resisting sane and just decisions, opposing compromise and adjustment and demanding that everything must be done forthwith or not at all.

"They have no love for their own people. They have no love for America. Naturally, they get the Kremlin's support and approval. Feeling frustrated and inferior, they run to communism and civil disobedience in their folly. They play Moscow's game and they deserve whatever red reward that is due them."

THE EXPERT SPEAKS

Note: Professor W. George is Professor of Histology and Embryology at the School of Medicine at the University of North Carolina. He is a member of the American Association of Anatomists, Zoologists and Human Genetics.

Recently he delivered a thesis dealing with the problems of race, heredity and civilization.

This document has been bound in a handbook for distribution and is available upon request at 25¢ per copy. Address orders to the Christian Nationalist Crusade, P. O. Box 27895, Los Angeles 27, California.

Below we reproduce some significant paragraphs taken from this thesis which are apropos to the study in hand. No attempt is made at continuity. Paragraphs are quoted for their significance. As the reader peruses these paragraphs, please be reminded that Dr. George is an authority respected both at home and abroad. Recently his findings were published by one of the most important publishing houses in Britain known as the Britons Publishing Society.

* * *

"When we bring young people of the two races together in intimate social relationship we promote the protoplasmic mixing of the races. This will result, as generations come and go, in the production of an ever increasing proportion of mixed breed people and a lessening of pure strains. In my judgment, one of the consequences will be the deterioration and probable destruction of the creative genius of our people. I believe this because: (1) The Caucasian race, in spite of all its frailties, stupidities and evil ways, has demonstrated a capacity for creative greatness that has produced most of the civilizations of history. (2) On the other hand, whatever its other virtues may be, the Negro race has never produced any civilization anywhere at any time. Nor has there been much that is notable in those areas of the world where white-negro mixed breeds have become dominant. (3) The creativeness, the productiveness, or the lack of such qualities, in man are related to and in large measure the result of their inherent natures. These inherent natures have a genetic or hereditary basis."

* * *

"For the information of those who have not studied such things, let me say a word about the physical basis whereby features are transmitted from generation to generation. Each individual has in his tissues a combination of hereditary determiners, called genes, that initiate and control the development of hereditary characters. He acquired those in the fertilized egg from which he grew. Each individual has a combination of genes different from that of every other individual; except in the case of 1-egg twins in which both members of a pair have identical sets of genes, since they both came from the same egg. Family traits are the result of similar though not identical gene combinations in different members of the family."

* * *

"What conclusions concerning the part played by heredity in the area of mind and cultural achievement are scientists led to by a critical consideration of the data? Ruggles Gates, emeritus professor of the University of London and author of our principal reference book on human genetics, says, 'All those who have any respect for the facts will agree that men differ in their mentality at least as widely as in their physique', and he cites evidence for his conclusion that 'Those who study dispassionately

the inheritance of mental differences, normal or pathologic, must conclude, I believe that these differences are inherited in the same way as are physical (bodily) differences.' Dr. J. V. Neal, geneticist of the University of Michigan, in discussing Professor Gates' paper, states that 'If we are willing to accept intrinsic or genetic factors in the etiology of all manner of neurologic disorders, we cannot logically deny the operation of such factors in the development of the mind.'

* * *

"This conclusion can be illustrated in the histories of families as well as of races. For example, there is a book entitled 'Uncommon People; A Study of England's Elite' that traces the progeny of some outstanding sires through five or more generations. It is pointed out that of the 45 British Prime Ministers during the period under study, 13 have been descendants of a single sire. Two other strains have had a Fellow of the Royal Society in each of the five generations. Similar conclusions by scientists of unimpeachable integrity could be multiplied. Such conclusions are confirmed by the everyday experience of those who are observant. Those of you who have lived long enough to have observed the children and grandchildren of your friends grow up have observed at times the talents and traits of parents reappear in their offspring. Since we cannot escape the conclusion that ability is inherited in about the same way as bodily structure, it would seem folly for a superior race to blend with a race inferior in its ability to create and maintain civilized culture."

* * *

"Is there any difference between the Caucasian and Negro races in their relative ability and will to achieve? In an earlier paper I cited evidence from tests given in the military forces and elsewhere leading to the conclusion that the mean level of the intelligence in the Negro is roughly 25% lower than in whites."

* * *

Note: When Professor George refers to the name Professor Carothers, he is referring to J. C. Carothers and his significant report on the African mentality which he issued in 1953.

* * *

"Attempting to summarize the attributes of the African, Carothers says, 'The African has accordingly been described as conventional; highly dependent on physical and emotional stimulation; lacking in spontaneity, foresight, tenacity, judgment and humility; inapt for sound abstraction and for logic; given to phantasy and fabrication; and, in general, as unstable, impulsive, unreliable, irresponsible, and living in the present without reflection or ambition, or regard for the rights of others outside his own circle.'"

* * *

"Concerning reliability of behaviour in Africans, Carothers cites cases and says: 'The failures were of the usual kinds met with in Africa. . . although such failures occur from time to time, of course, in experience of European employees. . . they would only occur frequently in western European civilization in persons who would be considered thoroughly irresponsible, whereas Africans who do not frequently default in ways like these are rather exceptional people.' I could not vouch for the correctness in all details of this appraisal of Africans, but it certainly corresponds in many ways with our experience in dealing with American Negroes."

* * *

"Throughout the thousands of years during which the different branches of the Caucasian race were developing the civilizations of Egypt, Sumeria, Assyria, Chaldea, Babylon, Persia, India, Palestine, Phoenicia, Carthage, Greece, Rome, Modern Europe, America -- throughout all these thousands of years the Negroes in Africa have not developed beyond food gatherers and a hoe agriculture. Although they have been in peripheral contact with civilizations of other races since the days of early Egypt, they have borrowed little and created little."

* * *

"Does modern history confirm or refute the lesson of ancient history? In spite of the efforts of press agents to make out a flattering case for the Negro race, it is well known that during their 300 years in America their contributions to our civilization have been and are relatively meager whereas their contributions to social delinquency have been major."

* * *

"A few years ago the Philadelphia Presbytery made a race relations survey in their area. Concerning crime and delinquency, the survey reports what they refer to as 'Disturbing facts of Negro juvenile delinquency in Philadelphia. Though Negroes constitute only 14.5% of Philadelphia's population, 43% of juvenile arrests have been Negroes. . . Four out of every five Negro boys are now coming into some scrape with the law by the time they reach 18.'"

* * *

"May I reinforce my position with some quotations from a well known scientist who is not a Southerner. Ernest Hooton, born in Wisconsin, formerly head of the department of anthropology at Harvard has said, 'True intelligence is inbred. . . Man imagines that his behaviour bears no essential relationship to his organic constitution. This is the prime article of faith among all morons in high places, and is the gospel of demagoguery, not of democracy.'"

* * *

"We are told that we must eliminate all racial bars for the sake of our foreign policy--because that is what the people of the backward nations want. Does that really make sense? Should we make the decisions regarding our national problems or should we submit those problems for decision to people who have made a failure of running their own countries? We are told that compulsory mixing of the races is the democratic, the American way. That, of course, is false. The United States was founded and for 180 years has prospered on the principle of union and strength in diversity. Compulsory conformity and uniformity is not the American way; it is a perversion of the American way."

* * *

"We are told that there is no fundamental difference between men. How often have you heard 'All men are created equal' quoted with the implication that it applies to men's abilities? Most of us will admit that all men should be equal in their right to justice and fair play; but in the biological sense there is no truth in the quotation and it has no valid force or use in solving the race problem. We are reminded of 'the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man.'"

* * *

"Fatherhood and brotherhood are fine ideas and factual states but they do not

solve social problems without regard to other facts any more than they solve family problems. In reaching decisions on vital social problems we are admonished to disregard 'race, creed, color and national origin'. These are all major facts of life. Do you suppose that anyone really believes that we can reach wise decisions through the process of disregarding major facts and reaching decisions on the basis of clichés such as 'second class citizens'? It is asserted that integration is the Christian way and that separation of the races is un-Christian. It is not clear why anything should be accepted as Christian when its virtue has not been demonstrated. Strange connotations have been given to words nowadays. I believe you will join me in saying that it is a religious fraud to claim that Christianity would require us to adopt a public policy that would lead to destruction of our race."

* * *

"One of these reasons is that wise and cautious parents dare not subject their children to the Negroes' standards of social behaviour. The moral standards of the white race are none too high but social delinquency is far more prevalent among Negroes."

* * *

"The record released for last year by the North Carolina Board of Welfare shows that the ratio of illegitimate births is about 20 times higher for Negroes than for white people."

* * *

"In Maine, for example, it is said that illegitimate white births are 2.7% of the total white births; Negro illegitimate births are 23.5% of total Negro births. In Michigan, illegitimate white births are 1.5% of total white births; Negro illegitimate births are 13% of the total Negro births."

* * *

"The second and more fundamental reason why we must not yield to pressures to mix the races in the schools has its basis in genetics. It is based on the facts, or the assumptions, if you wish, that (1) The white and Negro races differ in talents and abilities that are hereditary; and (2) the greater social intimacy resulting from integration especially of young people in school, will promote interbreeding and the protoplasmic mixing of the races. This will result as generations come and go in the production of an ever increasing proportion of mixed breed people and a lessening of pure strains. That is, the nation will become progressively Negroid. If these facts, or assumptions, are not supportable, then my major objection to racial integration collapses. If they are supportable, integration becomes the greatest folly. What is the evidence."

* * *

"Psychologists have devised a variety of tests for determining relative degrees of intelligence and intellectual achievement. Many studies done with these tests under a variety of geographic, cultural and economic backgrounds show average scores for Negroes lower than the average scores of similar groups of white people. I shall merely refer to and pass over the well known U. S. Army tests that indicate a level of intelligence for Negroes roughly 25% lower than that of whites."

* * *

"It is a well established fact of history that the great civilizations of the

world have been produced primarily by the Caucasoid or white races, secondarily by the yellow races; none at all by the Negro race."

* * *

"Consider for a moment the origin of some of the things that constitute the material and cultural basis of our present day civilization. The wheelbarrow, the wagon, the automobile, the locomotive, the steamship, the airplane are all inventions of the white man and they enable him to extend his activity far beyond anything ever dreamed of by the Negroes of Africa. Great bridges and dams, canals, railroads and highway systems are all creations of the white race. Complicated machines and power plants that have greatly increased man's productivity and standard of living for both white and Negro are achievements of the white man. So also are beautiful homes, churches, cathedrals and other architectural monuments. The science of mathematics, so indispensable to the understanding and conquest of the physical world; and the art of printing, which makes possible the distribution of knowledge, are his achievements. Scientific medicine and surgery and preventive medicine that have lengthened the average span of life, including the Negro's from thirty to nearly seventy years; scientific agriculture, the breeding of disease resistant and more productive plants and animals -- these too are achievements of the white race."

* * *

"One hears of the Negroes' musical talent; but the piano, the organ, the violin, the flute and harp, great musical compositions that thrill and soothe the human soul are creations of the white man, not of the Negro. Great literature and philosophy that entertain and inspire the spirit of man; and constitutional government that helps restrain the growth of tyranny--these too are the conceptions and achievements of the white race."

* * *

"15,000,000 Negroes in America own more automobiles than all the 150,000,000 Negroes in Africa plus all the 200,000,000 Russians in Russia."

* * *

"Sensible people do not kill the goose that lays the golden egg nor do they breed a productive line of cattle to an unproductive line. They know that that is the road to deterioration and bankruptcy. We may be sure that if we allow our children to be brought up in intimate social relations with young people of an unproductive race, we may expect to produce a hybrid posterity of inferior creative capacity and we may expect them to produce a pauperized society devoid of greatness."

* * *

"It is significant, and should be a warning to us, that during these centuries while amalgamation was taking place, Portugal declined from a nation of first class power in the world and a people of great achievement to a nation and a people of little creative significance."

* * *

"Another example is to be found in this hemisphere. Brazil is an older and a bigger country than the United States and a country of great natural resources. It was colonized by the Portuguese who had already started amalgamation in their homeland. From the beginning the colonists, who had little sense of racial integrity,

interbred first with the Indians they found there and then with great numbers of Negroes that they imported as slaves over the centuries. The population today is a highly mixed breed people and today, in spite of its age, its size and its great natural resources, Brazil remains a backward country calling on the United States for economic aid."

* * *

"Inasmuch as a careful reading of the New Testament reveals that Christ never said one word about the race problem, we deplore the efforts of some people to identify a program of racial integration with Christianity."

* * *

"The National Council of Churches and its predecessor, the Federal Council of Churches, have for many years made racial integration one of their main objectives. For years they have participated in arranging programs and supplying speakers on the campuses of the country, programs designed to induce our young people in the colleges to accept and promote integration as their Christian duty. This is one reason why we find race mixing sentiment strongest on the campuses. I have not been able to discover that the persuasions used bear any reasonable relation to the facts of the problem."

"It is undoubtedly true that many good men of the Church believe that they are doing right in promoting integration of the races blinded as they are by shiboleths and Virtuous sounding phrases. But, for reasons that I have given, evil results are indicated if they succeed in their purpose. In that sad time, if it should come, the good intentions and virtuous sounding slogans will not alter the human and cultural deterioration. I would remind you that things are not always what well-meaning men think they are. You will recall that Neville Chamberlain arrived home from Munich waving his scrap of paper and saying, 'Peace in our time'. But there was no peace, only a sequence of tragedies. Words of Winston Churchill, written about the men who appeased and bumbled into the second world war, are appropriate to our race situation today. Churchill said: 'In this sad tale of wrong judgments formed by well-meaning and able people, we now reach our climax. That we should have come to this sad pass makes those responsible, however honorable their motives, blameworthy before history.'"

* * *

"Many strange and evil things have been advocated in the name of religion. There was a time when Abraham thought that his religion required him to sacrifice his son Isaac as a burnt offering to God. The story is told in the 22nd chapter of Genesis and has been the subject of artists' representations. One of my earliest recollections is of having my mother read to me from the illustrated 'Bible Story Land'. The story and picture most vividly etched in my mind is that of Abraham and Isaac in the wooded hills where Abraham had gone to make his sacrifice to God. In the picture, Abraham had built an altar of stones on which he had piled wood for a fire. In the picture, Abraham had his left hand on the shoulder of his young son Isaac. He stretched forth his (right) hand and took the knife to slay his son. At this point, in the picture as in the scriptures, an angel of God appeared, took hold of Abraham's upraised hand and stopped the slaughter. I do not claim to be an angel of God, my friends, but I believe that we should resist those people who are telling us to sacrifice our children on the altar of integration."

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A special legislative committee investigating the riots at the University of Mississippi fixed the blame for violence on Federal planning errors and tactical blunders. The legislative committee said: "So long as the Governor of Mississippi was permitted to be responsible for the enforcement of law and maintenance of peace, there was no violence or injury of any kind."

* * *

A short time ago a family from Ohio visited Washington, D.C. They were admiring the view from the main steps of the Capitol when suddenly they were attacked by a roving band of Negro girls who struck them and hurried off leaving the visitors stunned.

* * *

A short time ago two college girls from Pennsylvania were captured on a downtown street in Washington, D.C. by Negroes who slugged them with a gun, held them as hostages and used their automobile through an evening of terror during which time the white girls were sexually assaulted.

* * *

An observation: Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama said: "The Northern newspapers come down here and blow up everything merely to sell newspapers. They make mountains out of molehills. One Chicago paper carried the following headline: '5,000 Stone Cops in Shooting' after the police shot and wounded a 14-year-old Negro boy. That headline did not refer to Alabama. It referred to Chicago -- but no troops were sent into Chicago."

* * *

The desperate police in Washington, D.C. use police dogs. This is the area supervised by the Congress and the President of the United States, but when police dogs are used in the South it is advertised as a horrible thing.

* * *

For the record: On September 24, 1961, the Newark Star Ledger, Newark, N.J., published a story containing the following: "United Nations troops in Katanga may be serving as pawns in a game of power politics for a billion dollar prize. That prize-- the fabulous Katangan mineral resources--could go to an international combine reportedly headed by the late Secretary General's brother. . .Sometime ago a group of private Swedish and American financiers formed a new combine for exploitation of Katanga's natural resources. . .Those resources are tightly held by a Belgian-French-South African monopoly (Union Miniere du Haut Katanga). . .But the private Swedish-American group apparently had advance information that led it to believe the mining monopoly soon would be broken. It considered this information so reliable that it promptly filed incorporation papers in Switzerland and deposited about 100 million dollars in Swiss banks in preparation for a Katangan takeover. According to highly reliable Swiss sources, the (Swedish-American) combine is headed by Bo Gustav Hammarskjold. . ."

* * *

The Rev. Fred T. Shuttlesworth (Negro of Birmingham, Alabama) has been named as head of a pro-Communist front. The Senate Internal Sub-committee, and the House Com-

mittee on Un-American Activities has described the organization headed by Rev. Shu-
worth (Southern Conference Educational Fund) as an organization set up to promote
Communism throughout the South.

* * *

Encouraged by President Kennedy to demonstrate in the streets in mob formation,
violent activities are being planned in the hidden corners of the revolutionary con-
spirators in all the large cities from Boston to Los Angeles and from Miami to Seattle.

* * *

Ten directors: The Georgia Commission on Education was forced by circumstance
to make a thorough survey of the leadership and the background of the National Associa-
tion for the Advancement of Colored People -- sometimes referred to as the N.A.A.C.P.
Of course, the organization is deceptive in its front, because most people think it
is a Negro organization. It was started by the Rosenwald dynasty, which financed and
underwrote it completely until very recently, and even up to the present moment its
President or its chief director has always been a Jew. The Jews founded it, the Jews
financed it, and the Jews now run it as an instrument for left wing manipulation and
racial agitation.

Now comes the report of the Georgia Commission on Education with a pamphlet diagnosing
and surveying the activities of ten directors of the N.A.A.C.P. The facts which they
summarize are taken from an official report which was issued by the Joint Louisiana
Legislative Committee in 1957. In the frontispiece of the report, the following para-
graph appears: "In March, 1957, before the Joint Louisiana Legislative Committee the
exhibits included in this pamphlet were introduced in evidence and made a part of the
public records of the hearings of that Committee. These exhibits demonstrate the
records of ten directors of the N.A.A.C.P. for 'association with Communist fronts'.
This list is restricted to those N.A.A.C.P. leaders who have 'more than ten affiliations
to their credit.'"

* * *

Big money: The Rosenwald millions founded the National Association for the Ad-
vancement of Colored People. The revolutionary demonstrators are raising literally
millions of dollars. In a recent rally in Los Angeles personal gifts to Martin Luther
King and his outfit ran as high as \$20,000.00.

* * *

Most of the leading officials and directing authorities in the National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People are white. The real power in the N.A.A.C.P. is a
Jew.

* * *

Harry Truman is sometimes right. When interviewed on June 17, he said: "It is
wrong for Negroes to plan massive demonstrations in Washington in support of Civil
Rights legislation. This Civil Rights thing is being promoted by a bunch of demagogues."

* * *

Racial blood bath: Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, former member of the Board of
Education of New York, recently issued the following: "A blood bath unparalleled in
the history of this Nation could strike a half-dozen northern cities, including New

York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles."

* * *

Washington, D. C.; The following statements appeared in Look Magazine for June 4, 1963 under the title "Washington, D.C., Portrait of a Sick City."

"Behind its domes, spires, monuments and broad, tree-bowered avenues, Washington, D.C. is a sick city. Only a few blocks from the great, scrubbed Federal buildings lies a savage urban jungle where life is cheap and human dignity is an alien term."...

"It is a city where crime stalks the streets and alleys and forces the doors of unwary apartment dwellers. Wives, daughters and secretaries of prominent citizens, both military and civilian, are mugged, robbed, raped. Washington has more aggravated assault than any U. S. city in the 500,000-to-1,000,000 population bracket. Even churches have installed thug-proof iron bars to protect their female clerical workers from the danger of attack." . . .

"This city is not far from an explosion", says Father Cletus Gillson, director of a Catholic mission in a high-crime district. "The disease is spreading fast. Children are living like animals. The schools are in a horrible mess." . . .

"The nation's capital has come face to face with a disagreeable fact: Crime and school hooliganism spring overwhelmingly from the large Negro population. As whites migrated to the suburbs and Negroes took over its core, Washington became the only large city in the United States with a black majority."

"The rest of the nation may have other conversational obsessions, but Washingtonians today concentrate on crime. Betty Beale, veteran society columnist for the Evening Star, recently wrote that 'bodily attack on women' had, for the first time in her career, become the chief source of talk at feminine social gatherings; a general's wife assaulted in her bathtub, the rape of a retired minister's wife, the granddaughter of a Washington official attacked in her home at noon. A chain drugstore recently featured prominent window displays of tear-gas pencils for women's self-protection." . . .

"No residential area is immune from crime. The home of Sen. Clinton Anderson (D., N. Mex.) remote from downtown, was broken into and ransacked. Teen-age Negroes snatched the purse of Mrs. Barnet Nover, wife of the correspondent of the Denver Post, at the rear of her home on upper Connecticut Avenue, and fled with \$125." . . .

"A note of grim humor even creeps into the never--ending tales of assault and theft. A Negro arrested for robbing liquor stores in daytime explained that he preferred the daylight hours for holdups because he was afraid to carry money on the streets at night." . . .

"When a high-school teacher reprimanded a boy for failure to do a lesson, the boy cursed him, returned after school with three hoodlum friends to beat him up. One boy threatened to 'stomp' his teacher with heavy combat boots, a type of footgear much in evidence at the Thanksgiving Day game."

Night church is a thing of the past in New York City. Young people no longer feel safe to attend Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, B.Y.P.U. at dusk. This does not represent isolated fears on the part of certain neurotic parents, but the effect of an established policy on the part of normal parents. In most of the communities on Manhattan it is not safe for young girls and young boys even to walk to Sunday School or church alone in the daytime for fear of molestation and sadistic attacks by uncontrolled and agitated blacks.

* * *

Puerto Rican and Negro teen-agers in New York as well as elsewhere literally reek with venereal disease, with the percentage running as high as 85%.

* * *

Mixed swimming pools are no longer mixed. Segregation has been reversed. The moment the pools are opened to blacks, the whites desert, and instead of the community having pools for the blacks and pools for the whites, they now have for all practical purposes pools for blacks only.

* * *

Indicative: Regardless of any partisan viewpoint which one might have concerning the activities of U. S. Senator Barry Goldwater, the following quotation from Mr. Goldwater appeared in the press on July 7 and is very significant: "A man who owns a business should be able to run it his own way." The Senator said he was once a member of the NAACP but no longer belongs. "I have done more for the Negro in Arizona than any other man. But why should I belong to an organization that is trying to kill me?"

* * *

Mature observers of the national scene believe that the time is not far distant when organized mobs of blacks ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 will meet and in the midst of great emotional reaction charge across some great city into the white zones, molesting, pillaging, raping and killing. We are on the edge of such a disastrous event. When, as and if this happens, America will be awakened -- we hope not too late.

* * *

Political strategy: We are on the edge of a situation where candidates for Congress in the North, East and Western sections of the United States will seek office as "the white man's friend". It is believed by expert observers that when men of character start seeking office on this platform large numbers of them will be elected to the Congress. Irresponsible demagogues in catering to the black minority beyond the point of reason and realistic common sense have inspired panic among millions of voters who are terrified at the thought of barbaric activities among the emotionally aroused Negroes. Good people have no desire to deny the Negro his legitimate rights, but they realize that it is unrealistic not to recognize his limitations as a race. True enough, there is a small percentage of highly gifted Negroes, most of whom have white blood in their veins, but rules of conduct for the whole black community cannot be based on the exceptions.

* * *

A recent survey in a certain major city revealed that the Negro community in this city was literally saturated with weapons of death and violence, including guns, knives, switch blades, razors and bludgeons. In this particular community the confidential investigation revealed that the Negroes assume that a day of violence is close at hand. There is no telling how many innocent people will be hurt if the people in charge of our civic protection are limited in any way by the demagogic compromises which have been encouraged by President Kennedy and his supporters.

* * *

AN ARRESTING HEADLINE

Below is an exact reproduction of a headline which appeared in Life Magazine May 31, 1963.

BLACK MUSLIM'S CRY GROWS LOUDER

**'The white devil's day
is almost over'**

Elizah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims, said on June 10 in Phoenix, Arizona: "By nature the black man was created good. By nature the white man was created evil."

* * *

On another occasion the Muslim leader said: "The situation will continue to grow worse due to the merciless conduct of the white man."

* * *

In his home at Phoenix, Arizona, Muhammad said: "The Bible teaches us to love good and to hate evil. I cannot love the white man because he is the essence of evil."

* * *

Other quotations from the Muslim leader are as follows: "We want one or two states of the United States to be emptied of all white people and reserved for the Negroes." . . . "The Negro nation is the ultimate goal of the Black Muslims." . . . "We believe in complete separation of the races because the black man is superior to the white man." . . . "Black is the number one color." . . . When interviewed by a white newspaperman Muhammad said: "It is foolish for James Meredith to remain in the University of Mississippi. I wouldn't want the army to think about coming to help me against a white man. In fact, I don't even want you here."

* * *

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D.C. suffers from drugs, racism

DAILY BANNER 3-30-1989

Washington is suffering its worst publicity ever. The nation's capital seems more like the nation's drug capital, with the highest murder rate in the country. In addition, it has the reputation of being the most corrupt city in America. Mayor Marion Barry consorts with drug dealers and is almost universally assumed to have a personal cocaine habit.

Like most people in Washington, Mayor Barry is black. More and more whites are seeing Washington's problems as a bundle that can be labeled with one word: race.

This view is, of course, racist. What is new is that so many whites are moving toward a so-be-it attitude. They aren't ashamed if this view is considered racist by liberals. Liberalism has lost its moral clout.

The new attitude of whites is that it may be racist, but it's true anyway. Blackness is a common denominator they see in Washington and similarly afflicted cities.

The first thing to be said about this is that it has a dreadful plausibility. It is too powerful to be banished by the same old sermons about equality. What has happened to liberalism is a fate worse than refutation: It is simply laughed at.

All the same, the liberals were right in the first place. The trouble is that they have since been wrong about nearly everything but the essential point. They were right to say that blacks were not getting the equal treatment they deserved. They were wrong to try to achieve justice at the expense of freedom, through a variety of coercive measures reinforced by priggish attitudes.

For the sake of helping blacks, liberals have been willing to employ everything from bayonets to administrative law that, in the name of promoting a colorblind society, incorporates

standing presumptions against whites. A fanatical forced-busing plan imposed by a single judge has made Boston's public school system as overwhelmingly black as it was once overwhelmingly white. Whites who oppose such measures are immediately accused of having the worst motives.

Integration is an idea that has been undermined by its own advocates, who preach tolerance and practice moral bullying. It was one thing for liberals to say that integration was just. Did they also have to pretend it was going to be fun? Couldn't they admit that it was going to entail pain, risk and dislocation for many ordinary people? To make matters worse, some of the country's leading liberals practice the most flagrant hypocrisy, supporting forced busing for everyone's children but their own, who are sent to private schools.

Hypocrisy no more proves an idea is false than martyrdom proves it is true. But an idea gains force when people see its champions willing to make personal sacrifices for it. It becomes discredited when those champions behave in their personal lives as if even they don't believe it. "A man's real beliefs," George Bernard Shaw remarked, "may be gathered not from the creed he professes, but from the assumptions on which he habitually acts."

Rich liberals such as Edward Kennedy could afford to make concessions to weaknesses in themselves that they were merciless in condemning in less affluent whites, who had to

find other means than money by which to dodge interracial tensions. The whites who stood to lose jobs, promotions and educational opportunities because of their race naturally became cynical about the Kennedys and all they espoused.

At the same time, the well-to-do liberals were cavalier about the communal moral values lesser whites anxiously held to. Fear of crime was dismissed as racism. Disapproval of casual sex, drug consumption and abortion were dismissed as reactionary.

Ironically, the liberals utterly failed to foresee the impact of their "new morality" on the very people — poor blacks — for whom they professed incessant concern. Somehow they imagined the new morality being practiced exclusively by rational, hygiene-conscious, upper-middle-class adults using state-of-the-art contraceptives in the privacy of their suburban homes, where it seemed reasonable to say that what people did to their own bodies was their own business.

But the new morality has hit the ghetto like an atomic bomb: In Washington, fatherless children grow up to fight in drug wars, and, if they survive that, to die of AIDS. On paper they have all sorts of civil rights. The trouble is that those rights, like so many liberals' principles, seem to exist only on paper.

Editor's note: Mr. Sobran is a syndicated columnist. He writes from Washington.

Joseph Sobran



SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1990

THE SUN

7A

Black organizations create national coalition to build self-help programs

By Arch Parsons
Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — Representatives of more than 100 organizations, ranging from the huge African Methodist Episcopal Church to the Women of Substance of Beverly Hills, set in motion yesterday the creation of a national coalition to build and expand self-help programs in black communities.

At the closing session of a two-day "summit conference" sponsored by the NAACP, the delegates found-

ed the National Association of Black Organizations. The purpose of NABO will be to help black neighborhoods throughout the country deal with such issues as teen-age pregnancy and single parenthood, the plight of young black males and the epidemic of drugs and crime.

"Black America is in crisis," said a statement adopted by the delegates.

"Many groups are waging fierce but fragmented skirmishes in the battle to save our people. But none has the resources to independently win the war.

"We must take control of our destiny. We have a moral responsibility to attack the problems afflicting our community with the best weapon at our disposal — black unity."

NABO would be structured like the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of more than 170 organizations that has been an active civil-rights legislative lobby in Washington. Among its objectives, NABO would identify effective self-help programs so other communities could replicate them; meet with such groups as the YMCA, YWCA, Boy

Scouts and Girl Scouts to discuss "what we can do to encourage the utilization of these services" by African-Americans; and develop a ministerial task force that would seek to increase the use of facilities in black churches.

"Self-help efforts are nothing new to African-Americans," said the Rev. Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the Baltimore-based NAACP and chairman of the Leadership Conference. "A fact that often escapes the attention of the general populace is that there are many,

many strong and viable organizations within the African-American community which have for years been putting forth remarkable efforts in seeking to stitch up the tattered fabric found in some sectors of that community."

Dr. Hooks will chair an ad hoc executive committee formed yesterday to formalize the founding of NABO. Shirley Chisholm, the former Democratic congresswoman from Brooklyn, N.Y., will co-chair.

Conference delegates "felt that [self-help groups] could be much

more effective if, in the truest sense of community, these groups could be brought together in a form of coalition where no group would lose its identity and where each would draw additional strength, one from the other," Dr. Hooks said.

But he added: "Nothing that we have done here should be construed in any measure as letting any sector of our society off the hook. Government still has a major role to play in dealing with the problems of the dispossessed and the disenfranchised, as does the private sector."

Liberals distort South's black history

DAILY BANNER 2-2-1989

Joseph Sobran



When the two FBI agents arrive in the small Southern town in the film "Mississippi Burning," one of the first people they meet is the sheriff. The sheriff is a fat little guy who chews tobacco, speaks ungrammatically and makes casual jokes about "niggers."

Some mysterious sixth sense told me this was one of the bad guys. I must be the intuitive type.

Under all its slam-bang violence, "Mississippi Burning," is a sentimental movie — a warmly nostalgic return to the good old days of liberalism, when the villains wore white sheets, the liberal version of black hats. The liberal heroes, one of whom is played by the excellent Gene Hackman, solve the murder of three civil rights workers and, by implication, rescue the town's helpless blacks from racism.

This is how liberals like to see themselves. But some blacks are complaining that "Mississippi Burning" distorts history by making the South's blacks look like passive beneficiaries of outside assistance.

The movie's release coincided with the 60th birthday of Martin Luther King, the mere mention of whom should dispel any idea that blacks had to wait for Northern liberals to send in the cavalry.

To read Taylor Branch's new book about the King years, "Parting the Waters," is to marvel at the courage of a man who lived under a constant threat of violent death as he worked to lead his people in bettering their lot. And, of course, that violent death finally struck. King was only 39, a young man who had never seemed young.

Knowing his own weaknesses, King hated being regarded as a "public saint." Like Jack Kennedy, he recklessly risked his prestige [not to mention the fortunes of his movement] with his

compulsive adulteries. But he was no hypocrite: He accepted his image as a kind of burden, for others' sake.

Millions of people loved him as they loved nobody else. He earned it. He was a great man.

Maybe this column should end on that note, but life goes on for 20 years since King's murder. And the fact remains that despite his personal heroism, millions of Americans have not taken him to their hearts.

Racism? Blindness? Apathy? All these play a part, but there is more to it. Life isn't the moral melodrama depicted in "Mississippi Burning," as King, a follower less of Gandhi than of Reinhold Niebuhr, the subtle theologian of politics, would agree.

Midway in his short career, King crossed a line. He moved from advocating freedom to limiting it. He moved from the goal of a color-blind state to the expediency of a color-conscious state.

The result is that a "civil rights measure" is now tacitly understood on all sides to mean a law that favors one race at the expense of another.

No white American really believes that his own freedom is going to be enhanced by anything favored by "civil rights leaders."

King continued to the end insisting that freedom and the color-blind state were his goals. But as he often said, our ends are shaped by the means we use to achieve them. Laws enacting racial favoritism, weakening our federal structure and undermining the rights of property and free association, are not going to take us in the direction of freedom and equality.

At one time, King and his colleagues denounced racial double standards. Today his survivors in the movement demand double standards. A new NCAA rule tightening scholastic standards for college athletes is being denounced by black leaders as "discriminatory," on grounds that it would hurt more blacks than whites, even if applied evenhandedly.

Do these black leaders ever listen to themselves? Do they stop to consider what their reflexive protests imply? It's a message about black incapacity for normal competition that can only reinforce the theses of the Ku Klux Klan — except that, coming from black leaders, it's far more damaging than anything the Klan says.

Neurotic behavior is a pattern of conduct that is carried on by irresistible habit even when it becomes self-defeating. Changing the law is a good idea when the laws are bad, like Jim Crow laws. But the drive to change sound laws, for the advantage of a special interest, is something else again.

We're being told that this is Dr. King's legacy. I hate to think so.

Editor's note: Mr. Sobran, senior editor for the National Review, is a syndicated columnist.

SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1987

THE SUN

NATION

Black Catholics call for inclusion of their tradition

New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Fifteen hundred black Roman Catholic leaders gathered here this weekend to let the wider church know, through gospel singing, hand-clapping and calls to action, that black traditions must become a more valued part of Catholic worship.

The delegates, taking part in the first National Black Catholic Congress since 1894, included the nation's black bishops, many of the

es. There are 1.3 million blacks in the American Catholic Church, which has over 50 million members.

At the meeting on the campus of Catholic University of America, the delegates talked about what it meant to be an African-rooted minority within a church whose traditions of music, homilies and authority are largely European.

Many spoke of the ambiguities of identity in an American church that is overwhelmingly white, in contrast to the all-black Protestant denominations.

voices in complaint.

They said the American Catholic Church must have more blacks leading dioceses. Of the 11 black bishops, 10 are auxiliary bishops; only Bishop Joseph L. Howze of Biloxi, Miss., heads his own diocese.

"We have to go out of our way to appoint a black bishop to state the church's catholicity," said the Rev. James P. Lyke, auxiliary bishop of Cleveland.

The delegates also urged the church to fight harder to sustain ag-

though inner-city Catholics schools are increasingly educating black Protestants, the delegates argued that the schools should remain open because, with their emphasis on discipline and basic skills, they are more effective than public schools.

But the delegates' most heartfelt appeal was the plea that the American Catholic Church affirm black culture and identity.

The delegates urged wider acceptance of black traditions of worship, including hymns borrowed from black Baptists and Methodists and

La. blacks plan protest at Klan rally

New Orleans (AP)—Despite pleas from Mayor Ernest Morial, black activists say they will counter-demonstrate at a planned Ku Klux Klan march today and police said they would be prepared for any clashes between the groups.

About 100 robed klansmen plan to parade from the French Quarter to Liberty Monument. The black Committee for Accountable Police, which alleges police brutality, said it would hold an "educational rally" at the statue and await the Klan's arrival.

Mr. Morial, the city's first black mayor, had asked blacks last week to devote their energies to something better than counter-demonstration.

Police Superintendent James Parsons said he would have enough police on hand to maintain order.

Normally, a Klan march attracts little notice. This one happened to coincide with the Bayou Classic football game, matching the nation's biggest black schools, Southern and Grambling.

The Liberty Monument commemorates a confrontation that took place September 14, 1874. About 400 members of the White League and a citizens militia fought a 15-minute pitched battle with the Reconstruction Era's Metropolitan Police.

It was a bloody prelude to the end of the Reconstruction period imposed on the South after it lost the Civil War.

Figures vary, but by the best accounts 21 White Leaguers were killed and 19 wounded. The Metropolitan Police had 11 killed and 60 wounded before breaking in to wild flight.



MAYOR ERNEST MORIAL
... opposes counter-protest

After the battle, the White League took over the statehouse, then in New Orleans, only to have to relinquish it a week later when President U. S. Grant moved in more federal troops and the Navy.

Originally, the only inscription on the statue was the names of the dead. But in 1932 the Liberty Monument Commission added an inscription that said in part, "The national election in November, 1876, recognized white supremacy and gave us our state."

In 1974, shortly before a convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the city added a plaque which said the inscriptions "are contrary to the philosophy and beliefs of present day New Orleans."

Klan lurks in background

By GENE OISHI
Sun Staff Correspondent

Tupelo, Miss.—With robed and armed members of the Ku Klux Klan lurking in the background, about 2,000 civil rights demonstrators marched through the streets of this northern Mississippi town yesterday, demanding jobs, justice and freedom.

It was a scene reminiscent of both the civil rights marches of the 1950's and the anti-war demonstrations of the 1960's. Blacks and whites, many of them college-age youngsters wearing ragged jeans and striped jogging shoes, marched side by side, singing songs and shouting slogans.

At one point in the line of march, some of the older demonstrators even broke out singing "We Shall Overcome," but it did not seem to catch on among the younger generation.

The march was sponsored by the United League of Mississippi, a 10-year-old organization that in recent years has revived the black protest movement in northern Mississippi and aspires to be the cutting edge of a nationwide "return to the streets."

Alfred (Skip) Robinson, a black building contractor in nearby Holly Springs and president of the league, has been traveling around the country drumming up support for his organization.

He has succeeded in organizing the biggest protest demonstration in the region in recent years. The ranks of the United League marchers were swelled by members of "Tupelo support committees" from various areas of the country, including Milwaukee, Chicago and Burlington, Vermont.

There was a contingent of about 30 persons from the Baltimore-Washington area, which included the Rev. Wendell H. Phillips, president of the Baltimore Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.

Various leftist groups have taken up the Tupelo cause and are forming a 1970's version of the old popular front. Among the organizations represented were the Communist Youth Organization, the Revolutionary Student Brigade, the African People's party and chapters of the "anti-imperialist" Fightback organization.

A new element, which was absent in the marches of the past decades, was the obvious presence of arms and the apparent willingness of the marchers to use them.

Leading the march was a tan pick-up truck and a black one driven by members of the United League's security apparatus. Both vehicles contained rifles clearly visible from the outside.

Some of the security men, leading the march, carried gaily colored canes and clubs. Some kept their hands in their pockets or in their jackets or coats in a manner that suggested that they were armed.

About 100 robed members of the Ku Klux Klan held a counter-demonstration, but the two groups maintained a distance of at least a city block and there was no physical confrontation.

Leading the Klan demonstration was Bill Wilkinson, of Denham Springs, La., who is the imperial wizard of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Most of the klansmen, including Mr. Wilkinson, had their faces exposed, but a few were masked. Most carried either a rifle or a club or both. One man, without a

robe, had a pistol in his belt.

The klansmen first surrounded the Federal Building on Main street. Mr. Wilkinson said, "We have come to file a protest with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for failing to investigate charges we have filed. Klansmen have been hospitalized by Negroes, and I mean by gunfire, and we intend to hold the Federal Building under siege until they talk to us."

Mr. Wilkinson said the men carried guns and clubs only for self-protection. As for the United League marchers, he said, "We won't bother them as long as they don't bother us."

The Klan leader, in referring to hospitalized klansmen, was alluding to the shoot-outs that have occurred in recent months between blacks and klansmen, with the Klan apparently getting the worst of the encounters.

The klansmen moved to the Tupelo Police Department when no one from the FBI came to talk to them, and Mr. Wilkinson was allowed to use a telephone there to call an FBI official.

The sight of the white-robed klansmen caused a great deal of agitation among the marchers. Many of them shook their fists and broke into a chant: "Let's scream, let's shout, let's turn those racist mothers out," and "Ku Klux Klan, scum of the land."

At the beginning of the march, Mr. Robinson, the United League leader, had warned the marchers that there were klansmen downtown.

"They have guns and two-by-fours," he shouted over a portable loudspeaker. "We have security. We want everyone to stay

in rank. We don't want anybody overreacting. We know that if the Klan overreacts, then we have the right to defend ourselves."

Lewis Myers, Jr., general counsel for the United League, explained to a reporter and reiterated later in a speech to the demonstrators gathered at the Lee County Courthouse in downtown Tupelo that the United League differed from the movement led by the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. While for Dr. King nonviolence was a philosophical commitment, he said, "for us it is only a tactical consideration."

"If we must die," he shouted to the crowd, "we are not content to die on our knees."

The protest in Tupelo began early this year because of what appeared to be a clear case of police brutality and the failure of the city to do anything about it until the United League moved in.

The two police officers involved were transferred to the fire department and then dismissed altogether. But in the meantime the issues have spread to cover other areas such as jobs, education, distribution of federal funds and collateral issues that have grown out of the protest movement, such as various criminal and civil charges lodged against leaders of the United League.

The issues now appear to be so complex that Mr. Robinson seemed justified in telling the crowd that the United League intends to stay in town "for many years."

In the meantime, the protest movement has caught on in several other cities in northern Mississippi, such as Lexington, Canton and Okolona.

Black leaders debate change in tactics to cope with growing social problems

New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — In a major shift of thinking, many black leaders are openly debating whether black Americans should rely more on their own initiative and efforts in solving critical problems long attributed to racism.

For years blacks and their allies supported aid programs that benefited the poor and members of minorities as an effective mechanism to reverse years of discrimination. Cau-

tious about taking positions that would undermine those programs, they often muted discussion of the degree to which blacks had to assume responsibility for some of their own problems.

But gradually, although there has been scant public notice, questions are being raised about whether to put more emphasis on self-reliance and less on governmental, administrative or legislative measures.

Two years ago representatives of 100 black groups met in Nashville to

discuss the increase in teen-age pregnancy, high unemployment, widespread illiteracy and the rising rate of violent crime.

The participants were especially concerned with whether racism was the cause of some of the problems confronting poor blacks, whether government-aid programs had exacerbated the situation by reducing incentives to work and to keep families intact, and whether blacks themselves had to bear some of the blame.

After the meeting, John E. Jacob, executive director of the National Urban League, said, "In concentrating on the wrongs of discrimination and poverty, we may have neglected the fact that there is a lot we can do about our own problems ourselves."

Recently those concerns were echoed by Charles S. Robb, former governor of Virginia, who urged shifting the focus from racism to "self-defeating patterns of behavior among blacks." Coming from a white politician so prominent in the Demo-

cratic Party establishment and a potential presidential contender, his comments added fuel to the debate.

The debate is now moving on to developing more specific recommendations for action. New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo has invited Mr. Robb and prominent black leaders to a forum here on June 23.

Many black leaders acknowledge that in the past they often avoided bringing up such matters publicly because they feared opponents of civil rights programs would use their

comments as ammunition to undercut further efforts tailored to aid blacks.

That reticence has dissipated, however, amid a growing belief that deteriorating conditions among blacks threaten to undo decades of social and economic gains.

Available statistics indicate almost one-third of the black population remains in an economic underclass that has failed to reap any benefits from the civil rights victories of the 1960s.

Inquest Judge Disputes Kennedy Version Of Accident

Says 'Negligent' Driving Contributed To Death Of Miss Kopechne

(Continued from Page A 1)

comment. "I would prefer to await further developments," he said.

Senator Kennedy said in Washington: "Even though the legal procedures resulting from last summer's accident have come to a close, the tragedy of that evening will never really end for the Kopechne family, for my family and myself. We must all live with the loss of Mary Jo and the pain that this has inflicted upon us."

In his recital of the case, Judge Boyle said Senator Kennedy left a Chappaquiddick Island party with Miss Kopechne after telling his chauffeur that he intended to drive to the ferry and return to Edgartown. Judge Boyle said Senator Kennedy stated that he mistakenly turned off the road to the ferry and onto the dirt road to the bridge.

But the judge said the facts convinced him that the turn was intentional.

No Findings Handed Up

The 3½-day inquest, behind closed doors in Judge Boyle's district court at Edgartown, ended January 8. On April 7, Mr. Dinis announced that the case was closed, after a Dukes county grand jury conducted a two-day inquiry and produced no findings. The grand jury was denied access to the transcript.

Judge Boyle, who is retiring from the bench tomorrow recited inquest evidence, then delivered this finding:

"I infer (that) a reasonable and probable explanation of the totality of the above facts is that Kennedy and Kopechne did not intend to return to Edgartown at that time, that Kennedy did not intend to drive to the ferry slip, and his turn onto Dyke Road was intentional. Having reached this conclusion, the question then arises as to whether there was anything criminal in his operation of the motor vehicle."

Bridge Termed A Hazard

The judge said he was convinced the bridge is a traffic hazard which must be approached with extreme caution. "A speed of even 20 miles per hour, as Kennedy testified to, operating a car as large as this Oldsmobile, would at least be negligent and, possibly, reckless," he said. "If Kennedy



JUDGE BOYLE

Crimmins drove his car that Mr. Crimmins would not have to interrupt his meal.

Earlier in the day it was Mr. Crimmins who drove Senator Kennedy from the rented cottage across Dike Bridge to the South Beach on Chappaquiddick where the Senator took a swim.

Gave Itinerary

Mr. Kennedy testified that he drove that night with Miss Kopechne in the front seat with him:

"Well, I traveled down, I believe it is Main street, took a right on Dyke road and drove off the bridge at Dike Bridge."

He denied that he stopped the car at any point during that short trip, or that he had turned at any time onto Cemetery road.

He said he saw no other person or car on the road that night, either while driving to the bridge or when he returned to the cottage.

Judge Boyle asked Mr. Kennedy when it was that he realized he was not on the road to the ferry.

"Did You Realize?"

Q. At any time after you got on the unpaved road, the so-called Dyke road, did you have a realization that you were on the wrong road?

A. No.

Mr. Dinis asked Senator Kennedy if he applied his brakes before going off the bridge.

A. Perhaps a fraction of a second before.

Q. Did you realize at that moment that you were not heading for the ferry?

A.—At the moment I went off the bridge, I certainly did.

Judge Boyle said Senator Kennedy had driven along the road and over the bridge twice before on July 18, the day of the acci-

re-election this year to the Senate, Mr. Kennedy replied that he did not know and "that really isn't the uppermost thing in my mind."

As Car Left Bridge

The judge asked Mr. Kennedy to describe what happened as the car went off the bridge and and flipped into the shallow pond:

Q. What happened after that, senator?

A. Well, I remembered the vehicle itself just beginning to go off the Dike Bridge and the next thing I recall is the movement of Mary Jo next to me, the struggling, perhaps hitting or kicking me, and I—at this time—opened my eyes and realized I was upside down, that water was crashing in on me, that it was pitch black.

I knew that and I was able to get half a gulp, I would say, of air before I became completely immersed in the water. I realized that Mary Jo and I had to get out of the car.

Tried To Open Door

I can remember reaching down to try to get the doorknob of the car and lifting the door handle and pressing against the door and it was not moving. I can remember reaching what I thought was down, which was really up, to where I thought the window was and feeling along the side to see if the window was open, and the window was closed. And I can remember the last sensation of being completely out of air and inhaling what must have been a half a lung full of water and assuming that I was going to drown, and the full realization that no one was going to be looking for us that night until the next morning, and that I wasn't going to get out of that car alive—and then somehow I can remember coming up to the last energy of just pushing, pressing and coming up to the surface.

Cites "Inconsistencies"

Judge Boyle said there were "inconsistencies and contradictions" in testimony taken at the inquest.

For example, between 11.15 and 11.30 on the night of July 18, Judge Boyle said, Senator Kennedy told Mr. Crimmins that he was tired, that he wanted to return to his hotel at Edgartown, and would take Miss Kopechne back to her hotel because she did not feel well.

But the five girls who attended the cookout with Miss Kopechne said that at no time did she complain to them of not feel-

that room and walked around that room that night, that somehow when they arrived in the morning that they were going to say that Mary Jo was still alive . . ."

Called Burke Marshall

He said that before calling the girl's mother he took the ferry to Chappaquiddick Island, to make a private phone call to Burke Marshall, who had been as assistant attorney general with his brother, Robert.

He said he did not reach him, and then returned to Edgartown to report the accident to police.

Mr. Markham testified Senator Kennedy was very emotional leaving the bridge after the fruitless attempts to rescue Miss Kopechne.

"He was sobbing and almost on the verge of actually breaking down crying," he testified. "He said, 'This couldn't have happened. I don't know how it happened.'"

The judge's report noted that the three men decided, "after much discussion . . . that Kennedy would return to Edgartown [no mention how] to telephone David Burke, his administrative assistant, and Burke Marshall, and then report the accident to the police."

"Kennedy advised Gargan and Markham to return to the cottage, but not to tell the others of the accident," the judge said. Senator Kennedy went back to

his hotel room, the judge said, and remained there until 7.30 A.M. Outside, Judge Boyle said, the senator met Ross Richards, a sailing competitor, and "chatted with him for one-half hour, when Gargan and Markham appeared and the three retired to Kennedy's room."

Mr. Markham testified that he and Mr. Gargan went in, closed the door and asked Senator Kennedy what had happened.

"He said, 'I didn't report it.'"

"We asked him why. It was—I just couldn't believe that he didn't report it. I said 'What happened to you?' He said he swam across that night, the night before. . . He said he remembers just sitting down on the bed. . . He said it was just a nightmare, 'I was not even sure it happened.' And I said, well, it happened, and you have got to report this thing and you have got to do it now."

Mother Declines Comment

Berkeley Heights, N.J., April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Joseph Kopechne, Mary Jo Kopechne's mother, said she had no immediate comment today on the report of an inquest into the accident in which her daughter was killed.

Mrs. Kopechne said she and her husband would go to Wilkes Barre, Pa., to study the inquest transcript with their attorneys.

House Panel Passes Volunteer Park Bill

Washington, April 29 (AP)—The House Interior Committee approved today a bill to authorize

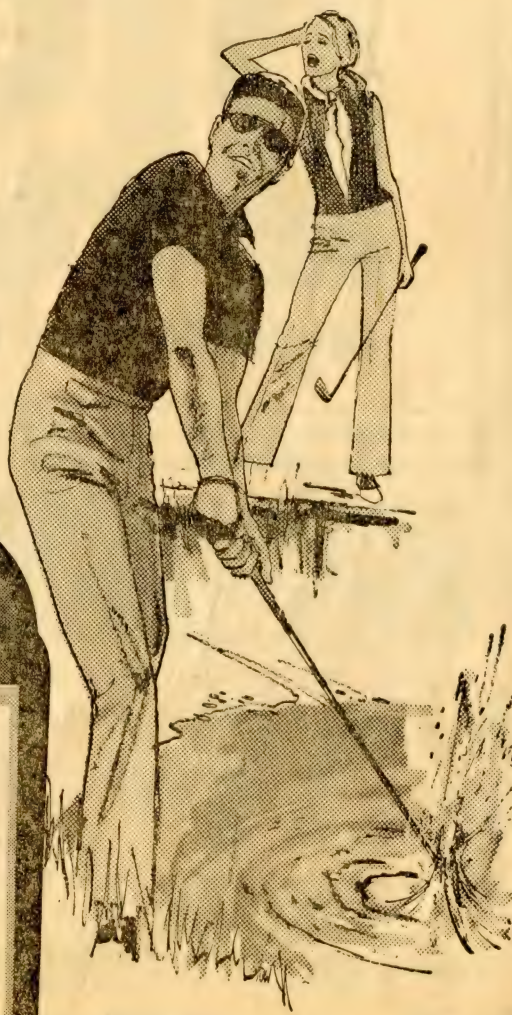
the National Park Service to establish a corps of volunteers to assist park service personnel in the national parks.

The program is proposed to take effect after July 1 with an initial group of 100 volunteers

to serve in informational and interpretive roles.

Volunteers would be paid no salary, but would receive food, lodging, uniforms and subsistence at a cost of about \$270 a year each.

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knew of this hazard, his operation of the vehicle constituted criminal conduct."

During his questioning by Judge Boyle and by Mr. Dinis, Senator Kennedy testified that he had a "portion of beer" at the Shiretown Inn before going to Chappaquiddick for the cook-out that preceded the fatal accident.

While Racing Sloop

Shortly after his arrival at the cottage, he said, he had a rum and coke at about 8 o'clock and a second one an hour later. He testified he had dinner at about 10 o'clock.

In a statement with which Senator Kennedy concluded his testimony, he said that during the afternoon while racing his sloop Victura, he shared two beers with the two members of his crew.

But he said that when he drove away from the cottage to take Miss Kopechne to the ferry, he was "absolutely sober."

Mr. Kennedy testified that he had been familiar with the island of Martha's Vineyard for 30 years. He said, however, that his visit to Chappaquiddick Island the day of the accident was the first he had ever made. Chappaquiddick lies just off Edgartown on the Vineyard.

Decided To Leave

Senator Kennedy testified that at about 11.15 P.M. he decided to leave the cottage party for Edgartown and his room at the Shiretown Inn. He was talking with Miss Kopechne at the time, he said.

"She indicated to me she was desirous of leaving if I would be kind enough to drop her back at her hotel," he testified.

He said that while John J.

dent.

"I believe it probable that Kennedy knew of the hazard that lay ahead of him on Dyke road but that, for some reason not apparent from the testimony, he failed to exercise due care as he approached the bridge.

Charges Negligence

"I, therefore, find there is probable cause to believe that Edward M. Kennedy operated his motor vehicle negligently on a way [roadway] or in a place to which the public have a right of access and that such operation appears to have contributed to the death of Mary Jo Kopechne," the judge said.

His report was dated February 18.

Senator Kennedy issued his response, rejecting the inference and the finding, through an aide.

"The facts of this incident are now fully public and eventual judgment and understanding rests where it belongs," Mr. Kennedy said. "For myself, I plan no further statement on this tragic matter. Both our families have suffered enough from public utterances and speculation."

Possibility Of Civil Suit

Shortly after that formal statement was issued, Mr. Kennedy told newsmen on the Capitol steps that he would have no further comment.

But asked whether Miss Kopechne's parents might file a civil suit against him, he replied, "I suppose that's always a possibility." He added that he has had no indication of any such action.

Asked whether he thinks the inquest transcript might be used against him in his campaign for

ing well.

Their testimony indicated that Miss Kopechne and Senator Kennedy left together without saying anything to anyone, at least to any of the girls.

Miss Esther Newburg, who roomed with Miss Kopechne in Edgartown, did say at one point in her testimony that she "had the assumption that it was a long day for Mary Jo, she was exhausted, and the senator was probably driving her back to the motel so that she could get some rest."

Freinds Arrive

The assumption apparently was bolstered when Paul Markham, his adviser and friend, and Joseph Gargan, his cousin returned around 2 A.M. Mr. Gargan, according to Miss Maryellen Lyons, another of the girls at the party, told her that Miss Kopechne was back at the motel.

Senator Kennedy said he did not really sleep all night and that in the morning he met and talked briefly with sailing competitors, but without mention of the accident until Gargan and Markham arrived at about 8.30 A.M.

Asked for their conversation, Senator Kennedy testified:

"Well they asked, had I reported the accident, and why I hadn't reported the accident, and I told them about my own thoughts and feelings as I swam across that channel and how I always hoped that Mary Jo still lived, how I was hopeful even as the night went on, and as I almost tossed and turned, paced

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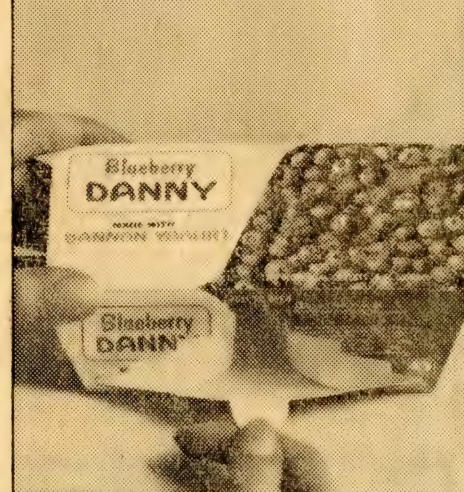
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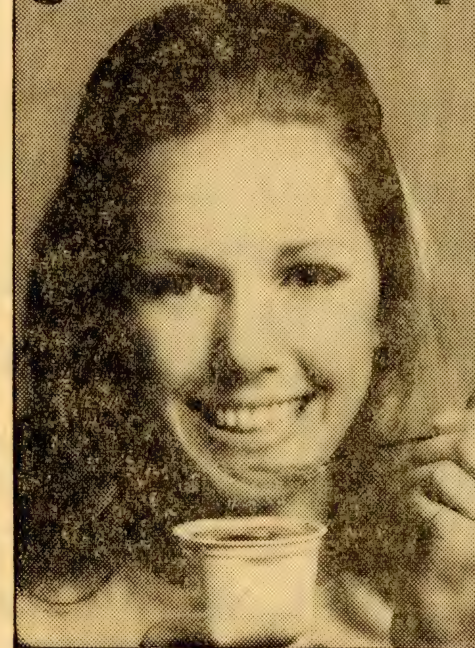
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Excerpts From Testimony Of Senator Kennedy At Kopechne Inquest

Boston, April 29 (AP)—Here are excerpts from the inquest testimony of Senator Edward M. Kennedy at Edgartown last January 5:

Present in the courtroom were Judge James A. Boyle of Edgartown District Court; the district attorney, Edmund Dinis; an assistant district attorney, Armand Fernandes, Jr., another assistant district attorney, Peter Gay; and Senator Kennedy's counsel, Edward B. Hanify and Robert G. Clark, Jr.

Examination by Mr. Dinis:

Q.—... Now, were you familiar with the island of Chappaquiddick? Had you been there before?

A.—Never been on Chappaquiddick Island before that day.

Q.—I believe you did state in one of your prepared statements that you had been visiting this island for about 30 years?

A.—Martha's Vineyard Island.

Q.—But you had never been to Chappaquiddick?

No Plans To Stay

A.—Never been to Chappaquiddick before 1.30 on the day of July 18th. . . .

Q.—Did you have any plans at that time to stay on Chappaquiddick Island?

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you plan on staying overnight?

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—And how long did you actually stay on Chappaquiddick Island that evening?

A.—Well to my best knowledge I would say 1.30 in the morning on July 19. . . .

Q.—What transpired after you arrived at the cottage after your arrival at 7.30 P.M.?

A.—Well, after my arrival I took a bath in the tub that was available at the cottage, which was not available at the Shiretown Inn, and soaked my back; I later was joined by Mr. Markham who arrived some time about 8 o'clock, engaged in conversations with Mr. Markham until about 8.30, and the rest of the group arrived at 8.30 or shortly thereafter. During this period of time Mr. Crimmins made me a drink of rum and Coca-Cola.

Q.—Now, did you have dinner at the cottage?

A.—Well, at 8.30 the rest of the group arrived and were made to feel relaxed and at home, enjoyed some hors d'oeuvres, were served a drink, those who wanted them, and steaks were cooked on an outdoor burner by Mr. Gargan at about approximately quarter of 10.00, I would think. . . .

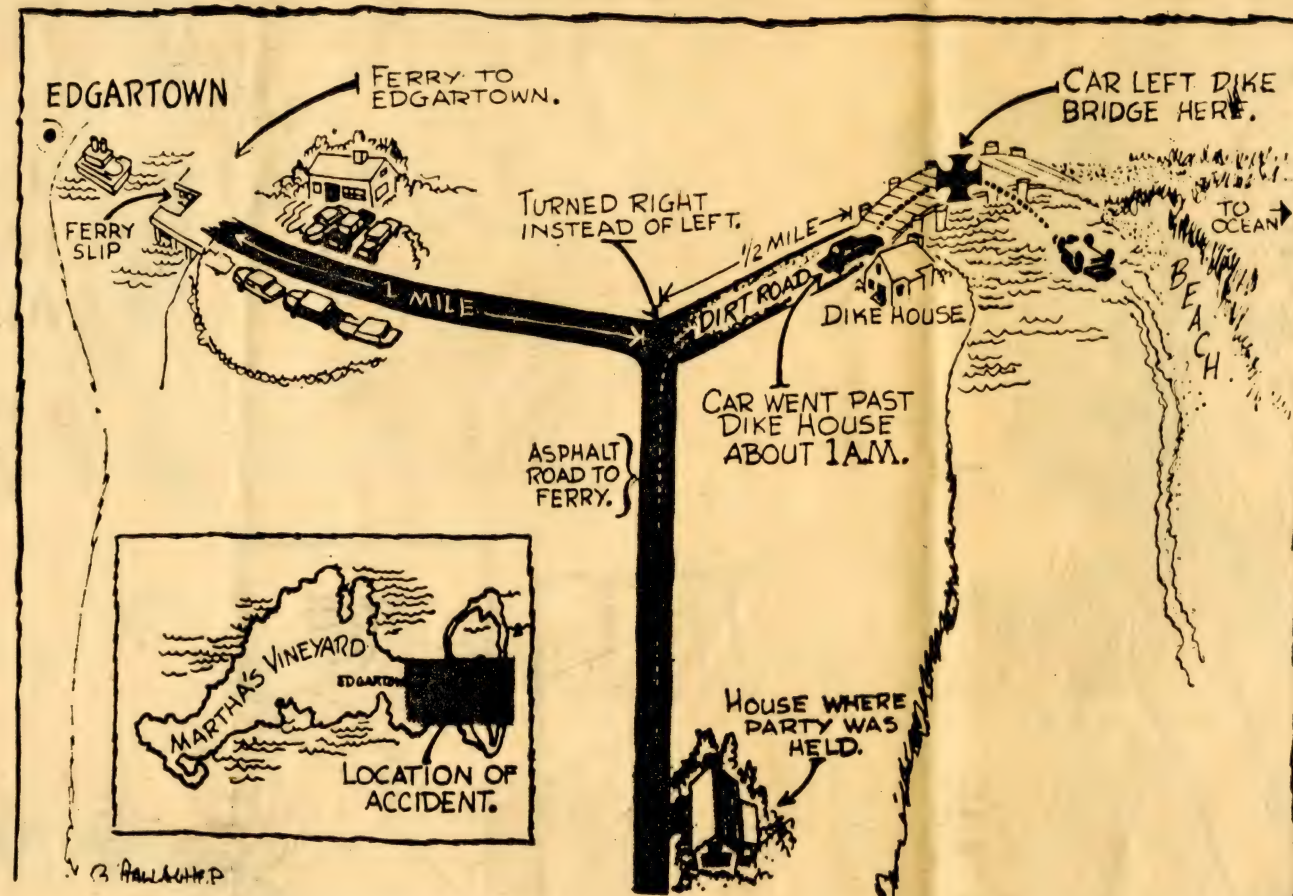
Q.—Were there any drinks served, cocktails served?

A.—There were.

Q.—Did anyone in particular tend bar or have charge of this particular responsibility?

A.—Well, I tried initially to respond to any of the requests of the guests when they arrived and then I think most of the individuals made their drinks after that that they wanted. . . .

Left Cottage Twice



dals, perhaps a sweater; I'm not completely—

Q.—And when you left the house at Chappaquiddick at 11.15, you were driving?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—And where was Miss Kopechne seated?

Seated In Front

A.—In the front seat.

Q.—Was there any other person—was there any other person in that car at that time?

A.—No.

Q.—Was there any other item, thing, or object in the car at that time of any size?

A.—Well, not to my knowledge at that particular time. I have read subsequently in newspapers that there was another person in that car, but that is only what I have read about and to my knowledge at that time here wasn't any other object that I was aware of.

Q.—Well, Senator, was there any other person in the car?

A.—No, there was not.

Q.—And on leaving the cottage, Senator—Mr. Kennedy, where did you go?

A.—Well, I traveled on, I believe it is Main Street, took a right turn on Dyke road and drove off the bridge at Dyke Bridge.

Q.—Did you at any time drive into Cemetery road?

A.—At no time did I drive into Cemetery road.

Q.—Did you back that car up at any

black. I knew that and I was able to get a half a gulp, I would say, of air before I became completely immersed in the water. I realized that Mary Jo and I had to get out of the car.

I can remember reaching down to try and get the doorknob of the car and lifting the door handle and pressing against the door and it not moving. I can remember reaching what I thought was down, which was really up, to where I thought the window was and feeling along the side to see if the window was open and the window was closed, and I can remember the last sensation of being completely out of air and inhaling what must have been a half a lung full of water and assuming that I was going to drown and the full realization that no one was going to be looking for us that night until the next morning and that I wasn't going to get out of that car alive and then somehow I can remember coming up to the last energy of just pushing, pressing, and coming up to the surface. . . .

Q.—Senator, how did you realize that you were upside down in the car?

A.—Because—that was a feeling that I had as that—the water rushing in and the blackness, I knew that I was, I felt I was upside down. I really wasn't sure of anything, but I thought I was upside down.

Q.—Were you aware that the windows on the passenger's side were blown out of the car, were smashed?

A.—I have read that subsequently. I wasn't aware of it at the time.

side, and that was the direction the current was flowing, and I was swept I would think to the south or probably east, which would be the eastern shore of that.

Q.—Some 30 feet?

A.—I would think 30 to 40 feet.

Q.—Now, in order to get back to the car was it necessary for you to swim?

A.—I couldn't swim at that time because of the current. I waded into—swam to where I could wade and then waded along the shore up to where I could go to the front of the car and start diving in an attempt to rescue Mary Jo. . . .

Q.—And how much time did it take you after you left the automobile to be swept down to about 30 feet, down the river?

Front Of Car

A.—Using blackboard. . . . I think by the time I was able at least to regain my strength, I. . . . went over to the front of the car. . . . and crawled over to here, dove here, and the tide would sweep out this way there, and then I dove repeatedly from this side until, I would say, the end, and then I will be swept away the first couple of times, again back over to this side, I would come back again and again to this point here, or try perhaps the third or fourth time to gain entrance to some area here until at the very end when I couldn't hold my breath any longer, I was breathing so heavily it was down to just a matter of seconds. I would hold my breath and I could barely get underneath the water. I was just able to hold on to the metal undercarriage here,

the trees on the two sides and I could watch the silhouette of the two sides and I started going down that road walking, trotting, jogging, stumbling as fast as I possibly could.

Q.—Did you pass any houses with lights on?

A.—Not to my knowledge; never saw a cottage with a light on it.

Back To Friends

Q.—And did you then return to the cottage where your friends had been gathered?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—And how long did that take you to make that walk, do you recall?

A.—I would say approximately 15 minutes.

Q.—And when you arrived at the cottage, as you did, is that true?

Q.—Did you speak to anyone there?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—And with whom did you speak?

A.—Mr. Ray La Rosa.

A.—I said, get me Joe Gargan. . . . The Court: Excuse me a moment. Did you go inside the cottage?

A.—No, I didn't go inside.

Q.—by Mr. Dinis—What did you do? Did you sit in the automobile at that time?

A.—Well, I came up to the cottage, there was a car parked there, a white vehicle, and. . . I got in the back of the car. . . .

Q.—And now, did Joe come to you?

A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—And did you have conversation with him?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Would you tell us what the conversation was?

A.—I said, you had better get Paul too. . . .

Q.—What happened after that?

A.—Well, Paul came out, got in the car. I said, there has been a terrible accident, we have got to go, and we took off down the road, the Main road there. . . .

Q.—Now, before you drove down the road, did you make any further explanations to Mr. Gargan or Mr. Markham?

A.—Before driving? No, sir. I said, there has been a terrible accident, let's go, and we took off—

Q.—And they drove hurriedly down?

A.—That is right.

Q.—Towards the Dyke Bridge area.

A.—That is right. . . .

Q.—And what happened after the three of you arrived there?

A.—Mr. Gargan and Mr. Markham took off all their clothes, dove into the water, and proceeded to dive repeatedly to try and save Mary Jo.

Q.—Now, do you recall what particular time this is now when the three of you were at the—

A.—I think it was 12.20, Mr. Dinis. I believe that I looked at the Valiant's clock and believe that it was 12.20. . . .

Q.—No one else at the cottage was told of the accident?

A.—No.

A.—Was there any reason?

Q.—Yes, was there any particular reason why you did not call either the police or the fire department?

A.—Well, I intended to report it to the police.

The Court: That is not quite responsive to the question.

Q.—Was there a reason why it did not happen at that time?

The Court: Call for assistance.

The Witness: I intended to call for assistance and to report the accident to the police within a few short moments after going back into the car.

Period After Mishap

Q.—I see, and did something transpire to prevent this?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was that?

A.—With the Court's indulgence, to prevent this, if the Court would permit me I would like to be able to relate to the Court the immediate period following the time that Mr. Gargan, Markham and I got back in the car. . . .

At some time, I believe it was about 45 minutes after Gargan and Markham dove they likewise became exhausted and no further diving efforts appeared to be of any avail and they so indicated to me and I agreed. So they came out of the water and came back into the car and said to me, Mr. Markham and Mr. Gargan at different times as we drove down the road towards the ferry that it was necessary to report this accident.

A lot of different thoughts came into my mind at that time about how I was going to really to be able to call Mrs. Kopechne at some time in the middle of the night to tell her that her daughter was drowned, to be able to call my own mother and my own father, related to them, my wife, and I even—even though I knew that Mary Jo Kopechne was dead and believed firmly that she was in the back of that car. I willed that she remained alive.

As we drove down that road I was almost looking out the front window and windows trying to see her walking down that road.

I realized this to Gargan and Markham and they said they understood this feeling, but it was necessary to report it. And about this time we came to the ferry crossing and I got out of the car and we talked there just a few minutes.

I just wondered how all of this could possibly have happened. I also had sort of a thought and the wish and desire and the hope that suddenly this whole accident would disappear, and they reiterated that this has to be reported and I understood at the time that I left that ferry boat, left the slip where the ferry boat was, that it had to be reported and I had full intention of reporting it, and I mentioned to Gargan and Markham something like, "You take care of the girls, I will take care of the accident," that is what I said and I dove into the water. . . .

Q.—Do you have any idea what time you arrived at the Shiretown Inn?

Q.—Did you have occasion to leave the cottage at any time during that evening?
A.—That is correct . . .
Q.—How many times did you leave the cottage that evening, Senator?
A.—Two different occasions.
Q.—Would you please tell us about the first time?

A.—The first I left at approximately 11.15 the evening of July 18th and I left a second time, sometime after midnight, by my best judgment it would be approximately 12.15 for the second time. On the second occasion I never left the cottage itself, I left the immediate vicinity of the cottage which was probably 15 to 20 feet outside the front door.

Q.—And when you left the second time, did you then return to Edgartown?

A.—Sometime after I left the second time, I returned to Edgartown. I did not return immediately to Edgartown.

Q.—Now, when you left on the first occasion, were you alone?

A.—I was not alone.

Q.—And who was with you?

A.—Miss Mary Joe Kopechne was with me.

Q.—Anyone else?

A.—No.

Q.—And did you use the 88 Oldsmobile that was later taken from the river?

A.—I used—yes, I did. . . .

Q.—When you left at 11.15 with Miss Kopechne, had you had any prior conversation with her?

A.—Yes, I had.

Q.—Will you please give that conversation to the Court?

Returning To Inn

A.—At 11.15 I was talking with Miss Kopechne perhaps for some minutes before that period of time. I noticed the time, desired to leave and return to Shiretown Inn and indicated to her that I was leaving and returning to town. She indicated to me that she was desirous of leaving, if I would be kind enough to drop her back at their hotel. I said, well, I'm leaving immediately; spoke with Mr. Crimmins, requested the keys for the car and left at that time.

Q.—Does Mr. Crimmins usually drive your car or drive you?

A.—On practically every occasion.

Q.—Was there anything in particular that changed those circumstances at this particular time?

A.—Only to the extent that Mr. Crimmins, as well as some of the other fellows that were attending the cookout, were concluding their meal, enjoying the fellowship, and it didn't appear to me to be necessary to require him to bring me back to Edgartown.

Q.—Do you know whether or not Miss Kopechne had her pocketbook with her at the time you left?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Mr. Kennedy, how were you dressed at the time you left the first time at 11.15?

A.—In a pair of light slacks and a dark jersey and I believe shoes, moccasins, and a back brace.

Q.—Do you know how Miss Kopechne was dressed, do you recall that?

A.—Only from what I have read in the—I understand slacks and a blouse, san-

time?

A.—At no time did I back that car up.

Q.—Did you see anyone on the road between the cottage and the bridge that night?

A.—I saw no one on the road between the cottage and the bridge.

The Court: Did you stop the car at any time.

The Witness: I did not stop the car at any time.

Q.—Did you pass any other vehicle at that time?

A.—I passed no other vehicle at that time. I passed no other vehicle and I saw no other person and I did not stop the car at any time between the time I left the cottage and went off the bridge. . . .

Some Windows Closed

Q.—Were the windows opened or closed of the automobile?

A.—Some of the windows were open and some were closed. . . .

Q.—How fast were you driving on Dyke Road?

A.—Approximately 20 miles an hour. . . .

Q.—When you left the house at 11.15 what was your destination?

A.—The Katama Shores, the ferry ship, the Katama Shores, Shiretown.

Q.—Now, had you been over that road from the ferry slip to the cottage more than once that day?

A.—Yes, I had.

Q.—Did you recall at the time that you noticed you were driving on a dirt road, that road from the ferry slip to the house had been paved?

A.—Well, Mr. Dinis, I would say that I, having lived on Cape Cod and having visited these islands, I am aware some roads are paved.

The Court: I am sorry, that is not quite responsive. The question is whether or not you realized the road from the ferry to the cottage was paved.

The Witness: Yes. . . .

The Court: I'm going to ask one question. At any time after you got on the unpaved road, the so-called Dyke road, did you have a realization that you were on the wrong road?

The Witness: No. . . .

Q.—By Mr. Dinis—Well, after you realized it was an unpaved road and that you were driving at 20 miles an hour, what happened then?

A.—I went off Dyke Bridge or I went off a bridge.

Into Water

Q.—You went off a bridge into the water?

A.—That is correct. . . .

Q.—Did you realize at that moment that you were not heading for the ferry?

A.—At that moment I went off the bridge, I certainly did. . . .

Q.—Well, what happened after that, Senator?

A.—Well, I remembered the vehicle itself just beginning to go off the Dyke Bridge and the next thing I recall is the movement of Mary Jo next to me, the struggling, perhaps hitting or kicking me and I, at this time, opened my eyes and realized I was upside-down, that water was crashing in on me, that it was pitch

water rushing in on the passenger's side?

Complete Blackness

A.—There was complete blackness. Water seemed to rush in from every point, from the windshield, from underneath me, above me. It almost seemed like you couldn't hold the water back even with your hands. What I was conscious of was the rushing of the water, the blackness, the fact that it was impossible to even hold it back.

Q.—And you say at that time you had a thought to the effect that you may not be found until morning?

A.—I was sure that I was going to drown.

Q.—Did you make any observations of the condition of Miss Kopechne at that time?

A.—At what time?

Q.—At that particular moment when you were thrashing around in the car?

A.—Well, at the moment I was thrashing around I was trying to find a way that we both could get out of the car, and at some time after I tried the door and the window I became convinced I was never going to get out.

Q.—Was the window closed at that time?

A.—The window was open.

Q.—On the driver's side?

A.—That's correct.

Q.—And did you go through the window to get out of the car?

A.—I have no idea in the world how I got out of that car. . . .

Q.—Were you at any time that evening under the influence of alcohol?

A.—Absolutely not.

Q.—Did you imbibe in any narcotic drugs that evening?

A.—Absolutely not.

Q.—Did anyone at the party to your knowledge?

A.—No, absolutely not.

Q.—In your opinion would you be sober at the time that you operated the motor vehicle to the Dyke Bridge?

A.—Absolutely sober.

Q.—Senator Kennedy, what did you do immediately following your release from the automobile?

Swept Away

A.—I was swept away by the tide that was flowing at an extraordinary rate through that narrow cut there and was swept along by the tide and called Mary Jo's name until I was able to make my way to what would be the east side of that cut, waded up to about my waist and started back to the car, at this time was gasping and belching and coughing, went back just in front of the car.

Now, the headlights of that car were still on and I was able to get to what I thought was the front of the car, although it was difficult and I was able to identify the front of the car from the rear of the car by the lights themselves. Otherwise I don't think I would be able to tell.

Q.—How far were you swept along by the current?

A.—Approximately 30-40 feet.

Q.—Did you pass under the bridge?

A.—The vehicle went over the bridge on the south side and rested on the south

and the water itself came right out to where I was breathing and I could hold on. I knew that I just could not get under water any more.

Q.—And you were fully aware at that time of what was transpiring?

A.—Well, I was fully aware that I was trying to get the girl out of that car and I was fully aware that I was doing everything that I possibly could to get her out of the car and I was fully aware at that time that my head was throbbing and my neck was aching and I was breathless, and at that time, the last time, hopelessly exhausted.

Q.—You were not confused at that time?

A.—Well, I knew that there was a girl in that car and I had to get her out. I knew that.

Q.—And you took steps to get her out?

A.—I tried the best I thought I possibly could to get her out.

Q.—But there was no confusion in your mind about the fact that there was a person in the car and that you were doing the best you could to get that person out?

A.—I was doing the very best I could to get her out. . . .

Q.—Mr. Kennedy, how many times if you recall did you make an effort to submerge and get into the car?

7 Or 8 Times

A.—I would say seven or eight times. At the last point, the seventh or eighth attempts were barely more than five-or-eight-second submersions below the surface. I just couldn't hold my breath any longer. I didn't have the strength even to come down even close to the window or the door.

Q.—And do you know how much time was used in these efforts?

A.—It would be difficult for me to estimate, but I would think probably 15-20 minutes.

Q.—And did you then remove yourself from the water?

A.—I did.

Q.—And how did you do that?

A.—Well, in the last dive I lost contact with the vehicle again and I started to come down this way here and I let myself float and. . . I came onto this shore here, and I sort of crawled and I staggered up some places in here and was very exhausted and spent on the grass. . . .

Q.—And how long did you spend resting?

A.—Well, I would estimate probably 15-20 minutes trying to get my I was coughing up the water and I was exhausted and I suppose the best estimate would be 15 or 20 minutes.

Q.—Now, did you say earlier you spent 15 or 20 minutes trying to recover Miss Kopechne?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—And you spent another 15 or 20 minutes recovering on the west side of the river?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—Now, following your rest period, Senator, what did you do after that?

A.—. . . After I was able to regain my breath I went back to the road and I started down the road and it was extremely dark and I could make out no forms or shapes or figures, and the only way that I could even see the path of the road was looking down the silhouettes of

Q.—How many times did you go back to Dyke Bridge that night?

A.—Well, that was the only—

Q.—After the accident, that was the only occasion?

Only Time

A.—The only time, the only occasion.

Q.—Now, how long did Mr. Markham and Mr. Gargan remain there with you on that particular occasion?

A.—I would think about 45 minutes.

Q.—And they were unsuccessful in entering the car?

A.—Well, Mr. Gargan got half-way in the car. When he came out he was scraped all the way from his elbow, underneath his arm was all bruised and bloodied, and this is the one time that he was able to gain entrance I believe into the car itself.

Q.—And did he talk to you about his experience in trying to get into the car?

A.—Well, I was unable to, being exhausted, to get into the water, but I could see exactly what was happening and made some suggestions. . . .

Q.—You were fully aware of what was transpiring at that time?

A.—Well, I was fully aware that Joe Gargan and Paul Markham were trying to get in that car and rescue that girl, I certainly would say that.

Q.—Did you know at that time or did you have any idea how long Mary Jo had been in the water?

A.—Well, I knew that some time had passed. . . .



MARY JO KOPECHNE

Q.—Was it fair to say that she was in the water about an hour?

A.—Yes, it is.

Q.—Was there any effort made to call for assistance?

A.—No, other than the assistance of Mr. Gargan and Mr. Markham. . . .

Q.—by Mr. Dinis—And now may I ask you, Mr. Kennedy, was there any reason why no additional assistance was asked for?

Shaking With Chill

Q.—When you arrived at the Shiretown Inn, did you talk to anyone at that time?

A.—I went to my room and I was shaking with chill. I took off all my clothes and collapsed on the bed, and at this time I was very conscious of a throbbing headache, of pains in my neck, of strain on my back, but what I was even more conscious of is the tragedy and loss of a very devoted friend.

Q.—Now, did you change your clothing?

A.—I was unable to determine, detect the amount of lapse of time, and I could hear noise that was taking place. It seemed around me, on top of me, almost in the room, and after a period of time I wasn't sure whether it was morning or afternoon or nighttime, and I put on—and I wanted to find out and I put on some dry clothes that were there, a pants and a shirt, and I opened the door and I saw what I believed to be a tourist or someone standing under the light off the balcony and asked what time it was. He mentioned to me it was, I think, 2.30, and went back into the room.

Q.—Had you known Miss Kopechne prior to July the 18th?

A.—Well, I have known her—my family has known her for a number of years. She has visited my house, my wife. She has visited Mrs. Robert Kennedy's house. She worked in the Robert Kennedy Presidential campaign, and I would say that we have known her for a number of years.

Q.—Now, directing your—

A.—If the question is, have I ever been out with Mary Jo.

Q.—No, that is not the question, the question was whether you just knew her socially prior to this event.

A.—I have never in my life, as I have stated in my television, had any personal relationship whatsoever with Mary Jo Kopechne. I never in my life have been either out with Mary Jo Kopechne nor have I ever been with her prior to that occasion where we were not in a general assemblage of friends, associates, or members of our family.

Q.—Did you meet anyone at any time that morning at your room?

A.—Yes, I did. . . . To be specifically responsive as to who I met in my room which I believe was the earlier question, was Mr. Markham and Mr. Gargan. . . .

Q.—But you didn't go directly from your room to the police department?

A.—No, I did not.

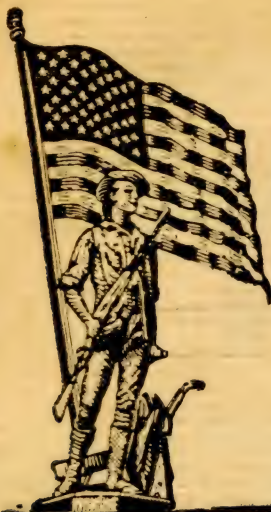
Q.—Did you have a particular reason for going to Chappaquiddick first?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—What was that reason?

A.—It was to make a private phone call to one of the dearest and oldest friends that I have and that was to Mr. Burke Marshall. I didn't feel that I could use the phone that was available, the public phone that was available outside of the dining room at the Shiretown Inn, and it was my thought that once that I went to the police station, that I would be involved in a myriad of details and I wanted to talk to this friend before I undertook that responsibility. . . .

COMMUNISM IS TREASON!



FIGHT IT WITH . . .

Common Sense®

LEADER IN THE NATION'S FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM

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"The truth,
the whole truth,
and nothing
but the truth
... without fear
or favor"

Conde McGinley
1890 • FOUNDER • 1963

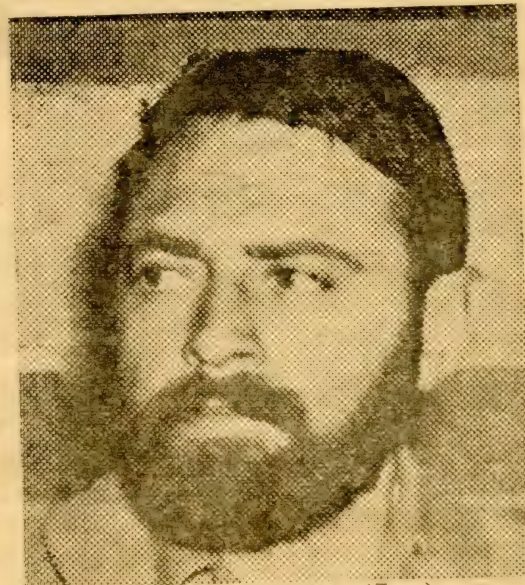
South Africa Next State Dept. Sell-out COMMUNISTS AMONG SUBVERSIVES FOUND GUILTY IN RIVONIA SABOTAGE TRIAL



Dennis Goldberg (Jew)



Lionel Bernstein (Jew)



Arthur Goldreich (Jew)

"What we see in South Africa today is a powerfully moneyed effort . . . to build up a huge pressure for the overthrow of our ideal of national self-determination and survival, the ideal entrusted to us by our forefathers. . .

"Let us call this thing by its proper name! It is Pharisaism, striving to make its dominion world-wide and absolute. It is money power trying to usurp political power, as by its nature it is bound to do, and all over the world today the human spirit fights back, even the fight seems hopeless, as too by its nature it is bound to do."

—South African Observer, May, 1964

The lengthy (9 months) Rivonia Sabotage Trial was brought to a close on June 12, 1964, when eight of the ten accused were found guilty of conspiring to overthrow the Government of South Africa by violent means, some of the charges alleging the use of outside military intervention. They were sentenced to life imprisonment, although their guilt could have incurred the death penalty. Found guilty were six black Africans, an Indian and a white (Dennis Goldberg). A ninth defendant, former Communist Party propaganda chief Lionel Bernstein, was acquitted and promptly rearrested on unspecified charges.

Last fall, the leaders of the sabotage group had been apprehended in a plotting session on the farm of Arthur Goldreich, formerly an Israeli guerrilla.

While awaiting trial, Goldreich escaped from a Johannesburg jail, fled the country disguised as a priest in black clerical garb, and thereby escaped standing trial (South African Observer, July 1964).

After being detained for four days, Abraham Fischer, senior defense counsel of the guilty eight saboteurs, was released from a Johannesburg jail on July 12. Fischer had been held under a security law which permits police to hold suspects for 90-day periods without charge or trial. He had been

rounded up with 40 others, mostly whites, in Security Police swoops throughout the country. By July 15, the arrests totaled about 80 potential security risks.

Allegations have been made by the American "liberal" press, among others, that South Africans are being sentenced to death or imprisoned for their opposition to the Government's policy of Separate Development (apartheid). This was strongly denied last June in the South African Parliament by Mr. B. J. Vorster, Minister of Justice and also by leaders of the Opposition parties (United & Progressive). The Opposition Press in South Africa also agreed that the verdict of guilty in the Sabotage Trial was fair and just, although the accused were all opponents of apartheid.

The chief defense lawyer in the Sabotage Trial, Abraham Fischer (alias Bram), has been identified by the South African Department of Justice as one of many white persons "who have been office-bearers, officers, members or active supporters of the Communist Party of South Africa." (Regulation Gazette No. 142, Dept. of Justice, Republic of South Africa, Nov. 16, 1962. p 4).

The list of subversive people compiled by South Africa's Justice Department is quite revealing. Out of 129 white Europeans listed, over 90 are easily identified as being Jews, many with birthplaces other than South Africa. A few examples will suffice: Isaac Abraham Aber (Lithuania), Morris Barenblatt (Russia), Emanuel Brown (Palestine), Jack Cohen (Russia), Alexander Israel (Poland), Joe Levenson (Latvia) and Eli Weinberg (Latvia).

The Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, Hendrik F. Verwoerd, is the son of a Dutch Reformed Church missionary, and has lived in South Africa since he was a year old. On April 9, 1960, Prime Minister Verwoerd was shot twice in the head at point-blank range by a wealthy white farmer as he addressed a crowd of 30,000 spectators in Johannesburg.

The Prime Minister's assailant, David Pratt, of Pietersburg, was identified as being "of Jewish extraction" in the B'nai B'rith Messenger of Aug. 5, 1960.

Prime Minister Verwoerd was regarded in some circles as being "anti-semitic." In the mid-1930s, when Dr. Verwoerd was a professor of applied psychology at Stellenbosch University, he and five other professors protested to the Hertzog-Smuts government against the admission of Jewish refugees from Germany. In 1937, Dr. Verwoerd became editor of the Nationalist Party newspaper, "Die Transvaaler." His first article read in part:

"The Nationalist does not hate the Jew, but there was a clash of interests between the Jew and the Afrikaner, and the Afrikaner had found that commercial and industrial undertakings were mostly in 'foreign hands,' latterly mostly Jews."

The Afrikaners are descendants of the Dutch pioneers who established the first Boer (farmer) settlement at the cape in 1652.

Before World War II, the Nationalist Party (now in control) introduced a bill aimed at prohibiting Jewish immigration. The party called for the "deletion of Yiddish as a recognized European language for immigration purposes, for no further naturalization of Jewish immigrants, for the closing of certain professions to Jews and other 'non-assimilable' races, and for the prohibition of the changing of names, retrospective to 1930" (London Observer).

After complaints from the Dutch Reformed Synod, Educational Minister Jan De Klerk banned exhibits on the evolution of man (Darwin theory) from the Transvaal Museum in Pretoria, South Africa. In the past, Mr. De Klerk has also banned nude sculpture from public buildings in Pretoria. The standards of Christian education are being applied in South Africa. It is the declared policy of Prime Minister Verwoerd's Nationalist government that all learning

—o— Please turn to page 4 —o—

Clear it with "Labor Socialists"

(DUBINSKY - REUTHER - GOLDBERG - ROSE)

LBJ & HHH BOW TO PRESSURE GROUPS

Prior to the 1944 Democratic convention, Franklin Delano Roosevelt discussed several Vice-Presidential possibilities with Democratic chairman Robert Hannegan and other Democratic leaders. For the final choice, FDR is reported to have told them that they must first "Clear it with Sydney."

Sidney Hillman, who okayed the 1944 Democratic candidate for Vice-President (later to become President), was born on March 23, 1887 in Zagare, Lithuania, then a part of Russia. He was the son of Schmuel and Judith Paiken Gilman. Young Schmuel Gilman graduated from a Jewish Seminary at Zagare, and was reported jailed in Zagare during the 1905-1906 Russian Revolution, where he was among the workers who seized the town of Zagare in the name of the people, and was a member of the Proletarian Committee which governed the town.

Sidney Hillman (Schmuel Gilman) arrived in the U.S.A. as a political refugee on Aug. 10, 1907. Seven years later, he became President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. While pursuing his American career as a N.Y.C. garment worker, Sidney Hillman came to know the Socialist leader Morris Hillquit (Miska Hilkowicz) and Leon Trotsky (Lev Davidovich Bronstein). Later on, through his contact with Felix Frankfurter, Sidney Hillman began his most important relationships with President Roosevelt.

The day after the late John F. Kennedy received the 1960 Democratic nomination for President, three men were called to his suite to discuss JFK's choice of Lyndon B. Johnson for Vice-President: Alex Rose (President, Millinery Union); Walter Reuther (President, Auto Workers Union); and Arthur Goldberg (then AFL-CIO counsel—now Supreme Court Justice). The three labor representatives were not too happy with the choice of LBJ when a telephone call came for Alex Rose. It was David Dubinsky in New York. Dubinsky told Rose, "I think it's a good ticket . . . that can win." Dubinsky's was the first liberal voice of political acceptance for Lyndon B. Johnson.



Hubert Humphrey, David Dubinsky and Lyndon B. Johnson. Dubinsky cracks the whip and Johnson pulls the strings.

David Dubinsky, who okayed the 1960 Democratic candidate for Vice-President (later to become President), was born David Dobniewski on Feb. 22, 1892, in Brest-Litovsk, Poland. Dubinsky's father was a baker in Brest-Litovsk, and young David became his helper. At age 15, David Dubinsky was assistant secretary of his local of the baker's union in Brest-Litovsk, and he and his fellow workers went on strike (against his own father's business). After the strike ended, Dubinsky and his union cohorts were shipped off to Siberia on orders of Czar Nicholas II. Dubinsky escaped and arrived in America in 1911.

By 1932, Dubinsky was president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The Lusk Committee Report of the N. Y. State Legislature had this to say about Dubinsky's I.L.G.W.U.: "... it is founded

upon the principle of the class struggle . . . it seeks to bring about the overthrow of the present system of society . . . the abolition of the capitalist system . . ." (page 958, Part I, April 24, 1920).

David Dubinsky controls the New York state Liberal Party, which is an off-shoot of Sidney Hillman's American Labor Party. It represents close to half a million votes and can be the deciding factor in an election. For example, it provided JFK with the winning margin in 1960 both at the state and national level. Just as in 1960, the Liberal Party image is considered important to Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964 and he is being groomed accordingly. At 1:00 P.M., Thursday, June 4, 1964, David Dubinsky, Alex Rose (both Liberal Party vice-chairmen) and Walter Reuther sat down at a luncheon in the Hickory House (N.Y.C.) to discuss the political future of Lyndon B. Johnson. On June 2, Liberal Party leaders had offered LBJ their nomination for the 1964 Presidency. He accepted and agreed to speak for the Liberal Party October 15 in Madison Square Garden. LBJ also agreed to march in a Detroit Labor Day Parade with Walter Reuther, and there will be a massive New York garment area rally for the President run by Dubinsky just before election day.

On June 6, President Johnson spoke at the 50th anniversary of Dubinsky's ILGWU Health Center in Manhattan. Accompanying LBJ was Senator Hubert Humphrey, 1964 Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, who made an appearance on an NBC-TV program June 24, where "it showed ILGWU boss David Dubinsky literally, personally, telling Senator Hubert Humphrey what to legislate, instructing him to get the civil rights bill out of the way and get along to Dubinsky's pet legislation . . ." (Jack O'Brien in N. Y. Journal American, June 5, 1964).

Is it any wonder that Leander Perez, the arch foe of red integrationists in Louisiana, thinks that Walter Reuther and David Dubinsky controlled the 1960 Presidential election and will repeat in 1964, and that Zionist Jews "are the most dangerous people in this country today."

President Hoover's Mistakes

By B. C. Forbes

According to left-wing propagandists, "Hoover was a complete failure." According to present-day political standards, he certainly was. He failed in a lot of things.

He failed to draw out his salary of \$75,000 a year while he was President, turning it all back into the Treasury. He never asked for or received a \$50,000 expense account.

He failed to have his sons organize insurance firms to write insurance on government enterprises. He built a Rapidan resort for fishing and recreation at his own expense and gave it to the government. None of his sons went racing through the divorce courts. He never bundled up a lot of government documents to sell as a book to the faithful at huge profits to himself. He never sold himself into political slavery to a labor organization for a \$500,000 campaign fund. He gathered a marvelous collection of war stuff and built a museum for it, but failed to ask Congress to pay the bill. He paid it himself.

He did not dredge for votes in the political sewers of class and race hatred, and he did not try to destroy the Constitution by packing the Supreme Court. He did not plow up every third row of cotton, and he did not promise the American people one thing while at the same moment he was doing everything possible to accomplish the directly opposite results.



Herbert Hoover

Our sincere congratulations, Mr. Hoover, on your 90th birthday, August 10, 1964. May our next President also be a "failure."

He did not ask Congress to assess the taxpayers one billion dollars every time someone shot off a firecracker in Europe, and he did not go on fishing trips on government warships accompanied by a fleet of other warships. Neither did he kill off the farmers' little pigs, or encourage the importation of Argentine beef.

In fact, there were a lot of things that Hoover didn't do that some other people have done. He did not leave the American people a \$45,000,000,000.00 debt (now 324 billion). He never pumped stage money into the national income to fool the voters.

He would not have retained on his personal staff individuals whose activities and ac-

quaintanceships warranted investigation by a Senate Committee nor would he have indicated his approval, by failing to demand a resignation, of a Cabinet member who deliberately defended the character of a convicted Communist agent who had held responsible positions in the government, a proven perjurer in fact.

He would not have deliberately insulted the intelligence of the American people by brazenly declaring that "no emergency exists" while the welfare of the country was being jeopardized by one single man whose wrath he feared, nor would he have hesitated to invoke a law passed by the Congress with the definite purpose of presenting him with a suitable weapon to wield under such conditions. He was not a good enough politician to bear constantly in mind the good will and votes of selfish minorities.

His wife was also a failure. She never made speeches or raced hither and yon on unimportant matters. She never wrote silly drivel on her everyday life and sold it to the newspapers. She never sold soap over the radio. Her only public appearance was as an honorary member of the Girl Scouts of America. She never invited Communist youths to the White House as her guests.

She never accepted any ice-boxes from questionable characters, nor did she permit members of her family to capitalize on their White House connections.

The Hoover family seems to have made a failure of about everything that "goes" nowadays.

Communist Aims Pushed By Front Publications

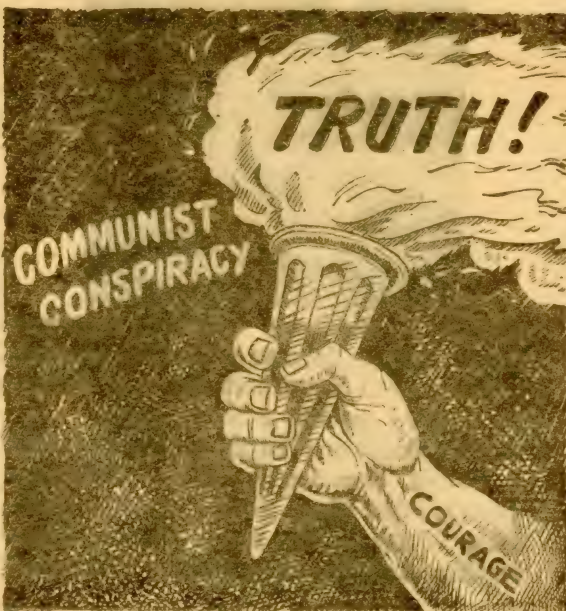
The following list of 45 current communist goals appeared in the **Congressional Record** January 10, 1963. They were taken from **The Naked Communist** by Cleon Skousen, who began his intensive study of communism during his 16-year term of service with the FBI.

The list confirms the "line" pursued in communist publications in this country such as **The Worker**, **the People's World**, and a number of front publications. The check-list provides an interesting opportunity for each individual to determine how much enemy medicine he buys himself, and to observe the sources, both national and local, from which it is merchandized in quantity.

This is on the theory that a few grains of poison occasionally might not kill us but that large doses, repeatedly, can be lethal. At least we ought to know what it is we are asked to swallow.

CURRENT COMMUNIST GOALS

1. U.S. acceptance of coexistence as the only alternative to atomic war.
2. U.S. willingness to capitulate in preference to engaging in atomic war.
3. Develop the illusion that total disarmament by the United States would be a demonstration of moral strength.
4. Permit free trade between all nations regardless of Communist affiliation and regardless of whether or not items could be used for war.
5. Extension of long-term loans to Russia and Soviet satellites.
6. Provide American aid to all nations regardless of Communist domination.
7. Grant recognition of Red China. Admission of Red China to the U.N.
8. Set up East and West Germany as separate states in spite of Khrushchev's promise in 1955 to settle the German question by free elections under supervision of the U.N.
9. Prolong the conferences to ban atomic tests because the United States has agreed to suspend tests as long as negotiations are in progress.
10. Allow all Soviet satellites individual representation in the U.N.
11. Promote the U.N. as the only hope for mankind. If its charter is rewritten, demand that it be set up as a one-world government with its own independent armed forces. (Some Communist leaders believe the world can be taken as easily by the U.N. as by Moscow. Some times these two centers compete with each other as they are now doing in the Congo.)
12. Resist any attempt to outlaw the Communist Party.
13. Do away with all loyalty oaths.
14. Continue giving Russia access to the U.S. Patent Office.
15. Capture one or both of the political parties in the United States.
16. Use technical decisions of the courts to weaken basic American institutions by claiming their activities violate civil rights.
17. Get control of the schools. Use them as transmission belts for socialism and current Communist propaganda. Soften the curriculum. Get control of teachers' associations. Put the party line in textbooks.
18. Gain control of all student newspapers.
19. Use student riots to foment public protests against programs or organizations which are under Communist attack.
20. Infiltrate the press. Get control of book-review assignments, editorial writing, policy-making positions.



21. Gain control of key positions in radio, TV, and motion pictures.

22. Continue discrediting American culture by degrading all forms of artistic expression. An American Communist cell was told to "eliminate all good sculpture from parks and buildings, substitute shapeless, awkward and meaningless forms."

23. Control art critics and directors of art museums. "Our plan is to promote ugliness, repulsive, meaningless art."

24. Eliminate all laws governing obscenity by calling them "censorship" and a violation of free speech and free press.

25. Break down cultural standards of morality by promoting pornography and obscenity in books, magazines, motion pictures, radio, and TV.

26. Present homosexuality, degeneracy and promiscuity, as "normal, natural, healthy."

27. Infiltrate the churches and replace revealed religion with "social" religion. Discredit the Bible and emphasize the need for intellectual maturity which does not need a "religious crutch."

28. Eliminate prayer or any phase of religious expression in the schools on the ground that it violates the principle of "separation of church and state."

29. Discredit the American Constitution by calling it inadequate, old-fashioned, out of step with modern needs, a hindrance to cooperation between nations on a worldwide basis.

30. Discredit the American Founding Fathers. Present them as selfish aristocrats who had no concern for the "common man."

31. Belittle all forms of American culture and discourage the teaching of American history on the grounds that it was only a minor part of the "big picture." Give more emphasis to Russian history since the Communists took over.

32. Support any socialist movement to give centralized control over any part of the culture, education, social agencies, welfare programs, mental health clinics, etc.

33. Eliminate all laws or procedures which interfere with the operation of the Communist apparatus.

34. Eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

35. Discredit and eventually dismantle the FBI.

36. Infiltrate and gain control of more unions.

37. Infiltrate and gain control of big business.

38. Transfer some of the powers of arrest from the police to social agencies. Treat all behavioral problems as psychiatric disorders which no one but psychiatrists can understand or treat.

39. Dominate the psychiatric profession and use mental health laws as a means of gaining coercive control over those who oppose Communist goals.

40. Discredit the family as an institution. Encourage promiscuity and easy divorce.

41. Emphasize the need to raise children away from the negative influence of parents. Attribute prejudices, mental blocks and retarding of children to suppressive influence of parents.

42. Create the impression that violence and insurrection are legitimate aspects of the American tradition; that students and special-interest groups should rise up and use united force to solve economic, political and social problems.

43. Overthrow all colonial governments before native populations are ready for self-government.

44. Internationalize the Panama Canal.

45. Repeal the Connally reservation so the United States cannot prevent the World Court from seizing jurisdiction over nations and individuals alike.

MARXISM MARCHES ON

Rich Man's "Peace Corps"

A rich man's Peace Corps (Executive Service Corps), is going into operation to promulgate the principles of free enterprise. Among those listed is Franklin D. Roosevelt, Under Secretary of Commerce; Hubert H. Humphrey, U. S. Senator; Jacob K. Javits, U. S. Senator; William S. Paley, President, Columbia Broadcasting Company; David Rockefeller, President, Chase National Bank; Vance Hartke, U. S. Senator; Solomon Linowitz, Industrialist; C. D. Jackson, Publisher; John H. Johnson, Publisher; Daniel A. Kimball, Industrialist; Lucius D. Battle, Asst. Sec'y. of State; William S. Gaud, Deputy AID Administrator; John E. Reilly, Foreign Affairs Assistant of the Senate's assistant Democratic Leader, Hubert H. Humphrey.

All of these gentlemen are members of the Council on Foreign Relations, whose objective is to convert this country into a Socialist nation and then make it a unit in a one-world Socialist system.

How can these gentlemen proclaim their intention to demonstrate by on-the-spot examples that the free enterprise system is far superior to government ownership and control, when each and every one of them are definitely opposed to the free enterprise system.

J. Johnston McCauley

Blackmail - Soviet Style

Recently a young man, running for political office for the first time, distinguished himself by disclosing he had been paid \$3,000 by Soviet agents to report all the personal information he could get about influential Republicans and, if elected, to advocate pro-Communist policies.

This should be generally known, for it explains the treasonable voting records of so many in our government. Moreover, those blackmailed, or bribed, to do Moscow's bidding are also tools available to any power-thirsty scoundrel, sufficiently corrupt to give proof of willingness to plunder the nation to benefit the criminal Communist conspiracy, whereby Moscow is provided with so much loot that a mere fraction of it suffices to sustain this structure of moral foulness.

"He that passeth by, and meddleth with strife belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears."

—Proverbs, Chapter 26, Verse 17

South Africa State Dept. Sell-out Who Picked LBJ's Running-mate?

—o— Continued from page 1 —o—

should be Christian—based on the teaching of the Afrikaan's churches and students be protected against foreign theories.

Meanwhile, back in the so-called Christian U. S. A., our State Department is spending more time and energy discouraging U. S. and foreign shippers from exporting goods to South Africa than to communist Cuba. Authorities led by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and undersecretary Averell Harriman are privately passing the word to airlines and shipping firms to abide by the economic sanctions being imposed by African countries against the South African government. IN SHARP CONTRAST, Rusk and Harriman are supporting a policy whereby the U. S. provides navigational help and vital weather information to Soviet jet transports flying strategic cargo and arms to Red Cuba non-stop from Russia. The un-announced State Department boycott against South Africa is in addition to the announced policy of the Johnson Administration barring arms shipment to the all-white regime. AUTHORITY for this boycott is spelled out in a highly classified National Security Council policy paper on South Africa drafted by the State Department's Policy Planning Council. This paper also advocates a "hands off" policy on Zanzibar, the first nation to fall into the Soviet orbit since President Johnson assumed office, and a potential second Cuba!

In October 1960, a letter was received at "Common Sense" from a well-informed South African patriot, whose remarks are just as timely in 1964:

"Our problems here in our South African Republic are much the same as in your American Republic . . . The Jews control the lives of the citizens of this Republic (South Africa) in all spheres. Our population is just over 3,000,000 whites, and out of that 3 million whites, there are 128,000 Jews. They own almost all the properties in the Republic, businesses, wholesale and retail, food, clothing manufacturers, the English Press with the exception of 2 or 3 papers. They control the English-Speaking Universities, they dominate the professions, medical, dental, lawyers, the Stock Market, municipalities, Traffic Departments, Public Libraries . . . It is almost impossible to find work in South Africa, apart from jobs with the Government, unless one works for a Jew. The riches of our wonderful country are in the hands of the 128,000. There is of course more than enough for all of us, and millions more, but we are not allowed to have it. Only skim the top of it while the masses are slaving here to fill the ever greedy coffers of the 128,000 . . . We that can think for ourselves have placed all our faith and hope in God and the Verwoerd Nationalist Government. . . We cannot expect him (Dr. Verwoerd) to take on the whole world, for it would seem the whole world is against us, but many of us know, it is not the Christian masses that are against us as we are told—these masses are voiceless—BUT INTERNATIONAL JEWRY OUT FOR WORLD DOMINATION THROUGH THEIR WORLD GOVERNMENT U. N."

(Signed) Capetown, South Africa
October 20, 1960

"They that give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."

—Benjamin Franklin, 1775

SORRY

COMMON SENSE herewith offers Dr. Granville F. Knight and the Journal of Applied Nutrition our sincere apologies for unwittingly reprinting Dr. Knight's editorial appearing in our publication 15 June, 1964, without first obtaining permission from either one or the other. We are extremely sorry and assure you this oversight will not occur again.



Arthur J. Goldberg (above), Supreme Court Justice, former AFL-CIO counsel, lunched with President Johnson before he decided on his running mate.

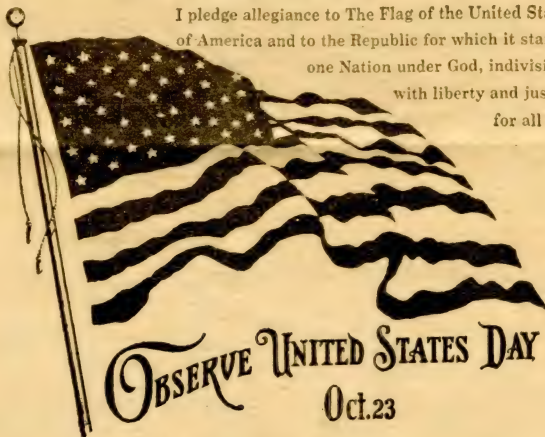
Walter Reuther ("carry on the fight for a Soviet America"), Dave Dubinsky (Jew), Alex Rose (Jew), Arthur Goldberg (Jew) — are these Marxist labor leaders contemporary Sidney Hillmans?

"IF MEN REALLY WANT PERMANENT ECONOMIC EQUALITY THEY CAN FIND IT ONLY IN COMMUNISM"

—from an address by former U. S. Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker before the Texas State Bar Association, July 3, 1964—exactly one day after the 'civil rights' bill became the law of the land!

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Calling All Patriots

FACTS: Everything done in the last fifty years which has operated against the interests of the United States and its People, socially, economically and politically can be traced to usurpation of the Constitution by the agencies of Federal Government.

The power to resist these usurpations and restore Constitutional government has lain, un-used, in the hands of the government of the Sovereign States which gave these Federal Agencies limited powers in that contract. The Constitution not only specifies the powers granted to their servants (the Federal Agencies of Government), but specifies under the 9th and 10th Amendments that all other powers are retained by the States and the People.

These facts are conclusive proof that the governments of the several States are guilty of neglect of duty in permitting the unlawful acts of Federal Agents to become law in their sovereign jurisdictions by acquiescence. However, these powers still exist, and can be activated within any State whose government acts in accordance with the constitutional oath of office.

SIGNIFICANCE: These usurpations, which include the Federal Reserve Act; the treaty joining the USA to the UNO; the invasion of the sovereign States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama by the Federal Executive; illegitimate wars in the Far East and Africa without Congressional declaration; Foreign Aid, which goes to our enemies; the "Civil Rights" Act and a long list of others show a definite pattern of intention, by a few powerful men, to seize the reins of government in order to replace Constitutional Law with naked tyranny making King George III look benevolent by comparison. The freedom won for us by the blood and sacrifice of the forefathers and defended by millions of Americans since their time may be lost forever.

ACTION INDICATED: 1. Petition your Governor and State legislators to take the necessary action to clarify what is and what is not the law within your State, after examining the usurpation herein alleged, sending copy of this ALERT with your petition.
2. The necessary action consists in declaring by an Act of Law that the usurpation herein mentioned are null and void and not the law within the State's jurisdiction, being in violation of the Constitution, which gives no Federal Agency the right to transfer to private international banks the Congressional right and duty of control of our currency; nor to surrender our sovereignty to a group of foreign nations; nor to tax the American people for the benefit of foreign governments.
3. Get as many signatures to these petitions as you can, get other patriots to do likewise.
4. Pray to God for the salvation of our beloved country from those who seek to enslave us.

P. A. del Valle, President,
Defenders of the American Constitution, Inc.

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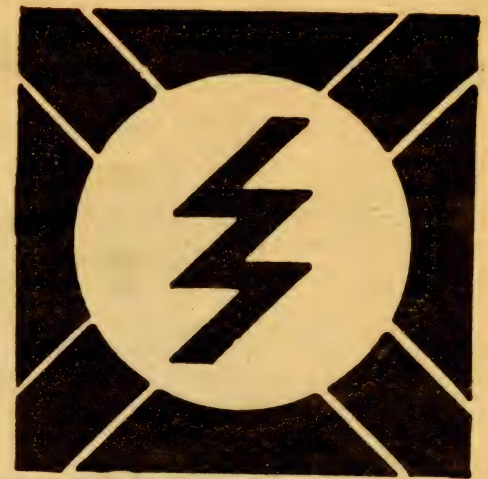
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The Thunderbolt

THE WHITE MAN'S VIEWPOINT



SEPTEMBER, 1964

BOX 783, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ISSUE # 61

L.B.J. LOADS GOVERNMENT WITH NEGROES



Civil Rights leaders confer with President Johnson. Shown above are Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, James Farmer of CORE, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. of SCLC, Whitney Young of the National Urban League and the President.

A PARTIAL LISTING OF FEDERAL POSTS HELD BY NEGRO DECISION-MAKERS

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GERRY WHITTINGTON of Washington, D. C.—Secretary to the President
CLIFFORD L. ALEXANDER, JR. of New York City—Member, Staff of the National Security Council
DR. KARL DWIGHT GREGORY of Detroit—Assistant, Fiscal Analysis Bureau of the Budget

There is a silent revolution going on in America today. The Negro is taking over the United States Government. The Black revolutionists in the streets are winning their fight. On this page we list but a few of the many thousands of Negroes who have been appointed to important Government positions. They are infiltrating every essential branch of the government. We are being ruled by black men, appointed by traitors to the White race, whose only thought is the Negro vote.

WE HAVE BEEN SOLD DOWN THE RIVER BY SCHEMING POLITICIANS WHO WOULD TOTALLY MONGRELIZE THE WHITE RACE. Kennedy-Johnson administrations have padded the government payrolls with more Black men than any previous administration.

Most all of these Blacks were raised to higher positions over Whites who are much better qualified. Most all these Negroes have White women for their secretaries and assistants.

It's time to take back out country and throw out the Black man, not only out of our Government but OUT OF THE COUNTRY. That is why the main plank in the National States Rights Party is to send the Negro back to Africa where he came from This

(Continued on Page 2)

BULLETIN Powell Likes Lynda

The Thunderbolt has just received a special from the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. -- WHAT ALL WASHINGTON IS TALKING ABOUT -- Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's interest in Lynda Bird Johnson, the President's daughter, Much-married Powell, a leader of the Negro revolution, has been in hot pursuit of his objective--she doesn't seem to mind the attention. One reporter gleaned this from her: "He's a very interesting person."

President Johnson has threatened to revive the quashed income tax scandals on Powell if he doesn't lay off--this may be the biggest bombshell of the coming Presidential campaign; Powell has always been wild about white girls, he has a white wife in Puerto Rico, and he has several goodlooking white secretaries.

Reporters have been trying to find out for months just what their duties are.

Negro Appointments Listed

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CARL HOLMAN of St. Louis, Mo.—Information Officer
SAMUEL SIMMONS of Flint, Mich.—Director, State Advisory Committees Division

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JAMES WASHINGTON—Chairman of D. C. Public Utilities Commission
LUKE MOORE—U. S. Marshal of District of Columbia
CHARLES T. DUNCAN of Washington, D. C.—First Assistant, U. S. Attorney's Office, District of Columbia
WALTER EDWARD WASHINGTON of Washington, D. C.—Executive Director, National Capital Housing Authority
G. FRANKLIN EDWARDS of Washington, D. C.—Board of National Capital Transportation Agency
PETER RIDLEY of Washington, D. C.—Recorder of Deeds
HERBERT E. WADDY of Washington, D. C.—Assistant Postmaster

SUB-CABINET

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DR. ANDREW BRIMMER of Philadelphia—Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce
SAMUEL Z. WESTERFIELD of Atlanta—Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State
DR. ALFRED L. EDWARDS of East Lansing, Michigan—Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture
CHESTER CARTER of Los Angeles—Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State
CHRISTOPHER C. SCOTT of Los Angeles—Deputy Postmaster General for Transportation, Post Office Department
ROY DAVENPORT—Deputy Under Secretary of the Army
LISLE C. CARTER of New York—Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Health, Education & Welfare

EXECUTIVE AND PROFESSIONAL

SAMUEL ALLEN of New York—Assistant General Counsel, United States Information Agency
KERMIT BAILER of Detroit—Assistant Administrator, Office of Community Programs, Housing and Home Finance Agency
L. HOWARD BENNETT of Minneapolis—Principal Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Civil Rights), Department of Defense
HOMER BENSON of Indiana—Member, U. S. Board of Parole

(Continued on Page 2)

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Negro Appointments

(Continued From Page 1)

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GEORGE CARTER of New York City—Regional Director for North Africa, Near East, and South Asia, The Peace Corps

ARTHUR CHAPIN of New Jersey—Special Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Labor

MRS. MARY F. COWAN of New Jersey—Cultural Affairs Officer, Department of State

HENRY DIXON of Washington, D. C.—Special Assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General

CAPTAIN EDWARD J. DWIGHT of Kansas City, Kansas—Trainee for Manned Space Flight, Department of Defense

LEWIS S. FLAGG, III, of New York—Associate Solicitor, Department of the Interior

WILLIAM E. FOWLER, JR. of Columbus, Ohio—Trial Attorney, Criminal Division, Department of Justice

RICHARD K. FOX of Minneapolis—Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary, Department of State

DR. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN of New York—Board of Foreign Scholarships, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State

SHELTON GRANGER of Harrisburg, Penn.—Chief, Educational & Manpower Development Division, Office of Institutional Development, Bureau for Latin America, Agency for International Development, Department of State

LT. COMMANDER SAMUEL L. GRAVELY of Richmond—Captain, USS Falgout, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

FRANCIS GREGORY of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—Assistant Director for Manpower Development (OMAT), Department of Labor

DR. GRACE L. HEWELL of New York—Program Co-ordination Officer, Department of Health, Education & Welfare

OLIVER W. HILL of Richmond—Assistant to the Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration

GEORGE HOLLAND of Minneapolis—Area Field Director, Department of Veterans Benefits, Veterans Administration

MRS. CHARLOTTE HUBBARD of Hampton, Virginia—Public Affairs Officer, Department of State

MRS. RUTH JONES of New York—Collector of Customs, Virgin Islands

WILLIAM B. JONES of Los Angeles—Cultural Affairs Officer, Department of State

CYRIL E. KING of Washington, D. C.—Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands

ROBERT KITCHEN of Brunswick, Georgia—Director, Office of International Training, Agency for International Development

CLIFTON P. LANDER of Arizona—Program Planning Officer, Office of Territories, Department of the Interior

MRS. JEAN LIGHTFOOT of Los Angeles—Liaison Officer, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State

HENRY McGEE of Chicago—Regional Personnel Director, Post Office Department

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EDWARD L. SYLVESTER of Detroit—Deputy Administrator for International Affairs, Department of Labor

MISS AZIE B. TAYLOR of Austin—Administrative Assistant to the Executive Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing

LEON WALLACE of Detroit—Assistant to the Administrator, Veterans Administration

CHARLES WARTMAN of Detroit—Chief of Policy Services Branch, State and Local Division (Office of Civil Defense), Department of Defense

ROGER WILKINS of New York—Special Assistant to the Administrator (AID), Department of State

EDDIE M. WILLIAMS of Memphis—Protocol Officer, Department of State

FRANKLIN WILLIAMS—African Regional Director, The Peace Corps

SAMUEL F. YETTE of Harriman, Tennessee—Executive Secretary to the Director of the Peace Corps

**Lyndon Johnson
Must Go!**

L.B.J. Loads Government With Negroes

(Continued From Page 1)

is White man's country and we intend to keep it that way.

The first step is to vote Negro-loving stooge Lyndon (No-brains) Johnson out of office. The U. S. Government will end up being 100% black if something is not done about Johnson immediately. This fool is destroying America. We cannot wait any longer. JOHNSON MUST GO!

Join the NSRP Movement and help us free America of crooked political hacks like Lyndon Johnson. Help us to save America for the Whiteman.

Scientific Differences Separating Black And White Races

"Thou are weighed in the balances and found wanting."

--Daniel 5:27

No other people in the history of the world have had thrust upon them a perfected civilization. The negroes were given a government, a national home, a citizenship, free schools, religion, language, books, art and science, with helpful hands to instruct them in all economic and civic relations. All of this required thousands of years of experience for other nations to acquire. In all of these contributions the negro race had no part or parcel in the making or in the creation. All other nations had to fight, work, bleed and die to procure these things. Not so with the American negro. All these things came to him as a free gift from the White man. They were left a penniless liability among former masters in the South, who assumed responsibility for their welfare. The debt of gratitude they owe the White people of the South can never be paid. Instead of gratitude, they revile and abuse their White benefactors.

From the beginning down to the present time, the African race has been weighed in the scales and found wanting. The chief points which are characteristic of the African race are as follows:

1. The abnormal length of the arm, which on an average exceeds that of the White by about two inches.
2. The projection of the jaws and the facial angle which is about 70 as compared to 82 for the White.
3. Weight of the brain, which indicates cranial capacity of 35 ounces, as compared with 20 for the highest gorilla and 45 for the White.
4. Full black eye, with black iris and yellowish sclerotic coat.
5. Short flat snub nose with dilated nostrils and concave ridge.
6. Thick protruding lips, plainly showing the inner red surface.
7. High and prominent cheek bones.
8. Exceedingly thick cranium, enabling the negro to butt with his head and resist blows which would break an ordinary White skull.
9. Correspondingly weak lower limbs with a broad flat foot with low instep and heel pro-

(Continued on Page 3)

President's Daughter Integrates



Lynda Bird Eats With Negro--Snubs White Servicemen

Lynda Bird Johnson recently went to Athens, Greece to represent the U.S.A., at the marriage of King Constantine to his 18 year old bride. During her visit, Lynda went to the local U.S. Air Force base cafeteria to eat. While in line she struck up a conversation with Negro Sgt. Quincy Murry. At the end of the line (according to U.P.I. reports) he paid \$1.75 for her meal. She then invited the black African over to her table to eat with her.

During the conversation, she asked the Negro if he were married, he replied, "No, I am not." AFTER THE MEAL SHE SPENT A HALF-HOUR CHATTING WITH THE NEGRO. THUS THE DAUGHTER OF THE PRESI-

DENT OF THE U.S.A. FLAUNTS HER ATTENTIONS UPON A NEGRO IN THE PRESENCE OF HUNDREDS OF WHITE SERVICEMEN ALSO EATING IN THE CAFETERIA.

(Editor's Note: This is a pure case of a degenerate up-bringing by her parents. Lynda Bird Johnson has disgraced herself and the office of the President by her outrageous public behavior. She was representing the U.S. while on this 'official' visit at the Taxpayers expense. Her parents have absolutely no racial pride whatsoever and should be driven from public office by the voters at the earliest possible moment. The entire family has become too much for Americans to stomach any longer.



Typical Negro Neighborhood:
Filth, Terror and Disease

Lyndon And His Friends



President Johnson and Carl Rowan whom the President named Director of the United States Information Agency are shown in conference. As Director of USIA, Mr. Rowan meets with the Cabinet and National Security Council.



President Johnson and Hobart Taylor, Executive Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, are shown above reviewing Committee progress report.



President Johnson is shown above conferring with, left to right, Mrs. Rosa Gragg of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and Miss Dorothy Height of the National Council of Negro Women.



President Johnson is shown above explaining a point to A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The President and Mr. Randolph both expressed their concern on the civil rights and poverty issues.

**Negroes Have Priority
On Seeing President
White Leaders Can't Enter**

Brainwashed Girl Seeks Negro Husband



MISS MARY MICHELS
WANTS NEGRO MATE

Miss Mary Michels will try and find herself a Negro husband when she graduates from High School. Apparently she will do this as an example to others to prove her strong belief in brotherhood and Civil Rights for Negroes. How could a girl become so warped in her thinking to embark on such a perverted scheme?

Those to be blamed could be a race-mixing minister who may have been preaching that "Negroes are just as good as Whites - if not better." Or perhaps it was a fuzzy-minded, pro-communist teacher? Someone is at fault! Children obtain their viewpoints for the future from those who are around them and influence them the most.

Miss Michels placed second in an essay contest sponsored by a race-mixing organization. Title of her theme was: "Miscegenation - Hope of The Future." In it she calls for increased bi-racial marriage. Here are typical quotes: "... children resulting from mixed marriage are the hope of the future."

"We must take the next step and make marriage among different races universally acceptable for this is the best way to promote world peace. Men will begin to be rid of their feelings of petty pride and superiority about certain religions, nationalities or races, which have been the cause of endless bickering, by mixing freely through marriage. Then, perhaps we can begin to be proud of the human race."

Below From
Chicago Tribune:

STATE RIGHTS AID ASKS FIRE-NEGRO PLANK FOR PARTY

St. Louis, Sept. 1 (UPI)—An attorney for the National States Rights party last night advocated a "fire your Negro" plank in the party's anti-minorities program.

J. B. Stoner, of Birmingham, Ala., told 50 persons at a meeting here: "We can no longer keep them [Negroes] in our employ because they have become our enemy. We must give the Negro no quarter until he is out."

"The time will come when voluntary association by a white man with a Negro will brand the white man an enemy of the white race," he said. Stoner recommended that all white business men employing Negroes fire them immediately and hire white workers instead.

LIZ TAYLOR'S NEXT HUSBAND?



LIZ AND SAMMY TAKE IN A PLAY
Actress Elizabeth Taylor is escorted to a performance in New York of James Baldwin's play, 'Blues for Mr. Charlie,' by singer Sammy Davis Jr.

Now that Richard Burton has left for Europe to make a new movie, his sweet innocent spouse, Elizabeth Taylor, has been seen as a constant companion of the Ape-like, Sammy Davis, Jr. They have been reported attending plays together, dining and dancing together, etc., etc.

There can be little doubt now that she has tired of Burton and is interested in something 'different.' At least she and Sammy Davis have one thing in common. THEY BOTH CONVERTED TO JUDAISM IN HOLLYWOOD TO FURTHER THEIR MOVIE CAREERS! Thus, they can be happily married by the Rabbi. Thank God for that, at least we can say they are a couple of Race-mixing

Jews, and not Christians.

Elizabeth Taylor has been married to two other Jews, (Eddie Fisher and Mike Todd.) Only 20 years ago, if an actress flaunted her adultery all over the nation as Elizabeth Taylor does, she would have been banned from the movies for life. Now that the Jews are in full command, this makes her a 'star', and all the Jew movie magazines continually keep her on the cover, month in and month out in a constant campaign to spread degeneracy among our White Christian youth. No parents should allow their children to see any of her movies and should ban movie magazines from the Christian home. We cannot allow this filthy situation to drift any further.

Scientific Differences—

(Continued from Page 2)

jecting backwards.

10. Deep brown or blackish complexion which in some cases is distinctly black.

11. Short, black hair, elliptical or almost flat in section and distinctly woolly.

12. Thick skin, mostly hairless, and emitting a peculiar rancid odor.

13. Frame of medium height, thrown somewhat out of the perpendicular by the shape of the pelvis, the spine, and the backward projection of the head.

14. Cranial sutures, which close much earlier than in the other races and thus arrest the growth of the brain at an earlier age.

The laws of heredity exist and can not be honestly denied or changed. Every child is a child

of its race, inheriting its racial qualities from thousands of ancestors. The child of negro parents is born of a race that has never shown constructive power, of ancestors who have never founded a civilization, of fathers who have poorly imitated but never created.

The whole of history testifies to this truth. As the Englishman, Meredith Townsend, says: 'None of the black races, whether negro or native Australian, have shown within the historic time the capacity to develop civilization. They have never passed the boundaries of their own habitats as conquerors, and they have never exercised the smallest influence over peoples not black. They have never founded a stone city, have never built a ship, have never produced a literature, have never suggested a creed. There is no reason for this except race.'

Charlie Chaplin Helps Communists

Khrushchev's Wife Is A Jewess



NINA, KHRUSHCHEV'S JEWISH WIFE
FIRST LADY OF RUSSIA

JEWISH PAPER SAYS KHRUSHCHEV REARED AS A JEW

28—B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER

— Friday, October 18, 1957

☆
72-YEAR-OLD Chana Yankelevitz, now in Israel, remembers that he had been scared off this idea when he found out that circumcision was inescapable.

Once in 1913, Khrushchev saved the lives of 1,300 Jews. The local members of "The Black 100," the most vicious anti-Jewish element in Czarist Russia, were preparing a pogrom on the Mariupol Jews. Khrushchev organized his friends into a defense squad and when the blood-thirsty vandals assembled in the market square, Khrushchev led his squad, attacked and dispersed the mob of "The Black 100" before they could launch the massacre.

Over 40 years passed since then and Khrushchev, the son of a Cossack blacksmith, became the most powerful man in Russia. His rise to power had been largely due to

the material support given to him during his studies, first by the grateful Mariupol Jewish community and later on by his first love's brother, Lazar Kaganovich.

As a young man, at Mariupol in the Ukraine, Khrushchev was a poor turner's mate, boarding in the house of a Jewish cobbler where he also acted as a "Shabbath Goy."

In return, the cobbler's wife, Chana Yankelevitz, treated him to gefilte fish. Twice, during that period, she literally nursed Khrushchev from illness back to life. He even learned to speak and read Yiddish which he still commands superbly. His first love was Nadia Lazarovna, a Jewish neighbor's daughter. In order to be able to marry her, Khrushchev seriously thought of becoming a Jew.

The Jew Charlie Chaplin has sold 1000 words from his autobiography to the Soviet news paper Izvestia for nine pounds of caviar, his publishers said in London, on September 21, 1964. Izvestia could have published as much as it wanted without asking permission because the Soviet Union is not a member of the International copyright convention. But it asked permission "because of the great respect for which Mr. Chaplin is held in Russia," a spokesman for the publishers said. At the present price, the Russian caviar is worth \$400.

Rich Jews such as Charlie Chaplin have always been strong supporters of communism. Jew Chaplin became a multimillionaire in America's Jew-owned movie industry, polluted and seduced numerous White Christian girls in America. For many years he has contributed to communist causes and defended treason. He is now barred from re-entry to the United States. When one of the world's leading Jews, Charlie Chaplin, befriends, the communist government of Russia, it is obvious that Russia is still ruled by the Jews, as she has been ever since the Jew revolutionists over threw and murdered thirty million White Christian Russians. Charlie Chaplin's continued friendship with the Jewish rulers of Russia is proof that communism is still Jewish.

This summer, a Jewish married couple, formerly of Poland, now living in Italy, visited their relatives in Moscow and Kiev Russia, something that non-Jews cannot do. Upon returning they criticized the Jewish Government of Russia for tolerating criticism of the Jews on the part of the Russian people. They say that the Russian people are unable to make direct criticisms of the Communist regime, so they criticize it indirectly by making critical and sarcastic remarks about Jews, since everybody in Russia knows that the government is owned lock, stock and barrel by the Jews.

The Jewish couple complain that the Russian people now feel freer to criticize Jews because of the recent thaw in public life and the increased relative freedom. The Russian people still fear to say anything against their Jewish government, so take advantage of the thaw to criticize individual Jews. Jewry says this must stop.

COMMUNISM IS JEWISH

During World War I Jew-Communist revolutionaries overthrew the White Christian Government of Russia and have held the Russian people in slavery ever since. The Jew Jacob Schiff of the international Jew banking company of Kuh-Loeb and Company boasted of financing that revolution with millions of dollars.

Ever since the Jews seized power in Russia, they have attempted to conceal the fact that the Jews are the real rulers of Russia. Every time they have a purge in Russia, the Jew controlled newspapers in America claim that the Jewish officials have been purged and that Jews are being "persecuted"—lies! Every time a Jew official in Russia becomes so old he has to re-

tire to a life of continued luxury the Jewpapers yell that he has been purged, but don't be fooled. Even the Italian Jewish couple report that the Soviet Space authority gives Preference in 1964 to hiring Jews in preference to non-Jews.

Communist governments have to purge Jews when they purge themselves because they are saturated with Jews from top to bottom. The next time the communist government of Russia purges itself, it will purge some Jews, and every time, because it is a Jewish government, as Jewish as the bandit government of the so-called state of Israel. Who else is there to purge in Jewish governments?

The Jew-communist government of Russia would be destroyed if the peoples of the world were to ever fully realize that it is Jewish. Therefore, for reasons of self-preservation, the Jew rulers of Russia and the Jew lords of the press in America will continue to flood the world with lying propaganda that the Jews are being "persecuted" in Russia. Their lies help them to send well trained Jew-communist spies, such as Colonel Rudolph Abel, to America as refugees.

The above photostats from the B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER prove that Khrushchev is a Convert to Judaism and has a Jewish wife, in spite of Jewish double talk. Mrs. Yankelevitz says that he changed his mind when he found out that circumcision was inescapable. That is ridiculous. Any man insane enough to want to marry a Jewess would not let a little operation like circumcision stop him. To prove that the Jews are revealing to their Jewish readers that Khrushchev is a convert to Judaism while trying to conceal the fact from us Christians, read the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia under the heading of "Circumcision" where it reveals that circumcision is not a requirement for converts to Judaism. Therefore, every Jewish reader of the above articles in the B'naï B'rith Messenger knows that Nikita, the bloody dictator, is a convert to Judaism.

Khrushchev, by destroying the Christian Anti-Jewish "Black 100", thereby proved his loyalty to Jewry and has been well rewarded ever since. Khrushchev then rose to prominence and power because the Mariupol Jewish Community financed his education and the most powerful Jew in Russia, promoted him up the ladder to the top of the red hierarchy. As mentioned above, Khrushchev's first love, Nadia, was Lazar's sister. Now you know why Russia always receives aid every time she needs it from Jew-controlled American presidents and Jew-controlled leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress. Remember, when President Johnson kept Congress in session through Christmas so that it would pass a law to prevent the collapse of the Jewish government of Russia by giving wheat to Russia. The Jews have the upper hand in our Washington government and absolute control of Russia; that is why the U.S. Government is always determined to keep the Jewish government in power in Russia.

Lenin and Stalin also spoke Yiddish superbly and both also had Jewish wives. Stalin's third wife was Rosa Kaganovich, another one of Lazar's sisters. Josef Stalin was also promoted to the top ranks of the communist hierarchy by the powerful Jewish Kaganovich family. If Khrushchev were to ever turn against the Jews, they would purge him and torture him to death. Communism is Jewish and always will be -- Jew convert Khrushchev is proof of that. The Soviet bureaucracy is so saturated with Jews that it would be impossible for any non-Jew in it to rebel or revolt.

In Russia it is against the law to be against the Jews--the penalty is death. Remember that the largest daily communist newspaper in America is not "The Worker," but the Morning Freiheit which is published in the Jewish language known as Yiddish. These are a few of the reasons why rich Jews, throughout the world, such as Charlie Chaplin, are for communism and support the Jewish rulers of Russia. This is another reason why the National States Rights Party advocates that all Jews and communists be deported to the island of Madagascar.

IMPEACH HUGO BLACK

A three man Federal Court sitting in Birmingham ruled the Public Accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act unconstitutional, as it applied to "Ollie's Restaurant" here.

The so-called Justice Dept., immediately asked Supreme Court Judge Hugo Black to issue a 'stay' of execution of this ruling. (Thus seeking to FORCE Ollie to mix his restaurant now, before the Supreme Court rules later on the Justice Dept., appeal of the Birmingham decision.)

HUGO BLACK IMMEDIATELY ISSUED THE STAY OF EXECUTION FOR THE JUSTICE DEPT. Only four weeks ago, Lester Maddox in Atlanta, Ga., asked Hugo Black to give him a 'stay of execution' while he appealed the Atlanta decision (which in his case ruled against him, saying the Public Accommodations section was legal.) In this case Black REFUSED to give Mr. Maddox a 'stay.'

Hugo Black is a black robed varment (rat) who has dedicated his life to destroy the traditions and heritages of the South. HE NEEDS IMMEDIATE IMPEACHMENT! He is a much worse TRAITOR to our Southern way of life than Earl Warren is.

Hugo Black comes from the South, but the people of this area have been exposing this low life scoundrel for so long, that Black (and that's a good name for this rat) now has such a dire hatred for the people of the South, he would force us into subjugation to the Negro mobs. Hugo Black is a deadly enemy of our people. He wants to mongrelize and destroy our children.

This case proves it. In Atlanta he refuses Lester Maddox a 'stay.' In Birmingham when the courts rule for us, he gives the Justice Dept. a 'stay' against us?

Khrushchev Says Jews Not Persecuted In Russia

Soviet Treats Jews "Fine"

Khrushchev Says Everything "Jake"

SPECIAL TO B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER

LONDON (WNS)—To show that Russia treats its Jews well, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev this week remarked at a reception at the Polish Embassy that not only he himself and Soviet President Klementi Voroshilov, but also "half of the members of the

Presidium," the governing body of Russia, have Jewish wives.

MR. KHRUSHCHEV made this remark to Israeli Ambassador Joseph Avidar, who was among the guests. The Soviet Premier told Avidar that Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, on a recent visit to Moscow, had raised the question of a special Soviet attitude toward Jews in a talk with President Voroshilov and that Voroshilov had told her that the Russian leaders did have a special attitude towards Jews since so many of them had Jewish wives.

JESUS CHRIST NOT A JEW

Due to lying Jewish propaganda and Jewish infiltration of the seminaries of practically all of the major religious denominations and sects, many sincere people erroneously and sacrilegiously think that our Lord Jesus Christ is a Jew. To overcome that big lie, we call your attention to the following facts from the Holy Bible.

Jesus Christ is the Son of God and therefore was in existence before the creation of the world and before any races were created and therefore could not be a Jew. St. Mark I: 1-11: "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God; As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. John did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. And there went out unto him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins. And John was clothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his loins; and he did eat locusts and wild honey; And preached, saying, There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. I indeed have baptized you with water: but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost. And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan. And straightway coming up out of the water, he saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon him: And there came a voice from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased."

Our Lord Jesus Christ called His apostles from Galilee, except for the Jew Judas Iscariot who betrayed Him. There were no Jews in Galilee. Only Gentiles and a few Israelites lived in Galilee because, at the time of an earlier generation, King Sargon I of Assyria conquered Palestine and removed most of the Israelites from Galilee and settled them in another part of his far-flung empire. He brought in Gentiles from another part of his empire and settled them in Galilee along with the few Israelites that he allowed to remain there. That is why the Bible calls it Galilee of the Gentiles. St. Matthew, 4:12-19 says: "Now when Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison, he departed into Galilee; And leaving Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea coast, in the borders of Zabulon and Nephthalim: That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, The land of Zabulon, and the land of Nephthalim, by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, GALILEE OF THE GENTILES; The people which sat in darkness saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up. From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. And Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren, Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother,



Jesus Christ, Son Of God

casting a net into the sea: for they were fishers. And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men."

Some false preachers say that Jesus Christ is a Jew because of being a descendant of King David. However, Jesus Himself positively denies being a son of David in St. Luke 20:41-44 and also in the Gospel according to St. Mark, 12: 35-37 which is as follows: "And Jesus answered and said, while he taught in the temple, How say the scribes that Christ is the son of David? For David himself said by the Holy Ghost, The LORD said to my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool. David therefore himself calleth him Lord; and whence is he then his son? And the common people heard him gladly."

Some false preachers claim that our Lord Jesus Christ is a Jew by claiming that Abraham is His father. Of course, Abraham was not a Jew, he was a father of many nations as proven by Genesis 17:5 which says, "Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham; for a father of many nations have I made thee." Then, Jesus proves that He is the Son of God, in existence before ancient Abraham, and in existence before the Jews or any other race, and therefore Not a Jew, according to St. John 8:57-59: "Then said the Jews unto him, Thou art not yet fifty years old, and hast thou seen Abraham? Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am. Then took they up stones to cast him: but Jesus hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by." That is how evil the Jews are. They attempted to stone Our Lord Jesus Christ to death because He told them the truth. Our Lord Jesus Christ said, even more in St. John. Read Chapter 8, verses 42-55: "Jesus said

unto them, If God were your Father, ye would love me; for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word. YE ARE OF YOUR FATHER THE DEVIL, AND THE LUSTS OF YOUR FATHER YE WILL DO. HE WAS A MURDERER FROM THE BEGINNING, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for HE IS A LIAR, AND THE FATHER OF IT. And because I tell you the truth, ye believe me not. Which of you convinceth me of sin? And if I say the truth, why do ye not believe me? He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because YE ARE NOT OF GOD. THEN ANSWERED THE JEWS, and said unto him, Say we not well that thou art a Samaritan, and hast a devil? Jesus answered, I have not a devil; but I honor my Father, and ye do dishonour me. And I seek not mine own glory: there is one that seeketh and judgeth. Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death. THEN SAID THE JEWS UNTO HIM, Now we know that thou hast a devil. Abraham is dead and the prophets; and thou sayest, If a man keep my saying, he shall never taste of death. Art thou greater than our father Abraham which is dead? and the prophets are dead: whom makest thou thyself? Jesus answered, If I honour myself, my honour is nothing; it is MY FATHER THAT HONOURETH ME; OF WHOM YE SAY, THAT HE IS YOUR GOD; Yet YE HAVENOT KNOWN HIM; but I know him: and if I should say, I know him not, I shall be a liar like unto you: but I know him, and keep his saying."

This quotation from the Holy Bible could not be any clearer. Jesus Christ, the Son of God Himself, says that the Jews are the children of the devil. He says

that the Jews are murderers because the lusts of the devil they will do. That is why the Jews murder Christians by the millions in communist nations. He says that the devil, the father walking around on two feet. The Jews and their present day Judas Iscariots who have infiltrated many churches, preach the big lie that the Jews are God's chosen people; it is blasphemy to call the Jews God's chosen people when the Son of God Himself calls the Jews the children of the devil. Jesus, as quoted above from the Bible, says to the Jews: "ye are not of God." That settles the matter for any God-fearing Christian.

The Jews are so evil that they are trying to change the Holy Bible. They want to take out the many passages that place the blame for the crucifixion of our Lord Jesus Christ on the Jews. The Bible says clearly that the Jews killed our Lord Jesus and that they please not God and that His wrath is come upon them to the uttermost, therefore, it is impossible for the Jews to be God's chosen people and it is clear that Jesus Christ is Not a Jew. For proof, open the Holy Bible and read I Thessalonians 2:14-16: "For ye, brethren, became followers of the churches of God which in Judaea are in Christ Jesus: for ye also have suffered like things of your own countrymen, even as they have of THE JEWS: who both killed the Lord Jesus, and their own prophets, and have persecuted us; and they please not God, and are contrary to all men: Forbidding us to speak to the Gentiles that they might be saved, to fill up their sins alway: for the wrath is come upon them to the uttermost." There you have the truth. You now know that it is your Christian duty to defend Christianity against the Jews. They must not be allowed to live in Christian nations. That is one of the reasons why the National States Rights Party believes in Anti-

Jewism and advocates the expulsion of all Jews to the island of Madagascar.

2,000,000 Negroes Registered To Vote In South

Are you registered to vote? How about your relatives and neighbors and fellow workers? HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF NEGROES ARE NOW REGISTERING TO VOTE. The Negro population ranges from 30% to 45% in many states. If all of them register to vote and only a small percentage of our Whitefolk register, they will be the largest majority registered, AND THEY WILL SWING THE ELECTIONS, AS IS ALREADY BEING DONE.

Examples: Lester Maddox received the majority of the White vote for Mayor in Atlanta, but the giant Negro bloc vote gave the election to Ivan Allen (a vicious race-mixer.) In Birmingham, Alabama, Segregationist Bull Conner received the majority of the White vote for mayor but Negro loving Albert Boutwell got the Black bloc vote and won the race. IT'S THE SAME ALL OVER THE SOUTH.

Negroes are electing White traitors to office. We Whites are being disfranchised. THE NEGROES ARE TAKING OVER AMERICA! The time has come to get out and register and vote. Let's make sure all of our friends are qualified to vote and carry them to the polls to help vote down this Negro challenge to our White rule. The question is, will the South become another Congo, or will it remain the land ruled by Christian White Supremists? Study these shocking figures.

Illinois: Kennedy took Ill., from Nixon in 1960 by 9,000 votes. TODAY 59,000 NEGROES ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE IN ILLINOIS!

Texas: Kennedy carried Texas by only 46,000 votes over Nixon. This year there will be some 325,000 Negroes registered, not counting the giant Mexican bloc vote.

South Carolina: Kennedy took S.C., from Nixon by only 10,000 votes. This time Democrats will have 32,140 Negroes registered.

Florida: Nixon carried Fla., in 1960 by 46,766 votes. This time there are over 53,000 Negroes registered.

In all the other Southern states and the key big cities in the North, the Negro voting machine is geared up and ready. Black men are being elected to office where Negroes are in the majority (like Tuskegee, Ala.) We are on the verge of a SECOND RECONSTRUCTION ERA. It is up to every one of you to rise up and halt the onslaught of this black tide.

Bobby Kennedy has stated, "The answer to the race problem is mass registration of Negro voters. Then we will be able to elect Liberals to office who will carry out our plans for integration of the Races." THERE YOU HAVE IT, ONLY A COUNTER MASS VOTER REGISTRATION OF WHITE PEOPLE CAN HALT THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR WHITE RACE. ACT NOW TO STOP THE BLACK PLAGUE!



The Thunderbolt

Workers and farmers, fight communism and race mixing. Read THE THUNDERBOLT, the official White Racial organ of the National States Rights party . . . This newspaper is published monthly. Subscription rate is \$3 per year.

"THE THUNDERBOLT"

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EDITORIAL

By DR. EDWARD R. FIELDS

Bobby Kennedy Still A Threat

There can be no doubt now that the Kennedy family intended to establish a dynasty in America. There are no differences in the political views of either the Kennedys or Johnson. Johnson does know that Jack Kennedy had planned to dump him, and that little Bobby-sox dug up all the Bobby Baker material to hold over Johnson's head to force him to step down for someone like Sargent Shriver for the next Vice-President. Oswald's bullet intervened and brought about a swift turn of events which placed Lyndon in the saddle.

Johnson was immediately determined to put a quick end to the Kennedy threat to his control of the administration and the Democratic Party. Bobby Kennedy didn't step down without a fight. L.B.J. asked him to resign as Attorney General; Bobby refused. L.B.J. also asked Kennedy to remove himself from the race for the Vice-Presidential nomination; Kennedy refused. This led Johnson to make the unprecedented announcement that he would not choose anyone in his cabinet. This was a clear cut rejection of the Presidential ambitions of little Bobby Kennedy.

Bobby quickly saw that he would be dropped from his job as Attorney General as soon as L.B.J. won his race for re-election, and to save face resigned, and moved his base of operations to New York City. Situated in the Jew capital of the world he is now running for the United States Senate. If there was ever a modern "Carpetbagger", it most certainly would be little Bobby-sox Kennedy. Bobby lived in Va., and voted in Mass., and will not be eligible to even vote for himself in N.Y. Yet he is on the

ballot and backed by all the big Jew political machine bosses in New York City. He is right at home in his den of thieves.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY IN THE U.S. SENATE ARE MORE THAN THIS NATION CAN STAND. This is Bobby's first time to stand before the electorate - HE NEEDS TO BE DEFEATED ONCE AND FOR ALL. There can be no doubt about it, IF KENNEDY WINS THIS RACE FOR THE U.S. SENATE, HE WILL CONTROL THE BIG N. Y. DELEGATION TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AND WILL RUN FOR PRESIDENT IN EITHER FOUR OR EIGHT YEARS (depending on how long the doctors can keep Lyndon alive - he has already had two heart attacks.)

We have all witnessed the tyrannical rule of the first Kennedy and there can be no doubt that life under Bobby-sox would be even less tolerable. Bobby Kennedy has proven himself to be a selfish, vindictive, bitter, conceited, over-bearing, snobbish, and vicious Attorney General. Bobby-sox would stoop to any depth to frame or destroy a political enemy. We have seen this in his persecution of Jimmy Hoffa, and his federal indictments against myself - (which were thrown out of court by a federal judge.)

America cannot stand to have another Kennedy as President of the U.S.A. Liberty and Freedom itself may be at stake in this forthcoming Senatorial race in New York State. Bobby Kennedy's political career is on the line. This is his first race for high office. The voters of New York have the chance to retire his presidential ambitions NOW, once and for all.

Senate To White House?



"ASK NOT WHAT I CAN DO FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK; RATHER ASK WHAT THE STATE OF NEW YORK CAN DO FOR ME . . .!"

Letters to the editor

White GI Writes About Negro Soldiers In Germany

(Editor's Note: We recently received a letter from a 19 year old Corporal now serving in the U.S. Armed Forces in Germany.

* * *

EDITOR:
The Thunderbolt

Apparently the American Free press is ignoring the weekly race riots in Germany, between white and Negro U.S. soldiers, in which thirty-two men, mostly whites, have been stabbed to death in the last few weeks. A correspondent for NBC came through here last week on another story. I asked him if he was writing anything about the race riots. He said it was too hot to handle, he refused to file anything about it, because it would only get him a bawling out from the New York headquarters.

One German tavernkeeper got tired of having his place smashed up every week. He decided to keep out the Negroes, since they usually started the fights. He refused to serve three of them, they had him arrested for racial discrimination, and now he faces a two-year jail sentence. The occupation authorities forc-

ed stiff anti-discrimination statutes on the conquered German people, it's about the worst crime over here. I went to an integrated high school in New Jersey, I never had any troubles with Negroes, but they are wild over here.

They offer a German girl their whole month's pay to sleep with her for one night, they're so anxious to get a white girl, then the white boys from the South see the drunk Negroes slobbering over the white girls in the taverns, and a fight starts. It's a terrible situation.

A German newspaper ran a story last week about the 240,000 Negro and mulatto babies which American Negro soldiers have fathered with German girls since the occupation. The German families won't have anything to do with them, and they all have to be brought up in public institutions.

The German taxpayers claim that the United States should foot the bills for this. Have you seen anything about it in the American press?

as ever, G S

Ralph McGill Called Enemy

EDITOR: The Thunderbolt
Birmingham, Ala.

It is becoming increasingly apparent to many decent, race-respecting, segregation-minded people everywhere in our great country that not all of the nations racial Arnolds reside only in the Northern States--the South, it has been seen, has some of its own. One of the more infamous of these miscegenic-minded genocides is the negrophile and brain-washed scalawag, Ralph (Rastus) McGill, a literary hack and self-styled sociologist for the "Atlanta Constitution" newspaper.

The racially perverted McGill never misses a chance to extol what he considers to be virtues of the "human oneness mania" by repeatedly urging his readers to mix and mingle with the Negro--even to a degree not intended by nature. Many people, including this writer, believe that even McGill is intelligent enough to know that such program can only lead to a racial-bastardization of the white and black races--no doubt racial mongrelization is foremost in McGill's mind.

The drooling advocate of a mongrel American constantly endeavors to pin the plight of the Negro onto the backs of white people. In so doing this amateur sociologist and professional "nigger-lover" conveniently overlooks certain remedial actions that would better the negroes plight, namely, plenty of soap, hot water, and birth control. All of these are relatively cheap, correctional, benefitting, and sorely needed by most negroes.

If the Negro, in the squalor and filth in which so many of them prefer to live, were forced to use soap and water their slums (as such) would disappear. This would include the rancid mattresses on which they choose to sleep, as well as the rats and other Vermin. It is not too far-fetched for even an amateur sociologist such as Ralph (Rastus) McGill, to understand that the nation's slums, mostly created and maintained by McGill's chosen people, came into existence through lack of the application of soap and water by the very people who give rise to such slums.

If "Rastus" McGill truly wishes to champion the cause of the lowly black man let him cease his atavistic and despicable program to mix and mongrelize the highly diverse white and black races and concentrate his energy toward teaching the negro to understand and appreciate such basic things as the benefits inherent in simple cleanliness; the pleasure to be found in the extending of common-decency to others; the confidence and self respect that goes with being law-abiding; and the soul satisfying joy that goes with earning one's own way through one's own labors.

If McGill would do these things then he may earn his way back into the respect of those members of his own race who now so thoroughly despise him.

Signed--
William W. Curvin
Springfield, Ohio

L.B.J. Appoints Fanatic Race Mixer In Texas

Editor, Thunderbolt
Birmingham,

Dear fellow American:

The word extremism is highly annoying and I should like to reverse the trend and bring to your attention a demonstration of ultra-extremism.

In the summer of 1958, I shared an apartment with E.C., a young lady who was working on her Ph.D. dissertation. Dr. George I. Sanchez was a member of the committee to approve her work. Following a conference with him, she related to me a statement made by him -- which utterance

should be a source of grave apprehension throughout this country of ours. Said he: "I'd rather see every school closed than see them permitted to operate on a segregated basis." And now! Mr. Johnson appoints this same Dr. Sanchez to the Citizens' Committee of the Civil Rights Act,

(Dallas News, August 7th). The President is not unaware of the attitudes and opinions of his appointee -- whose pronouncements we have cause to dread.

Sincerely,
V. C.

Austin, Texas

JEWS IN THE NEWS

Official Communist Party Greetings to World Jewry

CP Issues Greetings For Jewish New Year

NEW YEAR'S greetings were issued last week to the Jewish people by the Communist Party, as follows:

We join with all freedom and peace-loving people in extending heartfelt wishes to the American Jewish Community for a New Year 5725 of Peace on Earth — a year of peace, free from racism, anti-Semitism and all national hatred.

Our country faces now the test of extending into living deeds the historic Civil Rights Act passed by great majorities in both Houses of Congress. The American Jewish Community plays a vital role in this struggle to end racism and to return to the Negro people the full equality that is guaranteed by our Constitution to every citizen without regard to color, race or religion.

The Jewish people which suffered greatly in the last two world wars; who were chief victims of the brutality of Nazi fascist barbarians, when 6 million of their people were destroyed in the ghettos and gas chambers, are a vital factor in the struggle to assure peace all over the world, including peace between Israel and the Arab states.

The program to maintain peace, to promote civil rights and to end poverty is being challenged by the reactionary forces which are supporting the candidacy of Barry Goldwater. Together with all other democratic forces in our land, the Jewish masses will make their contribution at the voting booths on Nov. 3, to help assure the defeat of the Goldwater forces — the bitter foes of peace and progress.

In this spirit — greetings to all of you.

Red Regime Honors Jews

SOFIA, (JCNS) — Among the winners of Bulgaria's Dimitrov Prize for achievements during 1963 are four Jews. The prize is awarded annually by a Government committee.

The four Jewish recipients are: Professor Azaria Presente Poli-Kariv, for his work in the social sciences; Dina Schneidermann, a well-known concert violinist in Bulgaria, for her artistic achievements; Mr. Numa Belogorski-Weisberg, film director, for his documentary

film productions; and Mr. Haskia David Nissimov, engineer, for his work on the plans for the Rila hotel, "one of the most modern in the Balkans".

Among the recipients of other State awards are: Dr. Bouko Isaakov Levy and Mr. Israel Mayer, Order of Kyril and Metodi; Mr. Avram Isaac Zevulun, Order of the Red Flag of Labour; Mr. Aaron Jacob Mashiah, People's Order of Labour.



RABBI YEHUDA LEIB LEVINE
CHIEF RABBI OF MOSCOW

Moscow Rabbi Visits Israel

We have long noted how almost impossible it is for Christians behind the Iron Curtain to visit in the free West, if they are not part of official Soviet delegations which carry their own guards to make sure none defect. Recently the press announced that Rabbi Yehuda Leib Levine, Chief Rabbi of Moscow would visit America.

Rabbi Levine will attend the World Agudat Israel Congress meeting in Jerusalem. Dr. Isaac

Lewin, representing the Congress stated that they always find Soviet authorities open-minded. He said that Jewish interests are purely religious and not political, and they have no problems dealing with the Communists.

Christians cannot leave Russia unless they are Red agents, sent to spy upon other nations. This all proves that the Jews are a special class status in Russia, and are in fact, the ruling element in Russia.

JEWSH PROBLEM? NOT IN SOISET, PIOUS TASS SAYS

Small Birth Messenger
Exclusive WNS Report

LONDON (WNS)—Soviet denial on two successive days, through its official news agency Tass, of the existence in Russia of a Jewish problem and of anti-Semitism has set off speculation here that the sharp criticism which has been leveled against the Soviet Union on that score in the free countries

THE FIRST denial came in an article by a Tass commentator, Ivan Artemov, who said there was no "so-called Jewish problem" in the Soviet Union and that Jews there were enjoying co-equal rights with other citizens ever since the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. To prove his point, he cited figures to the effect that twenty scientists of Jewish extraction were among the 131 winners of the Lenin Prize in the sciences this year although Jews account for only 1.08 of the Soviet population. He also noted that five of 28 new members of the Academy of Sciences were Jewish.

IN ADDITION, Tass issued a strong denial of the existence of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, charging that the effort by United States Senators to have the Senate adopt a resolution on Soviet mistreatment of Jews was merely an attempt "to divert world public opinion from America's own race troubles." Tass asked: "Are they (the Jews) attacked by police dogs (in Russia) or are the Negroes of Texas or Alabama? Are they (the Jews) being lynched?"

APPROPOS THE high incidence of Jewish "economic criminals," Tass said "it is common knowledge that criminals in any multinational state may be of different nationalities" and that "the same happens in the United States."

L.B.J. Appointee Controls Stock Exchange

Just a Remnant of Jews Remain in Cuba But They Cling to Their Cultural Identity

The exact number of Jews, according to the latest government census, was given as 1,152 families, comprising 2,785 persons.

The small community is maintaining its religious and cultural identity.

Five synagogues are serving the community. Of these, the principal house of worship is the Orthodox Adath Israel, located in the heart of the old city of Havana. There is a Chevrah Kadisha (burial society), and a cantor who performs marriage rites. There are two kosher meat markets, a kosher restaurant, and a Jewish bakery. According to Aaron Geitzholt, president of Adas Israel, the congregation gets along well financially.

Center Too Large

Another synagogue is maintained at the "Patronate," a \$1,000,000 community center, where strenuous efforts are made constantly to maintain the institution which is far too large for the small community.

There is the so-called American Temple, a Reform congregation established 60 years ago by Jews from the United States. There are no North Americans belonging to this temple now. The American Temple employs its own cantor and also maintains a cemetery.

The Sephardic community maintains two synagogues, Shabat Achim and Centro Hebreo Sephardi. Services are held three times daily at Shabat Achim.

There is a Jewish school, called the Einstein School, which has an enrollment of 60 pupils. Classes are conducted afternoons by three Jewish teachers paid by the Government. The school has a good curriculum of Jewish studies, supervised by a committee of three well-known Jewish leaders.

Three philanthropic organizations are maintained, two by the Ashkenazic community, one

by the Sephardim. The organizations are the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, the Women's Society, and the Bikur Cholim.

Zionist activities are carried on by the Zionist Federation which also conducts special Jewish holiday programs, cultural events, and observance of special significance to the Jews here, like the annual Memorial Day in honor of the Jewish martyrs of the Nazi holocaust.

Last year, Hanukkah and Purim celebrations in the main auditorium of the "Patronate" were attended by about 700 persons, about a third of Havana's Jewish population.

At a celebration of the "third seder" during the last Passover period, children of the Einstein School performed. One of the principal addresses at the Purim celebration was delivered by Haim Yaari, Israel's Minister to Cuba.

No Anti-Semitism

Materially, the report noted, the Jews of Cuba do not face any particular hardships at this time. Some are employed by the Government in various enterprises;

others are retired, elderly people. The report made it clear that there is no anti-Semitism in Cuba. Cuban Jewry, it was emphasized in the report, is very eager to maintain contacts with Jewries abroad.

Particular note was taken of the fact that the Jews in Cuba appreciated shipments of matzoth sent there last spring by the Canadian Jewish Congress.

Article Proves Jews Have Full Freedom In Communist Cuba



AP wirephoto
SEC chief

Manuel Cohen, now a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, will be elevated to the chairmanship of the regulatory group, President Johnson announced Friday. Cohen will replace William L. Cary, who is to resign. The vacancy will be filled by Los Angeles attorney Frank Wheat.

Units Report Party Activities

KNIGHTSTOWN, INDIANA

Marvis L. Brown, Chairman of the Indiana State Central Committee, held a Party rally in the city community building at Knightstown where he, J. B. Stoner and Ohio State Organizer R.D. Eldridge were the principal speakers.

Mr. Brown operates a truck stop and restaurant outside Knightstown and is using those facilities as Party headquarters in Indiana.

Other Party members who operate truck stops would do well to follow Mr. Brown's example and give Party contact cards and other Party literature to all customers.

ST. LOUIS

The N.S.R.P. is forging ahead in Missouri under the leadership of Allen O. Kern, David McKinney and Bill Flori. They have already adopted the Party's new policy of organizing small neighborhood chapters.

There were two rallies at which J. B. Stoner spoke while visiting St. Louis. At these rallies, as at all others, Stoner proclaimed our Party's greatest principles and program.

Anti-Jewism is now popular throughout the nation. Cheers always greeted his demands to confiscate ill-gotten Jewish wealth and give it to American patriots while deporting the Jews to the island of Madagascar. The audiences welcomed his offer to lead White marchers in peaceful counter-demonstrations against the red and black revolutionaries in the streets of our cities.

NEW JERSEY

The NSRP has opened up a new Party Unit in New Jersey. Literature showing Whites being beaten during the Harlem rioting has been printed for mass distribution.

A meeting was held recently and the following elected to run the new local Unit: John Hoff, Chairman, W. Rotello, Vice-Chairman, Otto Mausser, Sgt. at Arms and Anthony Vattay, Treasurer. Their address for all New Jersey people to write is: National States Rights Party, P. O. Box 1030, Hoboken, N. J. 07003.

CALIFORNIA

The NSRP announces a new mailing address for all our California members & supporters. All state correspondence should be addressed to: National States Rights Party of Calif., P. O. Box 17343, San Diego, Calif. Mr. Terrell R. Eddy has been commissioned State Organizer by the Honorable Ned Dupes, NSRP National Chairman.

The former P. O. Box address in Santa Anna was closed & all NSRP records and property turned over to Mr. Eddy. He will soon issue new Party literature from this address and will try and resume "The Attack", as soon as possible.



After formal announcement of passage of Civil Rights Bill in the Senate, segregationist J. B. Stoner from Atlanta, Georgia, addressed a rally of other segregationists at slave market in St. Augustine.

NSRP Convention Nov. 28, 29 Mobile, Ala.

The annual Convention of the National States Rights Party will be held this year in Mobile, Alabama. The dates are November 28 and 29th. Normally we hold these national membership get-togethers every year on Labor Day in a different American city. Our Party Constitution and By Laws provides that during election years, when the NSRP is involved in the heat of a political campaign, the convention should be held over the Thanksgiving Holidays. This Thanksgiving weekend, the Mobile NSRP Unit will be host to the National Organization.

We hope all members who may be planning a Winter vacation in Florida, or along the beautiful Gulf Coast, will arrange their travel plans so that they can meet with fellow members in Mobile. All should plan on bringing their wives and children so that we can make this an enjoyable occasion for all. Members who attend regularly tell us that this is an affair they look forward to all year long.

It is an opportunity for everyone to get together and discuss experiences of the past year and lay plans for the coming year.

There will be special important guest speakers, along with Party Leaders. Also, important official Party business will be transacted at the same time. You will receive full information as to Convention Hall, time, schedule & list of speakers.

We will mail you full information later. Remember, you must be a member in good standing to attend, so if your Party card has expired, please re-new, or if you are not now a member, please sign up today, using the enclosed application blank which is enclosed with this issue.

GEORGIA

On Sept. 25, Dr. Edward R. Fields met with local NSRP leaders in Atlanta, Ga., and laid plans for a new membership drive in the Peach state. Mr. Larry Taylor, Organizer, will arrange a meeting for Dr. Fields to speak before within a few weeks. Members & supporters will be notified soon.

PENNSYLVANIA

Party leader Gil Paquette has moved quickly to bring home the full meaning of the bloody Philadelphia riots to the White majority. In a recent leaflet, Mr. Paquette pointed out that the Mayor had instituted a tax increase to pass on to the White people the cost of the damages caused by black savages who looted and destroyed many Jewish stores.

This is a trick to force Christians to pay reparations to Jews for what they have brought upon themselves. Now is the time for all local members to back up Mr. Paquette & redouble all efforts to build the Party in defense against the growing Negro revolution.

WASHINGTON

NSRP Co-ordinator Mike Cameron has just completed a speaking and organizing tour in Washington state. He held many meetings with members in various cities.

In Seattle, arrangements were made for the NSRP to open up a local office for a new formal Unit. Mr. Cameron also successfully negotiated arrangements with Hon. Frank Horn, head of the Washington Constitution Party for both groups to unite to support the same conservative candidates for public office in that state.

Mike Cameron continues to be one of the top organizers for NSRP. Our next step is to send Atty. J. B. Stoner out there for a speaking tour of the entire state.

ARKANSAS

Mrs. E. L. Bishop and Mrs. Thomas J. Bardin, the Chairman and secretary of N.S.R.P.'s Arkansas State Executive Committee, on September 17, certified the Kasper-Stoner ticket and Party's elector candidates to the Arkansas Secretary of State. J. B. Stoner then opened the Party's campaign in Arkansas for the election of Nov. 3 with a promise that the National States Rights Party would not only make a maximum effort to win Arkansas' electoral votes, but would counter-demonstrate against the black mobs in the streets.

DAYTON, OHIO

Headquarters of the National States rights Party in Ohio is located at the Party meeting hall and offices at 224 Oak Street in Dayton. The offices of Ohio State Organizer R. D. Eldridge are at the same address. While in Ohio, J. B. Stoner operated out of the Dayton office and worked closely with Mr. Eldridge in promoting party activities in the state.

MANSFIELD, OHIO

The N.S.R.P. in Ohio held its annual picnic at Mansfield with National Chairman Ned Dupes and J. B. Stoner as its featured speakers. It is recommended that the Party in other parts of the nation follow Ohio's example and also hold annual picnics.

MEDINA, OHIO

The Party held an open air rally at Medina for Medina and Cleveland members on the large parking lot and field owned by the Chairman of the N.S.R.P.'s Medina Unit, Burt Willsey, who operates the Powder Horn Gun Shop. A truck bed was used as a platform and the featured speakers were Allan Paul Steiger of Cleveland and J. B. Stoner of Atlanta.

In the Spring, as the weather becomes warmer, the National States Rights Party will hold a series of nightly rallies by the Powder Horn Gun Shop to arouse the White patriots of Northern Ohio against the communist revolution and its black mobs. It was announced from the platform that similar rallies would also be held in Cleveland in the early Spring.

As explained from the platform in Medina, Whites must counter-picket against race-mixing pickets and counter-demonstrate against the black mobs so as to prevent the black savages from coercing the city government of Cleveland. Our Party will not allow the black mobs to intimidate, dominate and rule our local and state governments. J.B. Stoner announced that he would personally lead the National States Rights Party's peaceful, non-violent counter-demonstrations against the black revolutions in Cleveland as soon as the black mobs start marching again in the Spring.

We recommend that all Party members in the Medina-Cleveland area buy their ammunition and arms from a real White patriot, Burt Willsey.

CHICAGO

Party rally was held at the St. Claire Hotel with Mr. Ray Schultz as master of ceremonies and J. B. Stoner as principal speaker. It was Chicago's most patriotic rally of 1964 with more and more White Christian patriots in Chicago rallying around the banner of the National States Rights Party.

Our Party is the only political party in Illinois that openly takes a 100% stand for White Supremacy and Anti-Jewism. The Party program in Illinois now calls for the organizing of more neighborhood chapters. When membership climbs above 25 in a chapter, it will be split into two chapters.

Chapters are being coordinated by a central committee.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

N.S.R.P.'s Cincinnati Unit is holding constant meetings at the Party hall on Hamilton Street under the leadership of Mrs. Elise Witte, J. B. Stoner, while on his Northern tour, spoke at a Party rally in Cincinnati and was happy to see that the National States Rights Party is in the forefront of the fight against race-mixing in Cincinnati.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON NSRP

Segregationist Lawyer Charges Civil Rights Act Is a Red Law

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was described here last night as a Communist law designed to destroy the white race and establish a federal police state.

J. B. Stoner, a lawyer for the National States Rights Party, of Atlanta, Ga., said "black mobs in the streets are the opening wedge for an open Communist revolution."

He was the principal speaker at an organizational meeting of the St. Louis Property Owners Association of America at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, 3223 Osceola street. Floyd G. Kitchen, president of the association, presided.

Stoner, who has a history of activity in segregationist causes, told the meeting of about 85 persons that the only way to get law and order was for white people to run this country.

'Sold Us Down the River'

"Both political parties, including the Republican Party, led by Senator Everett M. Dirksen, have sold us down the river," Stoner said. He urged the audience to organize and adopt the tactics of such Negro organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Racial Equality.

"If we oppose the Civil Rights Act enough, it will be repealed," Stoner said.

Allen O. Kern, 2135 Edmund avenue, Hillsdale, said: "What we need in the city is a line of demarcation to keep the Negro in his place and give the whites the rest."

Kern identified himself to a reported as the state chairman of the National States Rights Party and a member of the property owners' association. He was introduced to the audience as a member of the Council of Voters, a lobbying group.

"For 20 years the colored people have been organizing to take over the government," he said. "A few shrewd members of their race have been educated as lawyers so that they have been able to twist the Constitution to gain their rights."

'We Must Organize'

From the Founding Fathers on, the purpose of the constitution was "the protection of the white race," he said.

"The time is coming when we must organize all under one head. Our program must be: Restore America to the American people."

"We can do this in a legal way. We have been legislated into this mess and we can repeal any law that Congress passes."

The meeting originally was scheduled for the Jefferson Savings and Loan Association, 3353 California avenue, where the property owners' association had met in the past. Earlier this week, an officer of the bank notified the group that the bank facilities would not be available.

Police and representatives of the property owners' organization were present at the bank to direct persons to the new meeting place.

Cites Need for Numbers

C. W. Carey, a landlord, told the group: "City Hall won't recognize us until we have numbers—not hundreds, but thousands—in every part of the city."

As a first step, he urged an increase in financial resources. "It cost about \$100 to bring you here tonight," he said.

STATES RIGHTS ADVOCATE SPEAKS

Race Riots Called Beginning Of Red Revolution in U.S.

By DENNY WALSH and
PATRICK BUCHANAN

Globe-Democrat Staff Writers

The attorney for the National States Rights Party told more than 100 South St. Louis residents Thursday night that "the race riots in our streets are the opening wedge of a Communist revolution in this country."

J. B. Stoner, a Birmingham, Ala., lawyer, spoke to an organizational meeting of the St. Louis Property Owners of America at the VFW Hall, 3223 Osceola st.

He said the Christian religion has survived only among the white people of our civilization and it is to every Christian's interest to keep the white race a pure race in order to sustain Christianity.

'OLD DEGENERATE'

Mr. Stoner labeled the recently enacted Civil Rights Act of 1964 as Communist-inspired and termed Sen. Everett Dirksen (Rep.) of Illinois, who fought for the bill, "an old degenerate."

Mr. Stoner was warmly applauded.

Another speaker, Allen O. Kern, chairman of the National States Rights Party in Missouri and a member of the Council of Voters of Missouri, said:

"What St. Louis needs is a line of demarcation to keep the Negroes in their section and to let the whites have the rest of the city."

A number of pieces of anti-Negro and anti-Jewish literature were distributed at the meeting, including one which contained this paragraph:

"The Negroes have already invaded the central part, the north and west parts of the city and now they are threatening to invade the south part of the city, especially the German neighborhoods."

The Thunderbolt, the National States Rights Party publication, was passed out. It contained such headlines as "The Jew of the Month" and "New York Jewish Policemen Sadistically Beat Christian Lady Picket" and a story on the alleged Jewish ancestry of President Johnson.

SITE MOVED

David McKinney, who described himself as St. Louis information officer for the states rights party, introduced Mr. Stoner.

The speaker, who paced back and forth as he spoke, described the party's current "fire your Negro campaign" in which whites are urged to "prove their loyalty to their race by firing all Negro employees." The party now urges dismissal of Negroes by gentle persuasion, Stoner said, but boycotts will be utilized in the future.

Stoner repeatedly condemned members of the Jewish faith for allegedly perpetrating most of the wrongs in American society. He contended that whites must support the states' rights party in efforts to "halt destruction of their race by Negroes and Jews."

Party members passed out organization propaganda, including copies of the body's newspaper, The Thunderbolt. Several members wore party arm bands featuring a symbol of a bolt of lightning sewn over a Confederate battle flag. The party's national headquarters is in Birmingham, Ala.



PICKETS AT LEE HIGH — J. B. Stoner, an Atlanta, Ga., attorney, waves the Confederate flag as he leads a four-member delegation of the National State's Rights Party in protesting the integration of Robert E. Lee High School in Montgomery this morning. In the background is the Robert E. Lee statue.

ATTY. STONER AND DR. FIELDS LEAD SCHOOL DEMONSTRATIONS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 3 (UPI) — About 100 jeering whites and a small motorcade of other segregationists marred Birmingham's otherwise peaceful start today toward its second year of school desegregation.

Dr. Edward Fields, a leader of the pro-segregationist National States Rights Party, and J. B. Stoner, an Atlanta attorney running for Vice President on the States Rights ticket, organized an eight-car caravan and started a tour of the integrated Birmingham schools.

The police broke up the caravan but Dr. Fields and Mr. Stoner, traveling in a big red sedan decorated with a Confederate flag, continued to make the rounds and talk with pickets they had stationed outside the schools.

The schools where the integration took place included Phillips High, Ensley High, West End High and Jones Valley High. It was at the Jones Valley school that most of the picketing and jeering took place.

Two Escort Student

Picketing had proceeded peacefully for about an hour outside the school when a white girl,

standing outside the building, turned her head toward the school and began screaming:

"Come on out. Come on out. Don't stay in there with those Niggers."

A police officer walked over to the girl and she sobbed: "It's terrible. It's just terrible."

The Negro admitted to Jones Valley High was 18-year-old Carolyn King. She arrived in a car and entered the building with two women, both members of her family.

When the girl and the two women emerged, however, they found a crowd of approximately 100 angry whites, mostly students and Mr. Stoner's group.

"Here they come," someone yelled.

The Negroes walked to the center of the street, turned right and marched toward home. They were without escort and quickly became the object of taunts from the whites who followed them.

Four policemen quietly blocked the main body of whites one block from the school and only a small group continued to hang at their heels.

Cars Carry Signs

A few cars cruised the neighborhood with signs saying "Race Mixing Is Anti-Christian."

About 10 pickets arrived at a nearby street corner shortly after the Negroes entered the building. Police allowed six of them to march across the street from the school, keeping 10 feet apart.

Fields Appears

Fields, carrying a large Confederate flag, appeared later to lead the pickets. He was followed by an elderly woman carrying a sign saying, "Race Mixing is Anti-Christian."

Fields and a small motorcade were headed for Jones Valley, before school opening, when two motorcycle patrolmen halted them and ordered the group to disperse.

Fields objected but obeyed the order.

Within minutes, about a dozen other representatives of the States Rights Party arrived with picket signs.

Wall approached the group and gave permission for six-at-a-time to march back and forth across from the school carrying signs which read: "Make Jones Valley a Private School," "We Want Private School," and "Race Mixing is Anti-Christian."

It was Carey who organized the meeting and helped put out the handbill advertising it. Kitchen said. Kitchen is secretary of the Missouri committee for the Liberty Amendment as well as head of the property owners' group.

The handbill announcing the meeting promised "there will be a landlord who will tell you of his experience with Negro ten-

nants." "The more you know about Negroes the better you can handle and deal with them," it said.

Negroes are "threatening to invade the south part of the city, especially the German neighborhoods," it said.

"Let's organize NOW. The Negro is already organized and many are armed."

**Units, Send In
News Reports
To
Thunderbolt**

"Insider" Gives NSRP Free Space

Reproduced From National Insider

INSIDER FRONT PAGE BELOW

What I Would Do If Elected President

By

**JOHN KASPER, Presidential Candidate and
J. B. STONER, Vice Presidential Candidate,
for the National States' Rights Party**

Only white people will be allowed to live in the United States when we are elected!

That will guarantee that our children and grandchildren will be white and uncontaminated with African blood.

Our great white race has a right to live and must not be murdered by adulteration with the savage blood of Africa.

We will allow only white Christian immigration in this country so as to accomplish our goal of a free, white America.

Along with expelling the Negroes, we will free America from the Jews. To make this possible, our administration will confiscate all ill-gotten Jewish wealth and thereby take the Jews' most powerful weapon away from them.

Anti-Semitism is a leading Christian virtue and an essential American virtue.

Jews have NO place in a Christian country.

Our administration, upon being elected, will deport the Jews to Madagascar (along with the communists). Then we Americans will own a rich America.

When Jewish wealth is legally ours, we will set up corporations to administer it. One corporation will take over ownership of all Jewish jewelry stores.

Another corporation will take control of Jewish clothing stores. Another will own the Jewish motion picture companies, and so forth.

A point system will be established and each active patriot will be rated in accordance with how much he has done to free America from the Jews.

Since the United Nations, communism and race mixing are all Jewish, patriots who oppose these Jewish conspiracies will receive points for fighting

them.

Our party will abolish the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) which we call the Federal Bureau of INTEGRATION. The FBI is controlled by Jewish communists, and is making a vicious effort to force white people to mix with black savages.

Yes, Jewish monopoly in many forms is smothering our great free enterprise system.

Our party will restore the free enterprise system to full vigor by abolishing the vicious Jewish monopoly over our American economy.

Our white pioneer ancestors deserve all credit for building this country.

The Jewish leeches didn't help. They waited until our forefathers

did the work and then came in and took it away from us.

There is ample precedent for confiscating ill-gotten Jewish wealth. During the Revolutionary War many Tories remained loyal to the British Crown and opposed America.

Their property was confiscated by the U.S. and they were deported after the war.

We are now America's third largest political party, nationwide in scope. Soon we will be the largest party.

Then this nation will be returned to the hands of patriotic Americans.

And America will be freed from the Jewish yoke!

**EXTREMISTS
UNMASKED BY
THE INSIDER**

BELOW FROM ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPER

STATE RIGHTERS AIMING AT 1966 MISSOURI RACE

The National States' Rights party, which advocates supremacy of the white race, will attempt to run candidates for state and local offices in Missouri in 1966, a spokesman said last night.

J. B. Stoner of Atlanta, Ga., an attorney for the group, appealed to about 75 persons to aid the party in establishing units in every white neighborhood in the city and county.

Stoner and Allen O. Kern, chairman of the party in Missouri, spoke at a rally of the St.

Louis unit at the New Lyon Hall, 3137 South Jefferson avenue.

Both speakers received applause when they strongly denounced the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Stoner, who spoke here Thursday at an organizational meeting of the St. Louis Property Owners Association of America, declared that passage of the act "promotes the black revolution and creates a state of racial warfare in the United States."

Against Racial Equality

Repeal of racial equality legislation was listed as the first item in the party's legislative proposals for Missouri. Kern, of 2135 Edmund avenue, Hillsdale, outlined the proposed program that was distributed on printed sheets to the audience.

One proposal called for an amendment to the Missouri Constitution banning ordinances at city, county or state levels that would require any person, busi-

THE NATIONAL

Insider

Informative • Provocative • Fearless • Entertaining

★★★★★

**FEATURE
SPECIAL 15¢**

Published Every Week

Vol. 5, No. 12, Sept. 20, 1964

Exposed! If the extremists win . . .

U. S. Presidential Candidate Says - DEPORT NEGROES AND JEWS

See page 5 for a shocking INSIDER expose!

SEPTEMBER 22, 1964

THE NATIONAL INSIDER

PAGE 1

If The Extremists Won . . .

All Negroes And Jews Would Be Deported!



Co-author, J. B. Stoner

The Insider Exposes Extremism In America

What do the extremists really think? What would they really do if they ran our government?

The INSIDER wanted to know, so it asked John Kasper and J. B. Stoner, National States' Rights Party candidates, to tell our readers their views.

And here are those views, very extreme and very, very ugly.

Needless to say, the authors expressed no regrets.



John Kasper

Reproduced From
National Insider

ness or corporation to employ, serve, do business with or associate in any way with a person of another race.

Another point asked the Missouri Legislature to petition Congress to amend the Federal Constitution to "establish North America as a continent for white people only, without any Jews or Negroes."

The proposal continued: "That will include a program of repatriation which will return all Africans in America to their

African homeland and free our country of all African blood. The same amendment must provide for deporting of all Jews and Communists to Madagascar and the confiscation of their ill-gotten wealth for the benefit of the American people."

The platform proposed that the Legislature enact a law authorizing any subdivision of the state, town, city or community to establish a racial line of demarcation between white and Negro

neighborhoods in order to "protect property values."

How to Combat Mobs

Interpreting recent race riots in American cities as the first attempts by Communists at violent overthrow of the Federal Government, Stoner outlined measures used by the party to combat "black mobs."

"When they throw up a picket line, we throw up a picket line," he said. "When they demonstrate, we demonstrate."

MORE NSRP ACTION NEWS

KANSAS CITY STAR INTERVIEWS DR. FIELDS

By C. W. Gusewelle
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—A distinguishing strength of American democracy, historically, has been its capacity to produce and tolerate aberrations. Except as an illustration of this, the National States Rights party would hardly even be worth mentioning.

A sampling of its aims:

- Transporation of the United States into what it calls "a White Folk Community."
- Abolition of the United Nations.
- Restriction of immigration to permit white Christians only.
- Mass deportation of racial and religious minorities.

At the party's national head-

Sitting at his desk, describing the aims of the party, Fields thumbed through back issues with the fondness of a gourmet recalling his favorite feasts.

The N. S. R. P. was founded, he explained, in 1958.

"We mainly believe in repatriation of the nigger race to Africa." The massive deportation plans also include expulsion of Americans of Jewish, Latin American or Oriental descent.

"Just look at the number of children they have," he said, drawing on his medical background. "They can out-breed

non-Caucasian blood being enough to send a man to the boat.

Measuring the Skull

In the case of an appeal, a doctor could measure his skull. "We're going to purify this nation," he said. "There's no splitting hairs. This has got to be an all or nothing at all proposition.

"Either we're all right or we're all wrong."

According to Fields, the N. S. R. P. polled 250,000 votes in the presidential election of 1960. The name of its candidate, Orval Faubus of Arkansas, was on the ballot in only five Southern states.

"What we really need," he said, "is another Huey Long."

For the present, the party is doing what it can to discourage "race-mixing" at local levels—using the technique of handbill and picket to shunt business away from merchants who desegregate.

"And we've been preaching a 'Fire Your Nigger' campaign at our meetings," Fields said, "to force more of them to leave the South."

The nation may not be ready yet for the States Rights party, he admits, but the day is coming.

"This country's drifting into anarchy. Eventually," he said, "the situation is going to force people to turn to us and put us in power."



PICKETS DEMONSTRATE AT LEE
Atlanta Lawyer Directs Protest

Three Montgomery schools were integrated today by a total of eight Negro students. The scene at each was peaceful.

Only at Robert E. Lee High School on Ann Street did pickets appear. Atlanta attorney J. B. Stoner who represents the State's Rights Party led the pickets across the street from the school.

The State's Rights group was led by J. B. Stoner, an Atlanta, Ga., attorney, who has been a conspicuous figure in Ku Klux Klan movements since childhood.

BONDS DROPPED IN NSRP FEDERAL CASES

All NSRP members will recall the federal indictments handed down against Dr. Edward R. Fields, Attorney J. B. Stoner and six other States Righters in Sept. 1963. They were charged with "Conspiring to obstruct orders of the federal court to integrate Birmingham schools." These cases were dismissed by Judge Clarence Allgood on Feb. 14, 1964.

But, the States Rights defendants were held under bond for the next session of the federal Grand Jury which would review the indictments for possible further action.

The next Grand Jury completed its work on August 26, 1964 and there was no action on the States Rights cases. Then at the request of NSRP Lawyer, Matt H. Murphy, Jr., the bonds on these cases were dismissed by Judge Seybourn H. Lynne on Sept. 8, 1964. Thus the cases against eight States Righters were quietly put to rest once and for all.

This is a great victory for you members and supporters who contributed money to the Defense Fund, which provided us with the best, and most brilliant legal minds to defend us. Without your help, this victory would not have been possible.

Stoner took a position across from the Lee statue while the others held placards up for the passing motorists to see. They read:

"We Demand Tuition Grants for White Parents" . . . "Private Schools for Whites" . . . and; "Race Mixing is Jewish."

Stoner was very cordial and freely answered questions for newsmen and posed for the photographers.

CBS Asks Kasper Permission To Give L.B.J. TV Time

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message when to deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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JOHN KASPER, CARE NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

PO BOX 783 BIRMINGHAM ALA

AS YOU MAY KNOW, THE UNITED COMMUNITY CAMPAIGNS OF AMERICA HAS ASKED CBS, ALONG WITH THE OTHER RADIO AND TELEVISION NETWORK TO BROADCAST A FIVE-MINUTE MESSAGE BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON BEHALF OF THE CURRENT UNITED FUND AND COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGNS. WHILE THIS ANNUAL CHARITABLE APPEAL BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS, FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, BEEN BROADCAST BY THE RADIO AND TELEVISION NETWORKS AS A PUBLIC SERVICE, THE BROADCAST OF SUCH A MESSAGE THIS YEAR BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS GIVEN RISE TO QUESTIONS AS TO THE APPLICABILITY OF THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES REQUIREMENT OF SECTION 315 OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT. IN THIS CONNECTION SENATOR GOLDWATER HAS INFORMED CBS THAT HE WAIVES WHATEVER RIGHTS HE MIGHT HAVE FOR EQUAL TIME UNDER THAT SECTION IF CBS BROADCASTS THE APPEAL. CBS, WITHOUT PASSING AT THIS TIME ON QUESTION OF YOUR BEING A LEGALLY QUALIFIED CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 315 AND THE PERTINENT RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WILL APPRECIATE YOUR LETTING US KNOW BY RETURN COLLECT TELEGRAM WHETHER YOU ALSO WAIVE WHATEVER RIGHTS YOU MIGHT HAVE FOR EQUAL TIME UNDER SECTION 315 AS A RESULT OF THE BROADCAST BY CBS OF THIS PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

VERY TRULY YOURS

LEON R. BROOKS VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL CBS INC 485 MADISON AVE NYC

KASPER TURNS DOWN REQUEST

Mr. Leon R. Brooks
Vice President and Gen. Counsel
Columbia Broadcasting Sys., Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

I have already telegraphed a reply to your telegram of Sept. 11 and am writing this letter to go into more detail about my right to free time during the election campaign and also free

time for this Party's candidate for Vice President, J. B. Stoner, as well as our campaign manager, Dr. Edward R. Fields.

I think that for you to give five minutes free time to President Johnson to boost the current United Fund and Community Chest campaigns would help him to get more votes on November 3, 1964. That is why I demand equal time to discuss the same subject.

Our campaign manager, Dr. Edward R. Fields, has already written your company asking how much time your radio and television networks plan to give free in the Presidential and Vice Presidential campaigns. So far, we have received no answer to this question and hope that you will give us this information. We wish to know how much free time CBS Inc. plans to give to candidates for President, Vice President and their campaign managers now. We would then like to have our part of the allotted time given to us now so that we can go ahead and use it now, without further delay. That should help CBS Inc. as well as us because it would make it easier to plan the times of broadcast.

We are only asking for what the law gives us and we must respectfully insist upon that. Therefore, please let us know how much free time is available and when.

Thank you for your kind consideration, I remain

Yours Very Truly,

John Kasper

Candidate for President of the U. S.



Dr. Fields carrying Flag confers with Atty. Stoner during NSRP Demonstrations at Jones Valley School, Birmingham, Ala.

JEW VERSUS NON-JEW IN NEW

CHAPTER 23

Jew Versus Non-Jew in New York Finance

THE Jewish problem in the United States is essentially a city problem. It is characteristic of the Jew to gather in numbers, not where land is open nor where raw materials are found, but where the greatest number of people abide. This is a noteworthy fact when considered alongside the Jews' claim that the Gentiles have ostracized them; the Jews congregate in their greatest numbers in those places and among those people where they complain they are least wanted. The explanation most frequently given is this: the genius of the Jew is to live off people; not off land, nor off the production of commodities from raw material, but off people. Let other people till the soil; the Jew, if he can, will live off the tiller. Let other people toil at trades and manufacture; the Jew will exploit the fruits of their work. That is his peculiar genius. If this genius be described as parasitic, the term would seem to be justified by a certain fitness.

In no other city of the United States can the Jewish Problem be studied with greater profit than in the city of New York. There are more Jews in New York than in all Palestine. The communal register of the Jewish Kehillah (or Kahal) of New York sets the population at about 1,527,778. "The next largest Jewish community in the world, that of the city of Warsaw, is estimated to have been between 300,000 and 330,000 Jews, about one-fifth as many as we estimate for New York." (Communal Register, 1917-1918.) "If we accept the estimate of the number of Jews in the world as about 14,000,000, one Jew out of every ten resides in New York."

As a population, the Jews exert more power in New York than they have ever exerted during the Christian Era in any place, with the exception of the present Russia. The Jewish Revolution in Russia was manned from New York. The present Jewish government of Russia was transported almost as a unit from the lower East Side of New York. The New York Ghetto has long since overflowed the lower East Side. Brownsville, Brooklyn, is a Jewish town, with its own language, theaters and press. The upper East Side of New York is practically in large sections a Jewish ghetto. The prosperous West Side and the middle class section of the city north of Central Park are practically Jewish.

With the exception of one great department store and a few lesser ones, all the large department stores in New York are Jewish. Men and women's ready-to-wear apparel, laundries, furriers, the general run of shopkeeping is practically monopolized by Jews. The legal profession is predominantly Jewish. It is estimated that of the 27,000 news stands that control the distribution of New York's reading matter, 25,000 are in the hands of Jews. There are 360 synagogues on the East Side of New York alone.

The New York Kehillah is a very powerful organization, whose membership strength is not accurately known. It may be described as the Jewish government of that city. It was organized in 1908 as the result of a statement by General Bingham, then police commissioner of New York, that the Jewish population, which then amounted to 600,000, contributed 50 per cent of the criminals of the city. The Kehillah is the bar before which the authorities must answer for statements or acts touching the Jewish community. Its power is very great and its methods far reaching.

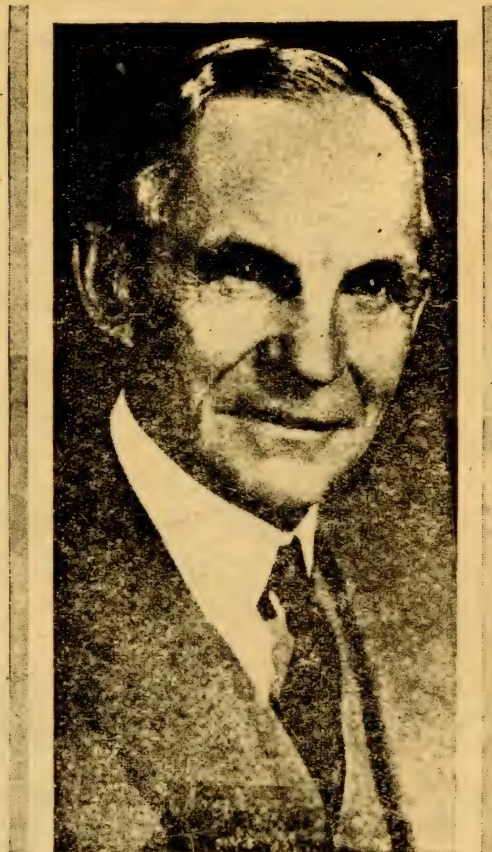
Politically, while the rest of the country is entertained with the fiction that Tammany Hall rules the politics of New York, the fact is rarely published that the Jews rule Tammany.

But it is not the possession of power that constitutes an indictment of any people; it is their use or misuse of it. And if the fact of power is established, no misuse of it being found, the fact has a commendatory side. If the Jews who flock to New York become American, and if they do not work ceaselessly to twist Americanism into something else; if they strengthen the principles and traditions of America, and do not cease to vitiate the one and abolish the other, the judgment upon them must be one of friendship.

However, to establish the fact of Jewish power, one need not remain in the ghetto, nor in the mercantile districts. There are higher fields awaiting survey.

In Wall Street, the Jewish element is both numerous and powerful, as might be expected of a race which from early days has played an important part in the financial operations of the world.

This is not to say, however, that Jewish influence in American financial affairs is paramount. At one time it threatened to be, but American financiers have always been silently aware of the International Jewish Financier, and have endeavored quietly to block his game. Time and again the contest has seemed to turn in favor of the Jew, but when the widespread secret wrestlings of the two powers have been suspended for a moment, it has been found that American finance has maintained its superiority, if only in a



HENRY FORD

slight degree. The Rothschilds were the first to be beaten on American soil; the story of their hidden hand in American finance, politics and diplomacy is a voluminous one; but even their finesse did not avail against the sterling worth of American Business—not "American business" as it has come to be known now that thousands of Jews are scattered about the world, representing themselves to be "American business men" although they can scarcely speak English!—but American Business as represented by the combination of American ability and American conscience. If the reputation of American business has suffered, it is because something other than American methods have been used under the American name.

In the New York financial district, Jewish finance makes itself felt through its private banking institutions. As distinct from the great trust companies and banks of deposit, the private banker utilizes his own capital and that of his partners and associates.

Jewish finance differs radically from non-Jewish finance in the fact that Jewish bankers are essentially money-lenders. They may underwrite great flotations of bond and stock issues for railroad and industrial companies, governments and municipalities, but these securities are immediately sold to the public. There is a quick money turnover. The public carries the bonds; the Jewish financier gets his money. The Jewish banker himself rarely has a permanent interest in the corporations he finances. Non-Jewish bankers usually feel obligated to retain a connection with the enterprises they have financed, in order to assure the investors a proper administration of funds; they feel obligated to contribute to the success of the investments which they handle for other people.

The Jewish banker keeps his capital liquid. The cash is always in his coffers. This is essential to his position as one who deals in money. And when the inevitable day of financial stress arrives, he profits greatly by the higher value then placed on liquid capital.

Far and away the leading Jewish banking house in Wall Street is that of Kuhn, Loeb & Company. The head of this great firm was the late Jacob Schiff, whose associates were his son Mortimer, Otto H. Kahn, Paul M. Warburg, and others, who have taken prominent parts both in public life and giant financial operations. Other private Jewish banking houses may be named as follows: Speyer & Company; J. and W. Seligman & Company; Lazard Freres; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company; Hallgarten & Company; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Goldman, Sachs & Company, as well as others of relatively less prominence. These firms enjoy a high reputation for financial integrity. They are cautious bankers, skillful in their operations, and sometimes brilliant in their financial strategy.

There is much control of industry, from the financial side, represented by Jewish power in Wall Street, and they have gained a monopoly of many metal markets. Large, prosperous Jewish brokerage houses are on every hand. The further one goes down the line of speculative operations, the more of the Jewish race one finds to be active in the work of company promotions and the marketing of oil and mining stocks.

Yet one amazing fact stands out from the mass: there is not, at this writing, a Jewish bank president on Wall Street; that is, a president of a bank of public deposit. Of all the great banks of public deposit and corporation finance, the enormous trust companies

whose individual resources often run up to \$400,000,000 and whose combined resources approximate many billions, not one of them has Jewish management or Jewish officers.

Why is this so? Why have the powerful banking families of Wall Street surrounded themselves so carefully with non-Jewish associates? Why has this great dividing line been drawn between members of the Jewish and non-Jewish races in the financial district that manages the financial resources of the nation?

Why? The answer to the question is in the custody of the stronger and sounder financial heads of Wall Street.

Only here and there one will discover a Jewish director in the boards of some of the lesser banking institutions.

The situation may be due merely to a shrewd analysis of the public mind. Rightly or wrongly the public prefers not to confide its money to an institution under Jewish control. It is true that in certain uptown sections of New York there are a few banks of a local character which are completely under Jewish management. But even the Jews prefer to deposit their money in banks which are free of Jewish control.

The situation may also be the effect of the unfortunate experience which the public has had with Jewish management of banks in the past. Several large failures have served to impress upon the public mind a certain peculiarity which attached to the Jewish element in those failures. The public has not forgotten, among others, the failure of Joseph G. Robin, whose real name was Robonovitch. He was an Odessa Jew. In an incredibly short space of time he built up four large banking institutions in which public money was deposited. He wrecked them all. His failure was most sensational and caused untold suffering. Robonovitch's career illustrated very vividly the extent of the gifts and energies of the Jew from Russia, his wonderful faculty for building up large concerns through chicanery, and his cowardice and duplicity in the hour of defeat. This banking career ended in a felon's cell.

However, one fact of importance, a fact that should be reassuring to the general public, is that the men to whom is entrusted the crucial task of putting to work and keeping at work the financial resources of the United States have hedged themselves about with a non-Jewish wall of great strength and long standing.

The effort of Jewish interests to gain control of the Stock Exchange is also an interesting story, and although the record shows a steady Jewish gain toward the end they desire, it is slow; but there are indications that the relentless persistence for which the Jew is noted, will prevail in the end—that is, if stock gambling continues to prove an alluring source of wealth.

When the Jews gain control of the Stock Exchange they will, for the first time, possess the power to wrest public banking control from the non-Jewish group.

There is a silent resistance to Jews on the Stock Exchange also, in virtue of an unwritten law, just as there is in the banking world of Wall Street, and the story of the counter-resistance calls for an historian.

It is related by Sereno S. Pratt that in 1792 there was a little office at No. 22 Wall Street for the public sale of stocks. A number of men, engaged in the business of buying and selling, were accustomed to meet near a large buttonwood tree which stood near 68 Wall Street. In 1817, the New York Stock Exchange, about as present constituted, was organized.

The Stock Exchange is a private institution. It is practically a commission club in private hands. It is not incorporated.

Its membership is strictly limited to 1,100 men.

There are only two ways by which an outsider can become owner of a seat on the Exchange—by obtaining it from the executor of a deceased member, or by purchasing from a retiring or bankrupt member.

These memberships or seats cost at present more than \$100,000. About ten years ago a seat could be bought for \$77,000.

The Stock Exchange is ruled by a Governing Committee of 40 members. For many years no Jew was elected to this Committee. Of recent years, an occasional Jewish broker has succeeded in being admitted to this upper group, but not often. This position, however, has not been the main objective of Jewish traders. When they secure a sufficient number of seats on the Exchange, they will take care of the matter of control in their own well-known way.

The two barriers which at present operate to prevent a large inroad of Jews are these: first, a silent resistance on the part of the other members against the admission of Jews; a resistance which is said to date from the earliest formation of this famous trading institution. And, second, the restrictions which are placed by the constitution of the Stock Exchange itself on all applications for membership.

The Governing Committee of 40 has a Committee on Admissions which comprises 15 members and which considers all applications for membership. As the membership is fixed at 1,100 and as no new seats are ever sold, a new member can gain entrance only through the transfer of an existing seat. But even such a transfer is under the strict control of the Com-

mittee on Admissions, to whose scrutiny the name of the applicant must be submitted, and whose two-thirds approval is necessary to his being seated.

But one outstanding characteristic of the Jewish race is its persistence. What it cannot attain this generation, it will attain next. Defeat it today, it does not remain defeated; its conquerors die, but Jewry goes on, never forgiving, never forgetting, never deviating from its ancient aim of world control in one form or another. So, though it would seem impossible that Jewish membership in the Stock Exchange could increase under these conditions, the plain fact is that it has increased. Slowly but surely the Jews are gaining numerical power on the floor of the Exchange. And they are doing it with a subtlety that is amazing.

How do they do it? In the first place, no Jewish member ever transfers his seat to a non-Jew. In times of market dullness, when the prices of seats drop, and the demand is not so keen as usual, Jewish bidders offer, invariably, the highest sums to the seller. Then, in the case of the bankruptcy of a non-Jewish member, the receiver is almost compelled by the demand of creditors to accept the highest bid for the transfer of his membership; and, of course, a Jew is always at hand to make the bid as high as necessary. These are the two principal methods by which Jewish membership in the Exchange is being increased.

Another method, however, is more insidious than all the others combined. It is based on the rather common practice of adopting non-Jewish names or professing some phase of the Christian faith. The "changed name," or, as Jews know it, "the cover name," is a very potent part of the policy of concealment. In an advertisement, on business stationery, at the head of a magazine or newspaper article, such names as Smith, Adams, Robin, serve as a "blind." The stage is flooded with Jewish actors and actresses, but their names are very distinguished Anglo-Saxon. Jewish papers often print jokes based on this habit of changing names. For long-distance dealing, or any business that is carried on "unsight and unseen," the name-veil is very useful. On this account, many Gentiles would be surprised to learn the extent to which they are involved with Jews, whose names give no indication of Jewishness. And this very system, an old American name, coupled with membership in some Christian sect (preferably one of the newer sects), has accounted for some memberships in the Stock Exchange which probably would not otherwise exist.

It is interesting to tabulate the growth of Jewish membership as shown by the old directories of the Exchange.

In the year 1872, with a total of 1,009 members, there were 60 Jews.

In 1873, with a total of 1,006 members, the Jewish membership decreased to 49.

In 1890, with membership limited to 1,100, there were 87 Jews.

In 1893, with the same limit of membership, there were 106 Jews.

At the present time, still with the same rigid limitation of membership, there are 276 Jewish members.

It is said that the Jewish membership is really somewhat larger than the last figures indicate, owing

to the fact that some of the Jewish members bear non-Jewish names and have adopted some phase of the Christian faith and have cut themselves off, outwardly at least, from the Jewish community.

The figures show, therefore, that Jewish membership increased from 5 7/8 per cent of the total in 1872 to 25 per cent in 1919.

In its reference to the Stock Exchange under the head of "Finance," the Jewish Encyclopedia states that Jewish membership is "only 128," "a little more than 10 per cent." The date of these Jewish statistics is not given. The article quoted has, however, an

argumentative as well as informative purpose. The statement concerning the 10 per cent membership on the Exchange is made to call attention to the fact that "Jews form at least 20 per cent of the whole population of New York, and much more than that percentage of the business section." The Jewish population of New York City has since increased to 25 per cent of the whole, and the membership on the Stock Exchange has increased to the same point.

But it has taken 47 years for the Jews to gain that 25 per cent membership. Their control of the Exchange, at the given rate of progress, is only a question of time.

In spite of these details, it is probably a fact that the Jewish speculators in the New York financial district greatly outnumber the non-Jewish speculators. Speculation and gambling are known historically as special propensities of the Jewish race. While many Jews patronize non-Jewish firms, the great mass of them follow in the speculative path of the leaders of their race. In Europe, where their financial control is more firmly fixed and of longer standing than here, it is rarely that the Jews are caught in speculative failure. They are sometimes found in speculative scandals, but seldom in any scandal involving losses to themselves. As a rule they dabble in "Jewish" securities, and in Wall Street one hears many stories concerning the victories or defeats of "the Jewish following."

Some of the biggest Jewish sensations which ever occurred in the United States, sensations which disclosed by their lurid light the interlocking of Jewish finance, politics and racial objectives, have been brought to light by occurrences in Wall Street. It is probably the nature of these disclosures which accounts for the strong and silent anti-Jewish resistance which characterizes straight American finance.

Meanwhile, to leave the exalted sphere of Wall Street, banking and brokerage activities, let us descend to the street level of the Curb Market in Broad Street. Here the Jewish brokers flourish in their oil, mining and stock promotion offices. They are so numerous as to give a Semitic cast to the vicinity, as if it were a quarter in a foreign city. It is true that these concerns are frequently operated under

non-Jewish names, but that is merely part of the Jew's consciousness that, in financial matters, whether rightly or wrongly, he is under suspicion. Gentile names carry with them no such handicap.

Going still further down the line, in shadier lanes, in semi-hidden offices, may be seen numerous members of the Jewish race who are identified with no established market which deals in securities. These are the true parasites of the Wall Street environment, they are the camp followers without status. Their work is that of fraudulent stock promotion, and they

enter upon it with a zeal and an energy which nothing can dismay. Their purpose is to make money without labor, to get money without giving value, and in this they are immensely successful. It is amazing the number of these men who make immense fortunes; it is equally amazing the continuous crop of unwary, poorly informed, and unsuspecting Gentiles who send their money from all parts of the United States for the worthless bits of paper in which these Jewish parasites deal. It is a most heartless business; it has not even brilliance in its deviltry. It is the old-time shell game in other terms. The operations of these men are mostly conducted by mail or telephone. They deal in "sucker lists," and they circulate "market letters" by which, under the pretense of giving disinterested advice to investors, they seek to boom their own shady game. These "market letters" are, of course, innocuous to those who are informed and who can read their fraudulent import between the lines, but they are dangerous to the honest but uninformed minds of tens of thousands of thrifty people.

Pursued by detective agencies, watched constantly by the government secret service, exposed by the newspapers, placed on trial in the courts, convicted and sentenced to terms in prison, this type of Jewish swindler is undeterred. Where other men would regard exposure as a lifelong shame, this type regards it simply as a trifling interruption, as a sailor would regard an accidental tumble overboard.

There are lower depths still, where bald theft and violence prevail. The persons most found there are the henchmen of the lower type of speculators. The stories of criminality in Wall Street, a numerous and startling list, involving sometimes the high, but mostly the low, and all marked with a peculiar racial and groupal cast, have at times challenged the attention of the whole world, but as is usually the case with the general publication of such stories, the fundamental explanatory facts are omitted.

But it will be seen, as the story of actual conditions in Wall Street and its financial environs is unrolled, that there are always the two elements—Jewish and non-Jewish. It is perhaps the only non-Jewish coalition in America, this silent resistance, which American finance is making to Semitic control. It is, in a sense, unnatural to the American mind, but has been forced as a defensive against the strong offensive operations of the Semitic coalition. If there is ever in the United States a strong non-Jewish combination, it will be the direct result of the ancient Jewish coalition against non-Jews. The condition in the United States at this moment, with regard to the financial question, is this: The Jewish coalition goes lower, but it does not yet go higher than non-Jewish control. It is struggling to go higher, but has thus far been estopped. It is believed that when the people are made aware of what is transpiring, it will be forever estopped.

As readers of former articles will remember, the attack upon Capital represented by the disorderly forces who operate under the forged banner of "Progress," is an attack against Gentile capital only. The only financial managers attacked in the United States are Gentile managers. In England also, the same attack is made. Readers of the newspapers know what strenuous efforts are being made in that country to wreck railroad and coal mine administration by a constant series of strikes. But what readers of newspapers are not told is that the railroad and coal mines are still in Gentile hands, and that the Bolshevik-led strike is a Jewish financial weapon to wreck these forms of Gentile business, that they may easily fall into Jewish hands.

Jew Heads NAACP



NAACP Counsel Gets Life Membership

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, receives a plaque denoting his life membership in NAACP from Kivie Kaplan, of Boston, co-chairman of the Association's Life Membership committee. Looking on is Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president.

Thurgood Marshall is now a Federal judge, but Jew Spingarn is still Pres. of NAACP. Kaplan, right, is still NAACP finance head.



The Fruits of Jew-financed Race Mixing

WILL MILLIONS OF ASIATICS ENTER U.S.?

Will Our Children One Day Live Like This?



In India thousands seek food in garbage dumps.

Help Organize The National States Rights Party

On his recent speaking tour for the NSRP, J. B. Stoner spoke in public auditoriums, hotel ball-rooms and at Party meeting halls. Ohio State Organizer R. D. Eldridge and other Dayton, Ohio Party members have a beautiful meeting hall and office at 224 Oak Street in that city. It is a good base for state-wide activity. Mrs. Eloise Witte has acquired a meeting hall for the Party at a good location in Cincinnati. Other units should make an effort to do likewise, where practical. Of course, in some cities it is simpler to rent halls, but in those cases, Party organizers should rent well-located offices from which to direct Party activities.

Our Party is now organizing local neighborhood Party chapters. They can be organized in high schools, colleges, factories and local neighborhoods. Any time membership in a chapter climbs past 25, it will split into two chapters. Most chapters will be expected to work in concert with a local Party. Maximum membership, as a general rule, will be kept at 25 so that chapters can meet in homes, living rooms, basements and garages of members and thereby overcome the problem of finding places to meet. Light refreshments should be served at all meetings and they should be both social and political.

If you wish to build this Party stronger and you have the ability to organize your friends and neighbors into a small Party chapter, go ahead and do so and write the Organizing Department, National States Rights Party, National Headquarters, P. O. Box 783, Birmingham,

Alabama. Let us know who you wish to have as Chapter Leader, Assistant Chapter Leader, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, your meeting place and addresses and phone numbers of all of your chapter officers. A chapter is not required to admit any member-at-large that is unacceptable to it. In each county, a committee will coordinate the activities of the chapters in each county. Also, each chapter will always have a direct relationship with National Headquarters. We recommend that chapters meet every week. Chapters should have local dues of at least one dollar per month and constantly distribute Party literature. They should cooperate with other chapters in holding public rallies and maintaining central offices in their county. If you are capable of establishing a chapter in your neighborhood, please let us hear from you via return mail. We need 25,000 chapters by 1966.

In organizing, be sure to remember that the National States Rights Party is a White Christian patriotic party, and that all Jews and all other non-Whites are not eligible for membership in our great Party. Our Party is composed of White Protestants and White Catholics and White native-born and White foreign-born who believe in and support our Party's principles.

Our Party must organize more thoroughly at the neighborhood level so as to be able to do a better job of stopping the communist revolution. By becoming stronger now, we can defeat the red and black revolution in a political way and thereby avoid bloodshed.

Jews Introduce Bill To Bring In Millions Of Non-Whites

In 1950 there were some 150,000,000 million people living in America. Today we have 190,000,000 million. At the present 'natural' rate of growth of people residing in America, PLUS THE NEW IMMIGRATION UNDER THE JEW EMMANUEL CELLER BILL, our population could very easily jump to over 400,000,000 within 40 years.

Please study the pictures on this page. We would soon be like China and India. Hundreds of thousands of people would have no place to work or live. Thousands would be forced to rummage through garbage cans and garbage dumps in search of food scraps. Thousands would have to sleep on streets, lawns and roof tops as they now do in Hong Kong. Where would these people find jobs, and how about our children? The schools would be over-crowded. Where would they find jobs? Could our farms produce enough food to feed this vast new population explosion? Since most of these newcomers would be non-Whites they would naturally hate the present white population for having more than they have. We could expect massive attacks by both blacks and Asiatics on a far greater scale than has occurred in Northern cities.

AMERICA WOULD DEFINITELY ERUPT INTO A BLOODY RACE WAR, if any depression or other economic crises should occur. We would be at the mercy of this vast army of non-Whites which the Jews propose to bring into this Whiteman's Republic.

Communists always work to control racial minorities and seek to turn them against the White people of the community. To "relieve the overcrowding of Asia" as the Jews propose under the new immigration law, we would have to bring in at least 1,000,000 Asiatics per year --and still we would not help the over-population of Asia very much, due to their fantastic birth rate. -- BUT WE WOULD MOST CERTAINLY QUICKLY OVERPOPULATE THIS NATION WITH PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT ONLY NON-WHITE, BUT WHO ARE ANTI-WHITE! They come to this land to take from us what already is rightfully ours.

Such an invasion of this country would make us ripe for a Communist internal takeover through a bloody revolution. Pro-Communist and left wing socialist liberals readily regiment the minorities in the big cities, and from these centers of racial unrest come the Communist revolution in America.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE SURE THAT THE CONGRESSMAN IN YOUR DISTRICT WILL VOTE AGAINST ANY CHANGES IN THE "McCARRAN-WALTER IMMIGRATION ACT." LET'S KEEP ASIATICS OUT OF AMERICA. BE SURE HE TELLS YOU HOW HE STANDS ON FUTURE IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION BEFORE HE HAS YOUR VOTE!

Is This In The Future For The U.S.A.?

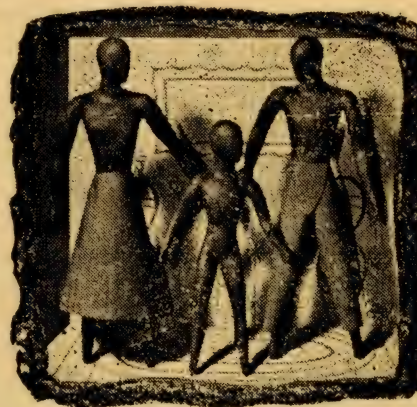


In Hong Kong many thousands are sleeping in the streets.



Emanuel Celler

JEW CONGRESSMAN CELLER WANTS TO CHANGE IMMIGRATION LAWS



The above photograph of Bernard Rosenthal's Faceless Family, — Mr. and Mrs. Faceless and Little Faceless — (taken from an official UNESCO photograph) shows the Communist ideal of the ultimate interbreeding of the races, destroying the great order of mankind and leaving only a raceless, faceless, nationless, characterless slave race, easily dominated. America, under the propaganda of Zionists and Communists and the race catering of political demagogues running for office, is being herded down the road to such racial degeneracy.

Jews Freeze Out Gentile Musicians

Jew Monopoly Freezes Non-Jews Out Of Entertainment Field

SPECIAL—It is axiomatic in the entertainment world that no artist, regardless of how talented, can achieve success on sheer ability alone. To be successful an entertainer must above all things receive recognition; in the parlance of the trade he must be "discovered" or "get the breaks." More than one currently famous show business personality can recall having spent many years in obscurity and poverty until the fabled "break" came.

On the other hand many an aspiring actor, musician, or stage personality is today eking out a frustrated existence as an unknown, fated to spend a lifetime in failure, because the powers-that-be in the industry for one reason or another have not "discovered" him—and never will. Important as talent is to a successful career (and it IS important) it is still secondary to recognition. These facts are so well known, not only by entertainers but by the public as well, as to hardly require further elaboration.

What does need more elaboration, however, is the question of who gets the "breaks," and why. This is more than an academic matter, because with the entertainment field today a virtual Jewish monopoly (at least in the management end of it) there is a very strong suspicion that Jews are using their position of advantage to advance the careers of their co-racists wherever possible.

When you stop to consider that Jews, many of them alien-born, own and dominate all our media of cultural expression, including TV, radio, motion pictures, the legitimate theatre and the recording industry, the question of favoritism toward Jews becomes extremely significant. It is significant not only from the viewpoint of the non-Jewish artists thus discriminated against, but likewise from the standpoint of public interest, for it is exceedingly doubtful that our Anglo-Christian-American civilization can long retain its integrity with its culture under alien domination.

What evidence is there, then, to support the contention that the Jewish owners of our cultural media are discriminating against white American artists in favor of Jews? The answer, unfortunately, is that there is far more evidence than can be conveniently cited here, because even the most casual examination into the situation reveals that Jewish actors, musical stars and other entertainers are invariably favored over Gentiles in the matter of job opportunity and publicity—and in all other essentials which make for a successful career.

As a typical example, let us consider the recording industry, important because it holds a life or death franchise on the careers of all musical artists, be they singers, conductors or instrumentalists. No musical artist can go very far unless his work is prominently featured by one or more of the major recording studios, and it is an irrefutable fact that many of this country's best known virtuosos owe whatever prominence they have achieved to the aggressive promotion of their work by the recording companies.

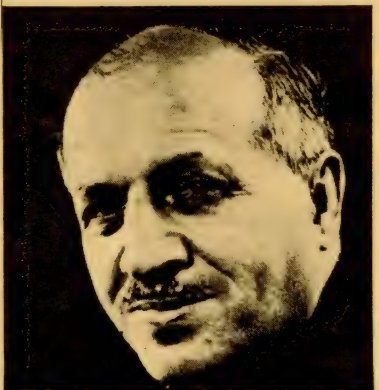
How does all this fit in with the charge that the record makers discriminate against Christian musicians in favor of Jews? Let's take one of the biggest—RCA Victor—as a case in point.

The firm is owned and controlled by the Russian-born Jew, David Sarnoff, who also owns the National Broadcasting Co. (NBC) and a large slice of the U.S. electronics industry through his billion dollar Radio Corporation of America (RCA). Here's how RCA freezes out Gentile musical artists:

Earlier this year RCA Victor and the much publicized "Book-of-the-Month Club" launched a joint venture which they advertised as the "RCA Victor Society of Great Music." Based upon the "Book-of-the-Month" idea, it offers a "record-of-the-month" to

members instead of a book. Memberships in the "Society" are handled by the "Book-of-the-Month Club," and the member is required to buy at least six RCA Victor Red Seal records during the year.

(At this point it will help to understand the set-up a little better if you know that the "Book-of-the-Month Club" is, like RCA



This is the Jew, Harry Scherman, founder and head of the "Book of the Month Club," which consistently promotes the works of Jewish authors at the expense of Gentile writers.

Victor, a Jewish organization. Its founder and present board chairman is the Canadian-born Jew, Harry Scherman.

To publicize the joint project the Jewish sponsors of the "RCA Victor Society of Great Music" took full page ads in a number of nation-wide magazines, including one in LOOK magazine which is reproduced above. In this full page advertisement are featured the photographs of RCA Victor's thirteen most prominent musical performers—conductors, singers, instrumentalists, etc.

Now here's the payoff: of those 13 musicians whose pictures appear in the ad, one is a Negro, one is a foreigner whose daughter is married to a Jew, one is believed to be a Gentile, and TEN are Jews. In other words, in all this broad land RCA Victor could not find one single, solitary white Gentile American conductor, singer or instrumentalist who qualifies as a "great" musician. But it managed to find ten Jews . . . If that isn't the rankest discrimination against white native-born musical artists it will do until something better comes along.

So that there will be no doubt whatever as to the accuracy of the above information, here is a run-down on the 13 "great" musical virtuosos whose pictures appeared in the above mentioned advertisement of the "RCA Victor Society of Great Music":

Jascha Heifetz, Jewish violinist. Born in Vilno, Russia.

Vladimir Horowitz, Jewish pianist. Born in Kiev, Russia.

Marian Anderson, a Negro singer.

Alexander Brailowsky, a Jewish pianist, born in Kiev, Russia.

Wanda Landowsky, a Jewish harpsichordist, born in Warsaw, Poland.

Gregor Piatigorsky, a Jewish cellist, born in Ekaterinoslaw, Russia.

Charles Munch, believed to be a Gentile. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine.

Fritz Reiner, musical director of Chicago Symphony. A Budapest Jew.

Pierre Monteux, longtime conductor (since 1934) of the San Francisco opera. Reputed to be a Frenchman, he is always listed in the Jewish encyclopedias as a French Jew.

Morton Gould, a composer and conductor, is a New York Jew.

Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Symphony Pops Orchestra, is a Boston-born Jew.

Arturo Toscanini, an orchestra leader, is an Italian. His daughter, Wanda Toscanini, is married to the Jewish pianist, Vladimir Horowitz.

Thus does the Jewish-owned RCA Victor Co. discriminate against Gentile musicians in favor of Jews. And this situation is typical throughout the entertainment industry, for there is hardly a

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The Nine Symphonies of Beethoven

Arturo Toscanini

Shown above is the full page advertisement of the "RCA Victor Society of Great Music" which appeared in LOOK magazine. Depicted in the ad are 13 "great" musical artists featured by the Society. Significantly, not a single white Gentile American is among them—although TEN Jews are included.

This exemplifies, better than anything else, how the Jewish masters of our entertainment industry discriminate against white Christian-Americans in favor of Jews and Negroes.



DAVID SARNOFF of NBC

WM. PALEY of CBS

Jews Control All Three TV Networks

Jewish domination of our Radio-TV networks is one of the most serious problems confronting us today; no nation can long maintain its cultural or political integrity with its airwaves under alien control. That observation holds true of the United States as well as every other civilized country.

Nevertheless, we have allowed our vital radio-TV complex to fall into unfriendly hands. The tragic truth of the matter is that this nation has permitted its radio and TV industry to become the exclusive monopoly of an alien, anti-Christian minority whose prime loyalty it not, and has never been, to the United States of America.

Today organized Jewry can, and does, exert some measure of censorship over almost every program going out over the air. They can, as in the case of Senator McCarthy, deny important public figures access to the air.

facet of it which is not owned and controlled by Jews.

You might keep these facts in mind in case you were contemplating a career for yourself or your children as an actor, entertainer or musical artist . . . Unless you are a Jew or a Negro you don't have a chance.

Theirs is the awful power to make a controversy, or to stifle one. Theirs is the power to strangle the news, or to slant it, or to color it to their own liking. Seldom in history has a minority exercised so much power over the majority.

THE PROOF

But because there are many who will dispute these charges, and because most Americans are totally unaware of this Jewish monopoly over our radio and TV networks, has prepared the following survey of the entire American radio and TV industry. The reader may judge for himself whether or not organized Jewry monopolizes this nation's airwaves.

THE BIG THREE

It will help to remember that there are only three major coast-to-coast radio-TV networks in the country, all of which are Jewish owned and controlled. They are:

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. (NBC). The NBC network is a subsidiary of the giant Radio Corporation of America (RCA), which in turn is controlled by its board chairman, David Sarnoff—a Russian Jew. Assets of RCA are listed as \$432,252,051.00, not including its vast overseas holdings.

The NBC network owns five radio stations and has 207 affiliate

stations. It owns five TV stations (the maximum set by law) and has 88 affiliated TV outlets.

The NBC organization is heavily staffed with Jewish newscasters, announcers, entertainers, producers and directors, and there is no question but that Gentiles are discriminated against in favor of Jews wherever the situation permits. This is true not only of NBC, but of other RCA subsidiaries such as RCA Victor, which blatantly promotes the careers of Jewish recording artists in preference to Christians.

AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO. (ABC). The ABC network is now the second largest in the country from the standpoint of capital assets. It has 362 affiliated radio stations and 95 TV outlets. It also owns outright the legal limit of five radio and five TV stations. Assets of the firm are listed at \$141,101,491.00 and it is controlled by the Jew, Leonard Goldenson, a former associate of Barney Balaban of Paramount Pictures.

The ABC network is actually a part of the American Broadcasting-United Paramount Corp. The corporation was formed only last year through a merger of the American Broadcasting Co. (formerly an offshoot of David Sarnoff's RCA) and Paramount Theatres, which is an offshoot of Adolph Zukor's Paramount Pictures Corp.

In addition to its broadcasting facilities, the firm owns some 600 motion picture theatres.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO. (CBS). The CBS network is controlled by the Jew, Wm. Paley. The network includes 215 radio stations and 74 TV outlets. Assets of the firm are listed as \$111,720,900.00.

The CBS network, like the others, is heavily infested with Jews. It is only to be expected, therefore, that it has become a forum for numerous left-wing newscasters of the Edward R. Murrow stripe.

SIGNIFICANCE: There is considerable evidence to show that radio and television exert a greater effect on the nation's political thinking than does the national press. During the last election both major political parties took cognizance of this by allotting a substantial portion of their budgets to radio and TV broadcasts. Politically speaking, the trend is definitely toward greater emphasis on radio and TV as campaign weapons.

In view of this, the ownership of our three great nation-wide radio-TV networks by Jews is obviously a matter of great concern to us all. This is particularly so because of the well known Jewish penchant for advancing the cause of "liberalism" and leftist political philosophy.

All this can be summed up in one sentence: it is suicide for this nation, or any nation, to allow its vital airwaves to remain under the domination of the alien Jew.

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“
The reported bill is
not a ‘moderate’ bill
and it has not been
‘watered down.’ It
constitutes the great-
est grasp for execu-
tive power conceived
in the 20th Century.
”

FOREWORD

This brochure deals with the Civil Rights Bill now pending in Congress.

It consists of a series of questions and answers.

The questions are those this committee believes you, yourself, would like answered.

The answers are the exact words used by Judiciary committee members when they wrote their dissenting opinion.

Each of these Congressmen is an attorney and each is an expert on this sort of legislation.

THE LANGUAGE REPRODUCED HEREIN IS EXACT, NOT A WORD HAS BEEN ADDED.

That this Civil Rights Bill impairs the property rights as well as the civil rights of all Americans is amply demonstrated by the words of these experts. If the bill becomes law, in the concluding words of their report, our "fireball of liberty will spin into darkness".

If you oppose the Civil Rights Bill, tell your Congressman and your Senators — both of them. Write them, urge them to oppose the measure.

Tell them why.

The Coordinating Committee for
FUNDAMENTAL AMERICAN FREEDOMS

WILLIAM LOEB, *Chairman* JOHN J. SYNON, *Director*
Manchester, N. H. Washington, D. C.

QUESTION:

Was the Civil Rights Bill Railroaded through The House Judiciary Committee?*

ANSWER:

This legislation is being reported to the House without the benefit of any consideration, debate, or study of the bill by any subcommittee or committee of the House and without any member of any committee or subcommittee being granted an opportunity to offer amendments to the bill. This legislation is the most radical proposal in the field of civil rights ever recommended by any committee of the House or Senate. It was drawn in secret meetings held between certain members of this committee, the Attorney General and members of his staff and certain select persons, to the exclusion of other committee members. . . .

As stated above, the full-committee substitute for H.R. 7152 was railroaded through the Committee on the Judiciary without an opportunity by members of that committee to discuss, debate or amend the 56-page mimeographed document. While this document was being forced through the committee wholly without study, it was hailed as "moderate" legislation and as a "compromise" when in truth and in fact it was no less extreme and vicious than the subcommittee proposal. In coordination with these statements, the reported bill was denounced, publicly, by civil rights political pressure groups for the apparent purpose of creating the impression the substitute measure was, in fact, a "watered down" version of the unacceptable subcommittee proposal.

Now that we, as members of the committee, have had some opportunity to compare the reported bill with the subcommittee proposal, we find that the bill, as reported, is no compromise at all. It actually broadens and strengthens many powers conferred upon the Attorney General in the subcommittee proposal and grants new sweeping and unlimited authority to the President, while retaining all of the most vicious and harsh provisions of the subcommittee proposal. . . .

*For full details of how this bill was "railroaded", plus a title-by-title analysis of the pending bill, see House Document 914.

QUESTION:

What civil and property rights of 180 million citizens are impaired by this Civil Rights Bill?

ANSWER:

In truth and in fact, the bill, under the cloak of protecting the civil rights of certain minorities, will destroy civil rights of *all* citizens of the United States who fall within its scope. Congress would abnegate its duty to consider and protect all of the Nation's citizens.

If the proposed legislation is enacted, the President of the United States and his appointees—particularly the Attorney General—would be granted the power to seriously impair the following civil rights of those who fall within the scope of the various titles of this bill:

1. The right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press concerning "discrimination or segregation of any kind" "at any establishment or place", as delineated in the bill (secs. 202-203).

2. The right of homeowners to rent, lease, or sell their homes as free individuals (secs. 601-602).

3. The right of realtors and developers of residential property to act as free agents (secs. 601-602).

4. The right of banks, savings and loan associations and other financial institutions to make loans and extend credits in accordance with their best judgment (secs. 601-602).

5. The right of employers "to hire or discharge any individual" and to determine "his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment" (title VII).

6. The seniority rights of employees in corporate and other employment (title VII, title VI via sec. 711 (b)).

7. The seniority rights of all persons under the Federal civil service (sec. 711 (a)).

8. The seniority rights of labor union members within their locals and in their apprenticeship programs (title II, title VI via sec. 711 (b)).

9. The right of labor unions to choose their members, to determine the rights accorded to their members, and to determine the relationship of their

members to each other (title VII, title VI via sec. 711 (b)).

10. The right of farmers to freely choose their tenants and employees (title VI and title VII).

11. The right of farm organizations to choose their members, to determine the rights accorded to their members, and the relationship of their members to each other (title VI and title VII).

12. The right of boards of trustees of public and private schools and colleges to determine the handling of students and teaching staffs (title IV, title VI, title VII).

13. The right of owners of inns, hotels, motels, restaurants, cafeterias, lunchrooms, soda fountains, motion picture houses, theaters, concert halls, sports arenas, stadiums and other places of entertainment to freely carry on their businesses in the service of their customers (title II, title VI, and title VII).

14. The right of the States to determine the qualifications of voters in all Federal elections and many State elections (title I).

15. The right of litigants to receive evenhanded justice in the Federal courts; this legislation places civil rights litigants (*particularly the Attorney General*) in a special category with preferences and advantages not afforded parties in any other form of litigation (sec. 101 (d), title IX).

QUESTION:

What will Federal inspectors dictate to you — or else you will be penalized or go to jail?

ANSWER:

The depth, the revolutionary meaning of this act, is almost beyond description. It cannot be circumscribed, it cannot be said that it goes this far and no farther. The language written into the bill is not of that sort. It has open-end provisions that give it whatever depth and intensity one desires to read into it. In the language of the bill, "The President is authorized to take such action as may be appropriate to prevent * * *" (sec. 711 (b)), and "Each Federal department and agency * * * shall take action to effectuate * * *" (sec. 602). This vests, of course,

almost unlimited authority by the President and his appointees to do whatever they desire.

It is, in the most literal sense, revolutionary, destructive of the very essence of life as it has been lived in this country since the adoption of our Constitution. Because this is true, the undersigned members of this committee believe it wise to demonstrate, by example, the effects of this legislation on people; to demonstrate, by example, the meaning of lost liberty; to demonstrate, by example, the power in this bill to completely dominate the lives of even the least of us.

To this end, there follow nine examples of the effect of the bill upon persons covered by it. There might be offered innumerable examples, because this bill encompasses directly or indirectly nearly every American.

FARMERS

For more than 30 years, the American farmer has been under Federal regulation in many programs involving financial aid. Whether these regulations have served him well or poorly is a matter of divided opinion. In any event, regulation per se is nothing new to the farmer. *But this is a different kind of control. It is not related to the purposes for which the financial aid was rendered.*

If this bill is enacted the farmer (regardless of the number of his employees) would be required to hire people of all races, without preference for any race. If experience has taught the farmer that a member of one race is less reliable than a member of another race, does less for his pay, he will no longer be allowed to hire those he prefers for this reason. If he is of the belief that members of one race are more prone to accident, less trustworthy, more neglectful of duties, are, in short, less desirable employees than those of another race, he will no longer be allowed to exercise his independent judgment. Under the power conferred by this bill, *he may be forced to hire according to race*, to "racially balance" those who work for him *in every job classification* or be in violation of Federal Law.

The penalty for such violation can mean being excluded from every direct and indirect Federal "benefit." It can mean the calling of his bank loans, being shut off by blacklisting from the agencies of Govern-

ment that recruit labor, the right to purchase supplies from farmer-associated businesses which may, themselves, be dependent in one degree or another on Federal financial assistance. In short, he will become a pariah, an outcast. He will employ those people a Federal inspector says he shall employ or his farm will be deprived of every vestage of Federal "aid," without which few farms, today, can successfully operate.

The agencies required to police farmers, under the directions of the Attorney General and the Commission on Civil Rights, are all (1) Banks for Cooperatives, (2) Federal Land Banks, (3) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, (4) Production Credit Associations, (5) the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, (6) the Commodity Credit Corporation, (7) the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, (8) the Agricultural Marketing Service, (9) the Farmers' Home Administration, (10) the Soil Conservation Service, and *all other* agencies or departments having to do with Federal financial assistance in the field of agriculture.

HOMEOWNERS

The right of homeowners in the United States to freely build, occupy, rent, lease, and sell their homes will be destroyed by this bill. Title VI will be construed by the administration to cover "land to be developed for residential use" and "the sale, leasing, rental, or other disposition of residential property and related facilities * * * or the occupancy thereof," whenever there is involved FHA or GI financing, financing by a national bank or any bank or savings and loan association covered by the FDIC or any other type of Federal financial support. The quotations are from Executive Order 11063, mentioned below.

Federal personnel (*not* the homeowner or his wife) will make decisions as to the personnel building the home, the renting of a single room or several rooms, as well as the rental, leasing, or sale of the home whenever race, color, or national origin is concerned. Federal personnel will also dictate the actions of realtors, developers, attorneys, and the lending institutions.

What of the right of property? What if the person who seeks to rent a room, lease or buy a home, is not,

in the eyes of the homeowner, trustworthy or desirable? If race, color, or national origin is involved—and, by the nature of things, these *must* be involved—the Federal inspector (not the homeowner or his wife) makes the decision. The alternative—foreclosure, blacklisting, cancellation of any Federal benefits under any program.

Already, without any legislative authority whatsoever, the President has issued Executive Order 11063 dated November 20, 1962, purporting to put all of the above into effect concerning an estimated 30 percent of the homebuilding in the United States. *This has been done in spite of the fact that Congress, on six different occasions, defeated amendments to then pending housing acts granting the President authority to so act.* If this bill is passed, it will validate that order. Moreover, it will give the President carte blanche to subject every homeowner to Federal control.

BANKS AND BANKERS

A dispassionate study of the power granted in this bill will convince a reasonable person that no bank could operate under its provisions without undue hardship.

If a bank under this bill were to deny employment, a loan, a line of credit or a sales contract to a person, it would have to prove its decision was based on facts that did not, in any way, discriminate against the rejected applicant because of his race. Among the penalties that could be imposed on the bank would be the *cancellation of the bank's Federal deposit insurance and its right to handle GI, FHA, and other Government-insured money.* The power granted in the bill goes further. If a small businessman, for instance, has been held in violation of the Federal civil rights law, under the provisions of this bill *the bank can be required to cease doing business with the culprit*, or else lose its FDIC protection for all its customers.

To illustrate, assume a bank extends a line of credit to finance construction of an apartment house. Assume a tenant is denied the privilege of leasing one of the apartments because his credit or character, in the opinion of the management, would make him an undesirable tenant. If the Federal inspector decided this amounted to discrimination, the FHA guarantee could be cancelled.

The agencies *required* to police banks and bankers, under the direction of the Attorney General and the Commission on Civil Rights, are all national banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Housing Administration, FNMA, and all similar agencies.

Among the institutions and agencies which would be required to conform to the act and police business and professional establishments are all banks, savings and loan associations, and other financial institutions served by the FDIC or the Federal Reserve System, the agencies administering GI, FHA, FNMA, SBA, and all other loans and programs involving Federal financial assistance. Withdrawal of protection or credit, foreclosure of loans, blacklisting, and similar sanctions may be expected.

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERS

To millions of working men and women, union membership is the most valuable asset they own. It is designed to insure job security and a rate of pay higher than they otherwise would receive. As none knows better than the union member, himself, these two benefits are dependent upon the system of seniority the unions have followed since their inception. Seniority is the base upon which unionism is founded. Without its system of seniority, a union would lose one of its greatest values to its members.

The provisions of this act grant the power to destroy union seniority. . . . With the full statutory powers granted by this bill, the extent of actions which would be taken to destroy the seniority system is unknown and unknowable.

To disturb this traditional practice is to destroy a vital part of unionism. Under the power granted in this bill, if a carpenters' hiring hall, say, had 20 men waiting call, the first 10 in seniority being white carpenters, the union could be forced to pass them over in favor of carpenters beneath them in seniority, but of the stipulated race. And if the union roster did not contain the names of the carpenters of the race needed to "racially balance" the job, the union agent must, then, go into the street and recruit members of the stipulated race in sufficient number to comply with Federal orders, else his local could be held in violation of Federal Law.

Neither competence nor experience is the key for

employment under this bill. Race is the principal, first, criterion.

Specific penalties are provided for violation of this bill (title VII). However, in addition, the President "is authorized to take such action as may be appropriate to prevent the committing or continuing of an unlawful employment practice" in connection with title VI of the bill (sec. 711 (b)). This, of course, amounts to practically unlimited authority. **Unions held in violation of this bill may lose their rights and benefits under such labor statutes as the National Labor Relations Act, the Railway Labor Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, and other legislation beneficial to labor. Representation rights and exclusive bargaining privileges could be cancelled. Unions could be denied access to NLRB or National Mediation Board procedures.**

Moreover, this bill affects unions from the other end, that of the employer, since the law applies to the employer, as well. It extends to railroads, motor carriers, airlines and steamship companies handling mail or other Government shipments, enterprises receiving loans from the Small Business Administration, construction contractors financed through FHA or GI home loan insurance, the rural electrification program and practically all others (secs. 601, 602).

Consequently, however meticulous a local union may be as pertains to *its* racial practice, if a contractor, for example, has been adjudged guilty of discrimination and must, therefore, hire 100 or 1,000 workers of a given race—in preference to all others—before his job becomes "racially balanced," it means the local which supplies his labor can send him only union members of that particular race—and the members of other races will sit until that number has been employed. If the union does not have among its membership the number required, it must recruit membership of that race to supply the contractor's needs. This is a specific instance of the Federal Government interfering in the contract rights of unions and employers.

By threat of contract cancellation and blacklisting, contractors could be forced to actively recruit employees of a specified race and upgrade them into skilled classifications, although this would displace union members in the skilled trades. Where skilled tradesmen of the specified race were not available from union sources, the agency could direct that they

be recruited from nonunion sources, notwithstanding existing union shop or exclusive referral agreements.

INDIVIDUALS AT WORK

Union members are not the only working people affected by this bill. All employees of private industry and apparently those under Federal civil service will be affected. Assume that a nonunion individual is employed by a corporation which has more than 25 people on its payroll (title VII), or is employed by a smaller corporation which has an SBA, FHA, or other federally supported loan or contract (title VI, sec. 711 (b)). Assume that his firm, in his job classification, historically has employed people only of his particular race, whatever that race may be. Assume that a demand is made that his firm abide by a Federal regulation requiring racial balance in his department. To comply—unless unneeded employees are to be hired—somebody has to go. Who? . . .

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND THEATERS

Places of "public accommodation" do not cater by custom to one race in preference to another solely from proprietary preference. People are in business to make money and in certain areas they have learned, or have reason to believe, it is more profitable to serve only one race or another. In other areas, proprietors have learned it is more profitable to serve all races, indiscriminately. A host follows the customs of his community else he suffers, economically.

To force him to abandon his practice, to run counter to prevailing opinion, is to injure his business and his property. He does not, and he cannot, set custom. He follows it or suffers.

Under the provisions of this bill, the proprietor's right to decide whom he will or will not serve, as that decision pertains to race, color, religion, or national origin, is stripped from him (title II). Moreover, if a customer proves objectionable, the owner can have him removed from his premises only at peril of being in violation of the race laws. For, under this act, the proprietor, if challenged, must prove he did not remove the objectionable customer because of his race, but because of some other reason. This is a perversion of the basic principles of our law. . . .

How can a restaurant operate successfully if its

owner is not given freedom of choice in the selection of waiters, chefs, and cashiers? Although a restaurant serves, and advertises as its specialty, genuine southern dishes, under this bill the owner could not hire only Negro chefs if covered by sections 601, 602 or title VII. (See Labor Standard, p. 12.) He could not, even though the success of his business depended on such chefs; even though his patronage was built upon the belief the food was being prepared by Negro chefs whose culinary art with "southern" specialties is world renowned. He could be forced instead to hire in a "racially balanced" manner—so long as the potential employee had a modicum of skill—else be in violation of law. And a modicum of skill, it need not be added, is insufficient to attract clientele to a restaurant whose reputation is built upon the culinary art of southern Negro chefs.

THE PRESS

Race, as the first criterion of employment for newspapers, periodicals, radio and television, applies under this bill, as well as for other elements of our commerce. If a job applicant can write and there is an opening and if he is of the race called for to balance the makeup of the staff, that person must be employed in preference to someone of another race.

What such employment practices would do to the character of the newspaper or program is immediately apparent to those who earn their living in the world of mass media. Yet that is the sense of this bill. The bill grants the power to make it mandatory that the staff of a newspaper be thoroughly integrated, racially and religiously, else the owners are in violation of Federal law.

If the owners of a television station prefer an announcer of a certain race to enunciate its commercials, it is denied that choice. Announcers, as well as commentators, actors, and supporting staff, must be racially balanced, despite the fact the use of members of a certain race may, demonstrably, cause diminished sales to both station and sponsor.

Even so, this destruction of the right of free choice, serious as it is, is not the most fearsome feature of this bill as it applies to the press.

Title II, section 203, says: "No person shall * * * incite or aid or abet any person to do any of the fore-

going," i.e., deny or attempt to deny any person any right or privilege described in the title.

Read that language as you will, if this becomes the law it means that no editor could with impunity editorialize in opposition to its provisions.

If a citizen takes a position in direct opposition to some provision of this title and a newspaper writes an editorial in support of that position, indeed, urges others to take similar stands, is that newspaper inciting, or aiding, or abetting? It would seem so (sec. 203 (a) (e)).

The fact of the matter is this: If a person stands in a public square or before a civic club and advocates that segregation is best for either race and urges that it be maintained—and his stand is editorially supported by a newspaper—*both* would be in violation of Federal law and *both would be subject to fine and imprisonment* (sec. 202, 203 (a) (e)), if they continue to exercise freedom of speech and of the press. Under such a circumstance, what becomes of the right of free speech? Or freedom of the press? Of course, this violates all constitutional concepts.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

The proposed legislation ultimately would result in total Federal control of the education processes in the United States.

Under provisions of this bill, the President and his appointees in Federal agencies would have the right to dictate pupil assignments in local schools and to approve the faculties (secs. 601, 602, 711 (b), title IV). The alternative would be the loss of all Federal aid (sec. 602). The child who is given lunch through Federal grant must also study under a federally approved faculty. This applies to every school, public or private, benefiting from programs involving Federal aid.

The power contained in this bill to cut off Federal funds is not merely a negative power. Those who have already accepted Federal funds can be compelled, in various instances, by foreclosure, injunction and blacklisting, to meet the current Federal standards (secs. 601, 602, Executive Order 11063).

The bill gives the Attorney General the power to institute school integration suits, not only against in-

dividuals but against States and local governments as well (sec. 407). This action gives to one man a power which has never before existed; previously the Attorney General could only intervene in private suits. This new power needless to add, can affect the rights of local school boards where no parents or pupils have filed any suits. Under this power the defendants could be deprived of the right of trial by jury. In any contempt actions arising out of U.S. suits, local school officials would be tried by the very judge whose order was allegedly disobeyed.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Title VI amends every act authorizing veterans benefits, veterans and civil service pensions, health and welfare programs, unemployment compensation, and social security benefits so as to subject them to the controls and sanctions provided in the bill such as *"the termination of or refusal to grant or to continue assistance under such program"* (sec. 602).

QUESTION:

How does this drastic legislation bring about these results?

ANSWER:

In brief, the proposed bill now reported to the House by the committee does the following:

1. Amends every Federal statute setting up or appropriating money for any program or activity involving Federal financing by a mandatory requirement that every Federal department and agency "shall take action to effectuate" the purposes of the act (secs. 601-602). Persons with less than 25 employees are not excepted from this title of the bill. This makes available to the President and his chief law enforcement officer, the Attorney General, enormous and unlimited funds for sociological manipulation in the field of civil rights.

2. The various definitions contained in the bill, particularly titles II and VII, would extend "interstate commerce" so as to encompass substantially all intra-state commerce and thus bring under Federal control all phases of commerce, whether interstate or intra-state. Actions of any persons under color of local custom or usage, or which are encouraged, fostered, or

required by any state or political sub-division thereof are classified as "State action" and subject to Federal control. This authority, if granted, would extend Federal control into the business and the home of almost every individual in the United States (secs. 201 and 202).

3. The reported bill creates an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to police and control the hiring, discharge, and terms of compensation, conditions and privileges of employment of all persons employed by any business or industry "affecting commerce" and which has 25 or more employees (title VII). The administration's original bill was much more limited, in that it applied only to employers involved in programs and activities financially assisted by the Federal Government. The Commission is to be supported by \$2,500,000 for the first year and \$10 million per year thereafter. The power granted by this title, if invoked, would destroy seniority in unions, corporate employment and apparently in civil service. Precedents destroying seniority have already been set in limited fields by Executive orders and administrative regulations. The exception of employers who have less than 25 employees (the exception is fixed at 100 employees for the first year and 50 employees for the second year) does not apply to those participating in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance by way of grant, contract, or loan under title VI coupled with section 711 (b).

4. The reported bill draws under Federal control inns, hotels, motels and other lodging houses, restaurants, cafeterias, lunchrooms, soda fountains, gasoline stations, motion picture houses, concert halls, theaters, sports arenas, stadiums, and other places of exhibition and entertainment. It also includes *any other* establishment located within the premises of a covered establishment or on the premises of which a covered establishment is located (title II). It destroys the right of owners of such establishments to serve whomsoever they please. If this action is proper, it should logically apply across the board. Hence the exception of lodging establishments actually occupied by the proprietor which contain not more than five rooms for rent is clearly included for political purposes. This constitutes one form of discrimination.

5. A combination of (a) conferring new powers upon the U.S. Commissioner of Education (title IV),

(b) requiring action by every agency and department of the Federal Government administering activities or programs involving Federal financial assistance (title VI), and (c) granting unlimited authority to the President to take whatever action he deems to be appropriate concerning employment in such programs (sec. 711 (b)), results in the following: Public and private schools and colleges benefiting from any Federal financial program are placed under Federal control in the handling of pupils and the selection of faculty members insofar as they relate to race, color, or national origin and desegregation or discrimination in connection therewith.

6. The bill is designed to divest from State authorities and invest in Federal authorities the determination of the qualification of voters in all Federal elections and many State elections (title I). It has been framed to include all State and local elections where any Federal election is held as a part thereof. It appears that this title would affect the election of State or local officials in 46 States ("The Book of the States, 1962-63", p. 23-25). These are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

7. The power of the Attorney General to file suits in the name of or in behalf of the United States is broadened so that, if this bill is enacted, such suits could be filed by him affecting voting (under existing authority), "places of public accommodation" (sec. 204), all public facilities (sec. 301), education (sec. 407), and, apparently, all programs and activities assisted by Federal financing (sec. 711 (b)).

8. The orderly and usual procedures in litigation in Federal courts are varied to place civil rights actions in a special preferred category (sec. 101 (d), sec. 203, sec. 707, and title IX).

The most flagrant and dangerous departure from accepted rules of civil procedure is embodied in title IX. Under existing law, certain civil or criminal ac-

tions brought in the State courts may be removed to the Federal court in the district and division in which the action is pending. The law of removal provides that immediately upon the filing of a removal petition by the defendant and the posting of a minimum bond, the State court is divested of jurisdiction to proceed. No process of any kind can issue by the State court, no depositions can be taken, hearings scheduled or in process must be suspended and the State court is powerless to maintain the status quo. Title 28, section 1447 (d) presently provides that an order of remand to the State court is "not reviewable on appeal or otherwise." This enables the State court upon remand by the Federal district court to promptly resume jurisdiction and proceed with the disposition of the cause and the enforcement of its orders. Any Federal questions are reviewable by the Federal courts through regular channels.

Title IX would add to section 1447 (d) the words, "except that an order remanding a case to the State court from which it was removed pursuant to section 1443 of this title shall be reviewable by appeal or otherwise." Thus the jurisdiction of the State courts (in these cases alone) could be nullified for months by the simple filing of a petition to remove, followed by an *adverse* order of the U.S. district court, even though followed by an *adverse* judgment of the U.S. court of appeals upon the appeal. This seemingly simple amendment would permit the whim of the civil rights litigants (*and none other*) to destroy the efficacy of State courts. For all of the years past this right has been reserved to the U.S. district courts, on the motion to remand, and not to the litigant.

It should be noted that the administration bill contained references to "racial imbalance" in connection with desegregation in public education. The subcommittee proposal and the reported bill have omitted this reference. It appears that this action is a matter of "public relations" or semantics, devised to prevent the people of the United States from recognizing the bill's true intent and purpose. Ostensibly, the administration intends to rely upon its own construction of "discrimination" as including the lack of racial balance, as distinguished from a statutory reference to "racial imbalance."

The method which the administration intends to employ to attain "racial balance" is illustrated by the

standards proposed by the Secretary of Labor on October 25, 1963, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 22, concerning union apprenticeship programs. These standards require, "The selection of apprentices on the basis of qualifications alone * * * unless the selections otherwise made would themselves demonstrate that there is equality of opportunity," and "*The taking of whatever steps are necessary, in acting upon application lists developed prior to this time, to remove the effects of previous practices under which discriminatory patterns of employment may have resulted.*"

It will be noted that the word "discrimination" is nowhere defined in the bill.

QUESTION:

Is it political propaganda that this bill is "moderate" or "watered down" or is it as harsh and vicious as prior proposals?

ANSWER:

We will compare in detail, title by title, the reported bill with the subcommittee proposal which was rejected as extreme and unacceptable. Before doing so, we will make a short comparison of the most radical departures in the reported bill from the earlier administration bills and the subcommittee proposal.

On February 28, 1963, the President transmitted his long-awaited civil rights message to the 88th Congress and on April 4 the chairman of this committee introduced the Civil Rights Act of 1963 as H.R. 5455 and 5456. The legislation thus recommended and introduced included only an extension of the life of the Commission on Civil Rights for 4 years, certain amendments of its duties and the unconstitutional provisions concerning voting later embodied in title I of H.R. 7152, including the temporary voting referee provision. This was the sum and total of the legislation recommended as necessary in the field of civil rights by the President. Every legal, constitutional, and public policy reason which may have existed for civil rights legislation on June 10 also existed on February 28 and April 4. Yet on June 19 President Kennedy transmitted another message to Congress on civil rights and on June 21 there was introduced H. R. 7152 as the administration bill embodying new radical and far-reaching proposals.

Later, even more radical, unconstitutional, and

vicious proposals were added in the substitute proposed by Subcommittee No. 5. As the reported bill has been widely hailed as a "moderate" and "watered down" bill, we summarize for the convenience of the House the most far-reaching provisions thereof added to either H.R. 7152 as introduced or to the subcommittee proposal.

1. The reported bill changed the words "any election" in the subcommittee proposal back to the words "any Federal election" used in the administration bill wherever they appeared in title I. However, there was inserted a definition that "the words 'Federal election' shall mean any general, special or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of electing or selecting any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the senate, or Member of the House of Representatives" (sec. 101 (c)). Hence, as detailed elsewhere herein, the reported bill is thus drafted to make the provisions of title I concerning voting applicable to election of State or county officials in 46 States.

2. There was added in the reported bill in section 101(d) the unprecedented provision that, "In any proceeding instituted in any district court of the United States under this section the Attorney General may file with the clerk of such court a request that a court of three judges be convened to hear and determine the case." This did not appear in any previous version of the bill.

3. There was added in the reported bill section 202 which did not appear in any previous version of the bill. This section would make unlawful "discrimination or segregation of any kind on the ground of race, color, religion, or natural origin" "*at any establishment or place,*" if either purports to be required by any rule, order, etc., of any State or any agency or political subdivision thereof. This section is not limited to public places or facilities. As hereinafter pointed out, under the penal provisions of section 203, this amounts to an unconstitutional abridgement of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and attempted Federal control of State and municipal judges and law enforcement officers.

4. The reported bill brings forward the language inserted in the subcommittee proposal, making it the mandatory duty of every Federal department or agency to utilize the funds provided for Federal

financial assistance in every program or activity to enforce civil rights requirements (sec. 602). Such mandatory requirement did not appear in the administration bill. The purported "moderation" of the section consisted chiefly of changing words describing such assistance from "by way of grant, contract, loan, insurance, guaranty, or otherwise" to the words "by way of grant, contract or loan." As hereinafter pointed out, those signing this report have not been able to ascertain any program involving Federal "insurance" or guaranty" that does not involve a "contract." Hence this change appears to have little or no effect.

5. The reported bill is drawn to attempt to utilize the dual basis of interstate commerce and "State action" for its regulation of places of public accommodation and to classify such places as subject to governmental regulation, as was the subcommittee substitute (sec. 201). As detailed elsewhere in this report, as to State action the words "authorization, permission or license" have been changed to "custom or usage," and the words "compelled, encouraged, or sanctioned" by a State have been changed to "required, fostered, or encouraged" by action of a State. As to interstate commerce, the reported bill broadens some of the language attempting to make all commerce interstate commerce. There does not appear to be any moderation of this title, but a strengthening of its provisions, with the exception that its coverage has been narrowed to the named establishments and the "catchall" phrases of the subcommittee proposal have been omitted.

6. There has been added to the reported bill a provision as section 711 (b) giving the President unlimited powers of enforcement concerning Federal financially assisted programs and activities in relation to the provisions of title VII "Equal Employment Opportunity." This did not appear in the subcommittee proposal. The change from administrative procedures before a board within the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to proceeding before a master in the Federal district courts is discussed elsewhere herein.

7. As hereinafter detailed, the powers of the Attorney General to file suits in the name of the United States within the scope of the various titles of the bill exceed the powers requested in the administration bill and, in a number of instances, are broadened beyond

the subcommittee proposal, but title III of the subcommittee proposal, extending the right of filing of such suits far beyond the scope of the bill has been deleted.

8. There are brought forward into the reported bill from the subcommittee proposal numerous provisions attempting to nullify State administrative and court proceedings and giving preference in the Federal courts to civil rights litigants, as hereinafter detailed.

9. The effect of the bill upon public and private schools and colleges (title IV and title VI) has not been "moderated." It has been extended and harshened by the addition of section 711 (b), giving the President unlimited powers.

QUESTION:

Is this bill constitutional?

ANSWER:

The destruction of individual liberty and freedom of choice resulting from the almost limitless extension of Federal Government control over individuals and business, rather than being in support of the Bill of Rights, is directly contrary to the spirit and intent thereof.

Judge Learned Hand, in 1958, said in his "Oliver Wendell Holmes Lectures":

* * * the Bill of Rights is concerned only with the protection of the individual against the impact of Federal and State law.

Dean Roscoe Pound, dean emeritus of Harvard University School of Law, said in 1957 in his "The Development of Constitutional Guarantees of Liberty":

Analytically the bills of rights are bills of liberties. They define circumstances and situations and occasions in which politically organized society will keep its hands off and permit free, spontaneous, individual activity; they guarantee that the agents and agencies of politically organized society will not do certain things and will not do certain other things otherwise than in certain ways.

In determining whether this bill should be adopted, it must be remembered that when legislation is enacted designed to benefit one segment or class of a

society, the usual result is the destruction of co-existing rights of the remainder of that society. One freedom is destroyed by governmental action to enforce another freedom. The governmental restraint of one individual at the behest of another implies necessarily the restriction of the civil liberties and the destruction of civil rights of the one for the benefit of the other. This legislation, then, brings to mind the wise statement of George Washington:

Government is not reason, it is not eloquence—it is force. Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master. . . .

Space will not permit the full presentation of authorities demonstrating the unconstitutionality of the provisions of H.R. 7152 as reported to the House. There are certain portions of this legislation so clearly unconstitutional that we give a brief summary below:*

Space will not permit further citation of authorities or discussion of the many other phases of this legislation which are unconstitutional. Titles I and II have been discussed in this report as illustrative of the total disregard of the Constitution of the United States by those who drafted this legislation. We will not burden this report with further authorities.

If this bill is enacted, the basic and fundamental power of the States and the power of our local governments to regulate business and to govern the relation of individuals to each other will have been preempted.

In all the years Congress has pondered the equities of civil rights legislation, no committee has ever suggested for the executive such totality of power as is embodied in this package of legislation. Grant it, and our fire ball of liberty will spin into darkness, suffocate. For our Republic cannot live without breath and the breath of our Republic is personal liberty and personal responsibility.

E. E. WILLIS, M.C.

E. L. FORRESTER, M.C.

WM. M. TUCK, M.C.

ROBERT T. ASHMORE, M.C.

JOHN DOWDY, M.C.

BASIL L. WHITENER, M.C.

*At this point the committee report includes citations of numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States demonstrating that this legislation is unconstitutional.

If you want to maintain your personal liberty—your right of free choice—write your Senators (both of them) and your Congressman and tell them you are opposed to The Civil Rights Bill. Tell them why.

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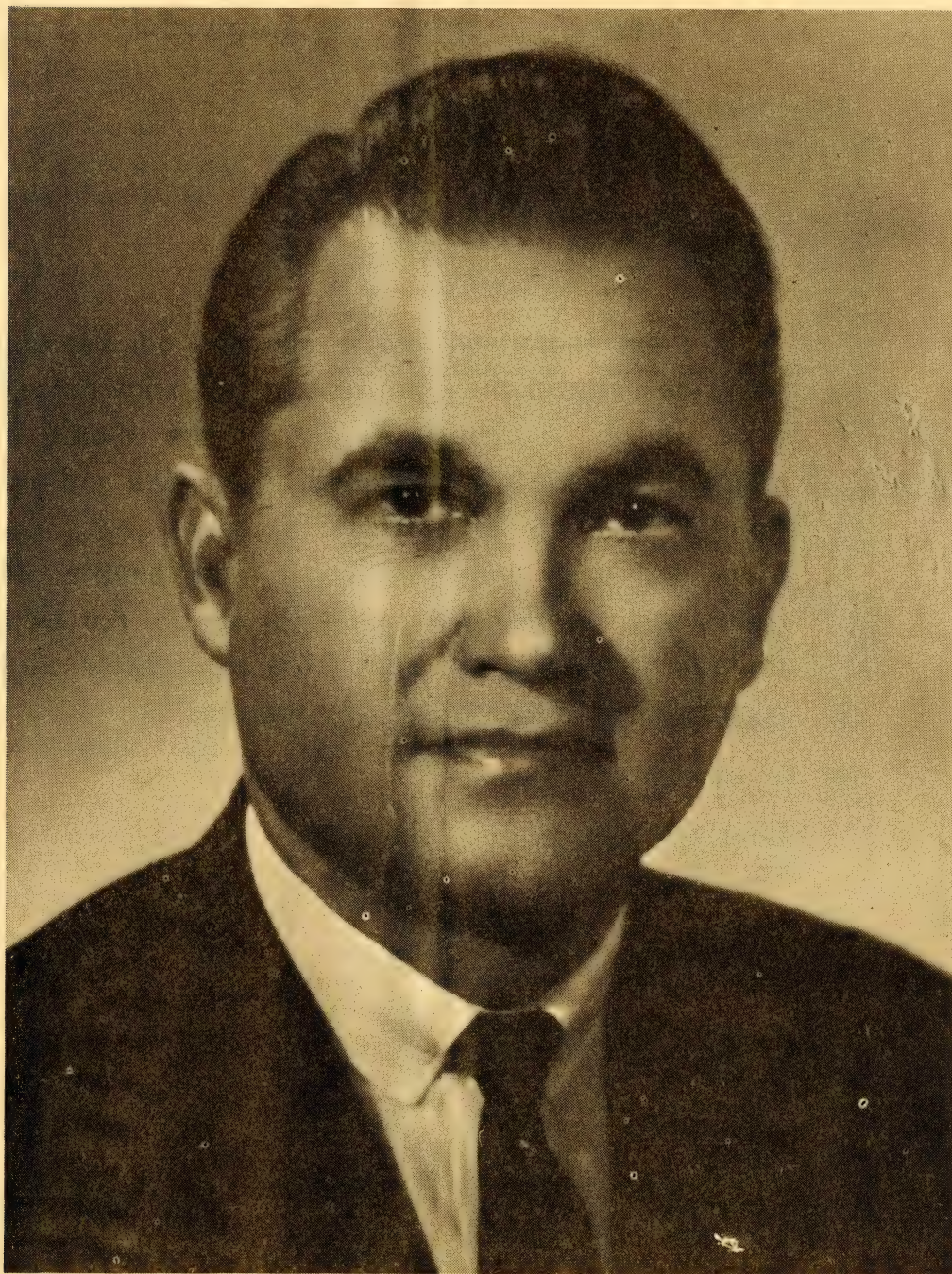
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Presents

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL



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Governor George C. Wallace
1963 Speech

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF 1963

AN ANALYSIS

by

LOYD WRIGHT and JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
Past Presidents of the American Bar Association

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy is now urging Congress to pass a package of legislation called the "Civil Rights Act of 1963." Its title is a misnomer. This bill is but ten per cent civil rights. The rest--90 per cent--is an extension of federal executive power created at the expense of individuals, states and municipalities. It is, in fact, the blueprint for a controlled system of life, more drastic than all such legislation ever passed.

Consider the bill's principal provisions:

Under the cloak of "Civil Rights"--if this bill becomes law the federal government henceforth will dictate to whom you may sell or rent your home.

If you are the proprietor of an establishment that offers goods and services for use or hire--not just public accommodations (hotels, restaurants, and such) but any kind of business that offers anything to the public--then, under this bill, your business would be subject to federal control.

In like manner, the bill covers all "contractors and subcontractors" in every program or activity where direct or indirect financial aid is rendered by the government. In the sense of this bill, YOU are a contractor (or subcontractor)...

--if you borrow money from or deposit money in a government-insured bank (FDIC)

--if you have a FHA, VA, or Small Business Administration Loan.

--if you are a realtor or developer; if you are a farmer who has financial dealings with the Farm Credit Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, or the Soil Conservation Service or if you have Federal Crop Insurance

--if you deal with REA or participate in any agricultural program involving federal funds.

--if you have financial dealings, direct or indirect with any of these agencies, you will come under federal control.

Under this act, all employers who participate in any of these programs can be told by a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) whom they shall hire, fire, promote and demote, and how they shall handle their employees.

An analysis and reproduction of the
Civil Rights Bill of 1963 presented
with the compliments of Governor
George C. Wallace.



There can be no submission to the theory that the central government is anything but a servant of the people. We are God-fearing people--not government-fearing people. We practice today the free heritage bequeathed to us by the Founding Fathers."

Inaugural Address,
Governor George C. Wallace
January 14, 1963



***"Stand Up
For
America!"***

Under this act, simple "integration" will no longer suffice. If it becomes law, a federal inspector may render a finding that racial or religious imbalance exists in a business. Thereafter, that business could not employ or promote those people it preferred but only "racial" or religious" individuals in such quantity as the federal inspector designated. His ruling would apply to all job classifications: To common laborers, to the secretarial staff, to supervisory employees, and to vice presidents, all alike. Federal administrative personnel would be prosecutors, judge, jury and executioner.

Enforcement of the federal inspector's findings would be simple. Failure to comply would mean the end of all participation in federal programs. Your loan could be called, you could be blacklisted for further loans from banks and financial institutions insured by the government, and you could be prevented from taking part in any activity that had to do with federal financing. In certain situations, an employer would be jailed without trial by jury.

And that is only part of it.

"The Civil Rights Act of 1963" would also bring under federal control individuals and businesses never before thought to be constitutionally subject to such regulation. For instance, under the bill's Title II, any person who pays a business license to a state or municipality could be included.

Thus, the Act brings in almost every profession and every business---lawyers, realtors, doctors, small establishments, theaters, restaurants, gasoline stations, hotels, motels and lodging houses---and the federal control will never end.

It goes even further. If this Act should become law, between 100 and 200 statutes now in effect would be amended. Everyone who had dealings with federal education programs, for instance, would be subject to its force. Under the provisions of the Act, the United States Commissioner of Education could force the transfer of children from one school to another--back-and-forth--until racial balance and religious balance existed. Then, if "imbalance" should recur, the process could be repeated, infinitum, so that your child would have no assurance of school continuity.

Under the authority given in connection with federal financing, school lunch programs, research programs, the building of schools, Hill-Burton hospitals--all such programs and organizations would be subject to federal political manipulation.

As applied to schools, there would certainly be claimed to exist--and the claim doubtless would be upheld--the government's rights to find that if a teacher taught race or anthropological history contrary to the federal government's poli-

cy, then such instruction could be halted and the teacher fired. And if the books being used were not to the federal government's liking, the government could stop their use. Which is another way of saying the the federal government proposes--under "The Civil Rights Act of 1963"--to take over the education of our children. Thought control of future generations would be an accomplished fact.

Nor is that all. The principal step to unfettered dictatorship is incorporated in this bill, that is, control of the electoral machinery.

In 1961, the United States Commission on Civil Rights recommended--contrary to express provisions in the Constitution--that the federal government control the qualifications and registration of voters, the holding of electors, the counting of votes, the fixing of voting and electoral districts. "The Civil Rights Act of 1963" would put the first two of these recommendations into effect.

It follows, then, a politically-minded attorney general could go into an area where the voting might be close and, if this Act becomes law, he could file suit, make certain allegations, and--without proof that his allegations were true--register tens of thousands of voters. The ballots would be cast, and the votes counted and the election won, even though the attorney general's act, later, was determined by the courts to have been invalid. Then at the next election, he could repeat the whole operation.

It goes on: In giving the federal government control in the hiring, firing, promoting and demoting, and payment of employees, the Act also gives the federal government power to destroy not only the seniority system of unions, but also an employee's rights within the company for which he works. This is so because the Act gives full and unlimited power to federal inspectors to determine who shall be hired, promoted, demoted or fired, whenever a charge is made that racial and/or religious imbalance ("discrimination") exists.

"The Civil Rights Act of 1963", as can be seen, destroys everything that we have believed, heretofore, to protect us from the complete and absolute power of a central government. It is something that strikes at the heart of every parent of school-age children, at every businessman, at every professional man, at every home-owner, and at every wage earner in the United States.

Many of the provisions of the Act are contrary to the Constitution of the United States--true. They are also contrary to existing decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. But, no one can foretell what the Supreme Court would hold, if Congress makes a "legislative finding" in the areas mentioned. That is, if "The Civil Rights Act of 1963" is passed by Congress.

A BILL

To enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for four years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

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5 That this Act may be cited as "The Civil Rights Act of
6 1963".

TITLE I--VOTING RIGHTS

8 SEC. 101. Section 2004 of the Revised Statutes (42
9 U.S.C. 1971), as amended by section 131 of the Civil Rights
10 Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 637), and as further amended by sec-
11 tion 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 90), is
12 further amended as follows:

13 (a) Insert "1" after "(a)" in subsection (a) and add
14 at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraphs:

15 "(2) No person acting under color of law shall--

16 "(A) in determining whether any individual is
17 qualified under State law or laws to vote in any Federal
18 election, apply any standard, practice, or procedure dif-
19 ferent from the standards, practices, or procedures
20 applied under such law or laws to other individuals
21 within the same county, parish, or similar political sub-

39

1 division who have been found by State officials to be
2 qualified to vote;

3 "(B) deny the right of any individual to vote in
4 any Federal election because of an error or omission of
5 such individual on any record or paper relating to any
6 application, registration, payment of poll tax, or other
7 act requisite to voting, if such error or omission is
8 not material in determining whether such individual is
9 qualified under State law to vote in such election; or

10 "(C) employ any literacy test as a qualification for
11 voting in any Federal election unless (i) such test is
12 administered to each individual wholly in writing except
13 where an individual requests and State law authorizes a
14 test other than in writing, and (ii) a certified copy of the
15 test whether written or oral and of the answers given
16 by the individual is furnished to him within twenty-five
17 days of the submission of his request made within the
18 period of time during which records and papers are re-
19 quired to be retained and preserved pursuant to title III

20 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1974-74e;
21 74 Stat. 88).

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1 "(3) For purposes of this subsection--

2 "(A) the term 'vote' shall have the same meaning as
3 in subsection (e) of this section;

4 "(B) the phrase 'literacy test' includes any test of
5 the ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any
6 matter."

7 (b) Insert immediately following the period at the end
8 of the first sentence of subsection (c) the following new
9 sentence: "If in any such proceeding literacy is a relevant
10 fact there shall be a rebuttable presumption that any person
11 who has not been adjudged an incompetent and who has com-
12 pleted the sixth grade in a public school in, or a private
13 school accredited by, any State or territory or the District of
14 Columbia where instruction is carried on predominantly in
15 the English language, possesses sufficient literacy, comprehen-
16 sion, and intelligence to vote in any Federal election."

17 (c) Add the following subsection "(f)" and designate
18 the present subsection "(f)" as subsection "(g)":

19 "(f) When used in subsections (a) or (c) of this sec-
20 tion, the words 'Federal election' shall mean any general,
21 special, or primary election held solely or in part for the
22 purpose of electing or selecting any candidate for the office
23 of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of
24 the Senate, or Member of the House of Representatives."

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1 (d) Add the following subsection "(h)":

2 "(h) In any proceeding instituted in any district court
3 of the United States under this section the Attorney General
4 may file with the clerk of such court a request that a court
5 of three judges be convened to hear and determine the case.
6 A copy of the request shall be immediately furnished by such
7 clerk to the chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the
8 presiding circuit judge) of the circuit in which the case
9 is pending. Upon receipt of the copy of such request it
10 shall be the duty of the chief judge of the circuit or the pre-
11 siding circuit judge, as the case may be, to designate im-
12 mediately three judges in such circuit, of whom at least one
13 shall be a circuit judge and another of whom shall be a
14 district judge of the court in which the proceeding was
15 instituted, to hear and determine such case, and it shall be
16 the duty of the judges so designated to assign the case for hear-
17 ing at the earliest practicable date, to participate in the
18 hearing and determination thereof, and to cause the case to be
19 in every way expedited. An appeal from the final judgment
20 of such court will lie to the Supreme Court.

21 "In the event the Attorney General fails to file such
22 a request in any such proceeding, it shall be the duty of the

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1 chief judge of the district (or in his absence, the acting chief
2 judge) in which the case is pending immediately to designate
3 a judge in such district to hear and determine the case. In
4 the event that no judge in the district is available to hear and
5 determine the case, the chief judge of the district, or the acting
6 chief judge, as the case may be, shall certify this fact to the
7 chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the acting chief
8 judge) who shall then designate a district or circuit judge of
9 the circuit to hear and determine the case.

10 "It shall be the duty of the judge designated pursuant to
11 this section to assign the case for hearing at the earliest
12 practicable date and to cause the case to be in every way
13 expedited."

14 TITLE II—INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST DIS-
15 CRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC AC-
16 COMMODATION

17 SEC. 201. (a) All persons shall be entitled to the full
18 and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privi-
19 leges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public
20 accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrim-
21 ination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion,
22 or national origin.

23 (b) Each of the following establishments which serves
24 the public is a place of public accommodation within the
25 meaning of this title if its operations affect commerce, or if

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1 discrimination or segregation by it is supported by State
2 action:

3 (1) any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment
4 which provides lodging to transient guests, other than
5 an establishment located within a building which contains
6 not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is
7 actually occupied by the proprietor of such establishment
8 as his residence;

9 (2) any restaurant, cafeteria, lunch room, lunch
10 counter, soda fountain, or other facility principally en-
11 gaged in selling food for consumption on the premises,
12 including, but not limited to, any such facility located
13 on the premises of any retail establishment; or any
14 gasoline station;

15 (3) any motion picture house, theater, concert hall,
16 sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or en-
17 tertainment; and

18 (4) any establishment (A) which is physically lo-
19 cated within the premises of any establishment otherwise
20 covered by this subsection, or within the premises of which
21 is physically located any such covered establishment, and
22 (B) which holds itself out as serving patrons of such
23 covered establishment.

24 (c) The operations of an establishment affect commerce
25 within the meaning of this title if (1) it is one of the estab-

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1 lishments described in paragraph (1) of subsection (b); (2)
2 in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (2) of
3 subsection (b), it serves or offers to serve interstate travelers
4 or a substantial portion of the food which it serves, or gasoline
5 or other products which it sells, has moved in commerce; (3)
6 in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (3)
7 of subsection (b), it customarily presents films, performances,
8 athletic teams, exhibitions, or other sources of entertainment
9 which move in commerce; and (4) in the case of an establish-
10 ment described in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), it is
11 physically located within the premises of, or there is physically

12 located within its premises, an establishment the operations of
13 which affect commerce within the meaning of this subsection.
14 For purposes of this section, "commerce" means travel, trade,
15 traffic, commerce, transportation or communication among
16 the several States, or between the District of Columbia and
17 any State, or between any foreign country or any territory
18 or possession and any State or the District of Columbia, or
19 between points in the same State but through any other State
20 or the District of Columbia or a foreign country.

21 (d) Discrimination or segregation by an establishment
22 is supported by State action within the meaning of this

23 title if such discrimination or segregation (1) is carried
24 on under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation,

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1 custom, or usage; or (2) is required, fostered, or encouraged
2 by action of a State or a political subdivision thereof.

3 (e) The provisions of this title shall not apply to a bona
4 fide private club or other establishment not open to the public,
5 except to the extent that the facilities of such establishment are
6 made available to the customers or patrons of an establish-
7 ment within the scope of subsection (b).

8 SEC. 202. All persons shall be entitled to be free, at any
9 establishment or place, from discrimination or segregation of
10 any kind on the ground of race, color, religion, or national
11 origin, if such discrimination or segregation is or purports to
12 be required by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule or
13 order, of a State or any agency or political subdivision
14 thereof.

15 SEC. 203. No person shall (a) withhold, deny, or at-
16 tempt to withhold or deny, or deprive or attempt to deprive,
17 any person of any right or privilege secured by section 201
18 or 202, or (b) intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt
19 to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person with the purpose
20 of interfering with any right or privilege secured by section
21 201 or 202, or (c) punish or attempt to punish any person
22 for exercising or attempting to exercise any right or privilege
23 secured by section 201 or 202, or (d) incite or aid or abet
24 any person to do any of the foregoing.

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1 SEC. 204. (a) Whenever any person has engaged or
2 there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is
3 about to engage in any act or practice prohibited by section
4 203, a civil action for preventive relief, including an appli-
5 cation for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining
6 order, or other order, may be instituted (1) by the person
7 aggrieved, or (2) by the Attorney General for or in the
8 name of the United States if he satisfies himself that the
9 purposes of this title will be materially furthered by the
10 filing of an action.

11 (b) In any action commenced pursuant to this title,
12 the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party,
13 other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee
14 as part of the costs, and the United States shall be liable
15 for costs the same as a private person.

16 (c) In case of any complaint received by the Attorney
17 General alleging a violation or threatened violation of section
18 203 in a place where State or local laws or regulations forbid
19 the act or practice involved, the Attorney General shall notify
20 the appropriate State or local officials and, upon request,
21 afford them a reasonable time to act under such State or
22 local laws or regulations before he institutes an action.

23 (d) In the case of any complaint received by the Attor-
24 ney General alleging a violation or threatened violation of
25 section 203, the Attorney General, before instituting an ac-

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1 tion, may utilize the services of any Federal, State, or local
2 agency or instrumentality which may be available to attempt
3 to secure compliance with the provisions of this title by vol-
4 untary procedures.

5 (e) Compliance with the foregoing provisions of subsec-
6 tion (c) shall not be required if the Attorney General shall
7 file with the court a certificate that the delay consequent upon
8 compliance with such provisions in the particular case would
9 adversely affect the interests of the United States, or that in
10 the particular case compliance with such provisions would
11 prove ineffective.

12 SEC. 205. (a) The district courts of the United States
13 shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to
14 this title and shall exercise the same without regard to
15 whether the aggrieved party shall have exhausted any ad-
16 ministrative or other remedies that may be provided by law.

17 (b) The remedies provided in this title shall be the
18 exclusive means of enforcing the rights hereby created, but
19 nothing in this title shall preclude any individual or any
20 State or local agency from asserting any right created by any
21 other Federal or State law not inconsistent with this title,
22 including any statute or ordinance requiring nondiscrimina-
23 tion in public establishments or accommodations, or from
24 pursuing any remedy, civil or criminal, which may be avail-
25 able for the vindication or enforcement of such right.

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1 (c) Proceedings for contempt arising under the provi-
2 sions of this title shall be subject to the provisions of section
3 151 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 638).

4 TITLE III—DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC
5 FACILITIES

6 SEC. 301. (a) Whenever the Attorney General receives
7 a complaint signed by an individual to the effect that he is
8 being deprived of or threatened with the loss of his right to
9 the equal protection of the laws, on account of his race, color,
10 religion, or national origin, by being denied access to or
11 full and complete utilization of any public facility which is
12 owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of any State
13 or subdivision thereof, other than a public school or public
14 college as defined in section 401 of title IV hereof, and the
15 Attorney General certifies that the signer or signers of such
16 complaint are unable, in his judgment, to initiate and main-
17 tain appropriate legal proceedings for relief and that the in-
18 stitution of an action will materially further the public
19 policy of the United States favoring the orderly progress
20 of desegregation in public facilities, the Attorney General is
21 authorized to institute for or in the name of the United States
22 a civil action in any appropriate district court of the United
23 States against such parties and for such relief as may be
24 appropriate, and such court shall have and shall exercise
25 jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this section.

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1 The Attorney General may implead as defendants such addi-
2 tional parties as are or become necessary to the grant of effec-
3 tive relief hereunder.

4 (b) The Attorney General may deem a person or
5 persons unable to initiate and maintain appropriate legal
6 proceedings within the meaning of subsection (a) of this
7 section when such person or persons are unable, either
8 directly or through other interested persons or organizations,
9 to bear the expense of the litigation or to obtain effective
10 legal representation; or whenever he is satisfied that the
11 institution of such litigation would jeopardize the employ-
12 ment or economic standing of, or might result in injury or
13 economic damage to, such person or persons, their families,
14 or their property.

15 SEC. 302. Whenever an action has been commenced in
16 any court of the United States seeking relief from the
17 denial of equal protection of the laws on account of race,
18 color, religion, or national origin, the Attorney General for
19 or in the name of the United States may intervene in such
20 action. In such an action the United States shall be entitled
21 to the same relief as if it had instituted the action.

22 SEC. 303. In any action or proceeding under this title
23 the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a
24 private person.

25 SEC. 304. Nothing in this title shall affect adversely
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1 the right of any person to sue for or obtain relief in any
2 court against discrimination in any facility covered by this
3 title.

4 TITLE IV—DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC
5 EDUCATION

6 DEFINITIONS

7 SEC. 401. As used in this title—

8 (a) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Educa-
9 tion.

10 (b) "Desegregation" means the assignment of students
11 to public schools and within such schools without regard to
12 their race, color, religion, or national origin.

13 (c) "Public school" means any elementary or secondary
14 educational institution, and "public college" means any insti-
15 tution of higher education or any technical or vocational
16 school above the secondary school level, operated by a State,
17 subdivision of a State, or governmental agency within a State,
18 or operated wholly or predominantly from or through the
19 use of governmental funds or property, or funds or property
20 derived from a governmental source.

21 (d) "School board" means any agency or agencies which
22 administer a system of one or more public schools and any

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1 other agency which is responsible for the assignment of stu-
2 dents to or within such system.

3 SURVEY AND REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

4 SEC. 402. The Commissioner shall conduct a survey and
5 make a report to the President and the Congress, within two
6 years of the enactment of this title, concerning the lack of
7 availability of equal educational opportunities for individuals
8 by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin in public
9 educational institutions at all levels in the United States, its
10 territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

11 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

12 SEC. 403. The Commissioner is authorized, upon the
13 application of any school board, State, municipality, school
14 district, or other governmental unit, to render technical assist-
15 ance to such applicant in the preparation, adoption, and
16 implementation of plans for the desegregation of public
17 schools. Such technical assistance may, among other activi-
18 ties, include making available to such agencies information
19 regarding effective methods of coping with special educational
20 problems occasioned by desegregation, and making available
21 to such agencies personnel of the Office of Education or other

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1 persons specially equipped to advise and assist them in coping
2 with such problems.

3 TRAINING INSTITUTES

4 SEC. 404. The Commissioner is authorized to arrange,
5 through grants or contracts, with institutions of higher edu-
6 cation for the operation of short-term or regular session
7 institutes for special training designed to improve the ability
8 of teachers, supervisors, counselors, and other elementary or
9 secondary school personnel to deal effectively with special
10 educational problems occasioned by desegregation. In-
11 dividuals who attend such an institute may be paid stipends
12 for the period of their attendance at such institute in amounts
13 specified by the Commissioner in regulations, including
14 allowances for dependents and including allowances for travel
15 to attend such institute.

GRANTS

16 SEC. 405. (a) The Commissioner is authorized, upon
17 application of a school board, to make grants to such board
18 to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of—

19 (1) giving to teachers and other school personnel
20 inservice training in dealing with problems incident to
21 desegregation, and

22 (2) employing specialists to advise in problems inci-
23 dent to desegregation.

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1 (b) In determining whether to make a grant, and in
2 fixing the amount thereof and the terms and conditions on
3 which it will be made, the Commissioner shall take into
4 consideration the amount available for grants under this
5 section and the other applications which are pending before
6 him; the financial condition of the applicant and the other
7 resources available to it; the nature, extent, and gravity of
8 its problems incident to desegregation; and such other factors
9 as he finds relevant.

PAYMENTS

10 SEC. 406. Payments pursuant to a grant or contract
11 under this title may be made (after necessary adjustments
12 on account of previously made overpayments or underpay-
13 ments) in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such
14 installments, as the Commissioner may determine.

SUITS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

16 SEC. 407. (a) Whenever the Attorney General receives
17 a complaint—

18 (1) signed by a parent or group of parents to the
19 effect that his or their minor children, as members of
20 a class of persons similarly situated, are being deprived
21 of the equal protection of the laws by reason of the failure
22 of a school board to achieve desegregation, or

23 (2) signed by an individual, or his parent, to the

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1 effect that he has been denied admission to or not per-
2 mitted to continue in attendance at a public college by
3 reason of race, color, religion, or national origin,
4 and the Attorney General certifies that the signer or signers
5 of such complaint are unable, in his judgment, to initiate
6 and maintain appropriate legal proceedings for relief and
7 that the institution of an action will materially further the
8 public policy of the United States favoring the orderly
9 achievement of desegregation in public education, the Attor-
10 ney General is authorized to institute for or in the name
11 of the United States a civil action in any appropriate district
12 court of the United States against such parties and for such
13 relief as may be appropriate, and such court shall have and
14 shall exercise jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant
15 to this section. The Attorney General may implead as de-
16 fendants such additional parties as are or become necessary
17 to the grant of effective relief hereunder.

18 (b) The Attorney General may deem a person or per-
19 sons unable to initiate and maintain appropriate legal pro-
20 ceedings within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section
21 when such person or persons are unable, either directly or
22 through other interested persons or organizations, to bear
23 the expense of the litigation or to obtain effective legal repre-
24 sentation; or whenever he is satisfied that the institution of
25 such litigation would jeopardize the employment or economic

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1 standing of, or might result in injury or economic damage to,
2 such person or persons, their families, or their property.

3 (c) The term "parent" as used in this section includes
4 any person standing in loco parentis.

5 SEC. 408. In any action or proceeding under this title
6 the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private

7 person.

8 SEC. 409. Nothing in this title shall affect adversely the
9 right of any person to sue for or obtain relief in any court
10 against discrimination in public education or in any facility
11 covered by this title.

TITLE V—COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

13 SEC. 501. Section 102 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957
14 (42 U.S.C. 1975a; 71 Stat. 634) is amended to read as
15 follows:

"RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION HEARINGS

17 "SEC. 102. (a) The Chairman, or one designated by
18 him to act as Chairman at a hearing of the Commission, shall
19 announce in an opening statement the subject of the hearing.

20 (b) A copy of the Commission's rules shall be made
21 available to the witness before the Commission.

22 (c) Witnesses at the hearings may be accompanied by
23 their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning
24 their constitutional rights.

25 (d) The Chairman or Acting Chairman may punish

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1 breaches of order and decorum and unprofessional ethics on
2 the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hear-
3 ings.

4 (e) If the Commission determines that evidence or testi-
5 mony at any hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or
6 incriminate any person, it shall receive such evidence or testi-
7 mony or summary of such evidence or testimony in executive
8 session. In the event the Commission determines that such
9 evidence or testimony shall be given at a public session, it
10 shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear
11 as a witness and receive and dispose of requests from such
12 person to subpoena additional witnesses.

13 (f) Except as provided in sections 102 and 105(f) of
14 this Act, the Chairman shall receive and the Commission shall
15 dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

16 (g) No evidence or testimony or summary of evidence
17 or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used
18 in public sessions without the consent of the Commission.
19 Whoever releases or uses in public without the consent of the
20 Commission such evidence or testimony taken in executive
21 session shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned
22 for not more than one year.

23 (h) In the discretion of the Commission, witnesses may
24 submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for in-
25 clusion in the record. The Commission is the sole judge of

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1 the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its
2 hearings.

3 (i) Upon payment of the cost thereof, a witness may
4 obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public
5 session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized
6 by the Commission.

7 (j) A witness attending any session of the Commission
8 shall receive \$6 for each day's attendance and for the time
9 necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the same,
10 and 10 cents per mile for going from and returning to his
11 place of residence. Witnesses who attend at points so far re-
12 moved from their respective residences as to prohibit return
13 thereto from day to day shall be entitled to an additional al-
14 lowance of \$10 per day for expenses of subsistence, including
15 the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from
16 the place of attendance. Mileage payments shall be tendered

17 to the witness upon service of a subpoena issued on behalf of
18 the Commission or any subcommittee thereof.

19 "(k) The Commission shall not issue any subpoena for
20 the attendance and testimony of witnesses or for the produc-
21 tion of written or other matter which would require the
22 presence of the party subpoenaed at a hearing to be held out-
23 side of the State wherein the witness is found or resides
24 or is domiciled or transacts business, or has appointed an
25 agent for receipt of service of process except that, in any

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1 event, the Commission may issue subpoenas for the attend-
2 ance and testimony of witnesses and the production of written
3 or other matter at a hearing held within fifty miles of the
4 place where the witness is found or resides or is domiciled
5 or transacts business or has appointed an agent for receipt
6 of service of process."

7 SEC. 502. Section 103(a) of the Civil Rights Act of
8 1957 (42 U.S.C. 1975b(a); 71 Stat. 634) is amended to
9 read as follows:

10 "SEC. 103. (a) Each member of the Commission who
11 is not otherwise in the service of the Government of the
12 United States shall receive the sum of \$75 per day for each
13 day spent in the work of the Commission, shall be paid actual
14 travel expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses
15 when away from his usual place of residence, in accordance
16 with section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946,
17 as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2; 60 Stat. 808)."

18 SEC. 503. Section 103(b) of the Civil Rights Act of
19 1957 (42 U.S.C. 1975b(b); 71 Stat. 634) is amended to
20 read as follows:

21 "(b) Each member of the Commission who is otherwise
22 in the service of the Government of the United States shall
23 serve without compensation in addition to that received for
24 such other service, but while engaged in the work of the Com-
25 mission shall be paid actual travel expenses, and per diem

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1 in lieu of subsistence expenses when away from his usual
2 place of residence, in accordance with the provisions of the
3 Travel Expenses Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 835-
4 42; 63 Stat. 166)."

5 SEC. 504. (a) Section 104 of the Civil Rights Act of
6 1957 (42 U.S.C. 1975c; 71 Stat. 635), as amended, is
7 further amended to read as follows:

"DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

9 "SEC. 104. (a) The Commission shall—

10 "(1) investigate allegations in writing under oath
11 or affirmation that certain citizens of the United States
12 are being deprived of their right to vote and have that
13 vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion, or
14 national origin; which writing, under oath or affirma-
15 tion, shall set forth the facts upon which such belief or
16 beliefs are based;

17 "(2) study and collect information concerning legal
18 developments constituting a denial of equal protection of
19 the laws under the Constitution;

20 "(3) appraise the laws and policies of the Federal
21 Government with respect to equal protection of the laws
22 under the Constitution;

23 "(4) serve as a national clearinghouse for infor-
24 mation in respect to equal protection of the laws, including
25 but not limited to the fields of voting, education, housing,

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1 employment, the use of public facilities, transportation,
2 and the administration of justice; and

3 "(5) investigate allegations, made in writing and
4 under oath or affirmation, that citizens of the United
5 States are unlawfully being accorded or denied the right
6 to vote, or to have their votes properly counted, in any
7 election of presidential electors, Members of the United
8 States Senate, or of the House of Representatives, as a
9 result of any patterns or practice of fraud or discrimi-
10 nation in the conduct of such election.

11 "(b) The Commission shall submit interim reports to the
12 President and to the Congress at such times as either the Com-
13 mission or the President shall deem desirable, and shall sub-
14 mit to the President and to the Congress a report of its activi-
15 ties, findings, and recommendations not later than January 31
16 of each year."

17 (b) Section 104(c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 is
18 repealed.

19 SEC. 505. Section 105(a) of the Civil Rights Act
20 of 1957 (42 U.S.C. 1975d(a); 71 Stat. 636) is amended
21 by striking out in the last sentence thereof "\$50 per diem"
22 and inserting in lieu thereof of "\$75 per diem."

23 SEC. 506. Section 105(g) of the Civil Rights Act of
24 1957 (42 U.S.C. 1975d(g); 71 Stat. 636) is amended to
25 read as follows:

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1 "(g) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena,
2 any district court of the United States or the United States
3 court of any territory or possession, or the District Court
4 of the United States for the District of Columbia, within
5 the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within
6 the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or
7 refusal to obey is found or resides or is domiciled or transacts
8 business, or has appointed an agent for receipt of service of
9 process, upon application by the Attorney General of the
10 United States shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person
11 an order requiring such person to appear before the Com-
12 mission or a subcommittee thereof, there to produce evidence
13 if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter
14 under investigation; and any failure to obey such order of
15 the court may be punished by said court as a contempt
16 thereof."

17 SEC. 507. Section 105 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957
18 (42 U.S.C. 1975d; 71 Stat. 636), as amended by section
19 401 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (42 U.S.C. 1975d(h);
20 74 Stat. 89), is further amended by adding a new subsection
21 at the end to read as follows:

22 "(i) The Commission shall have the power to make such
23 rules and regulations as it deems necessary to carry out the
24 purposes of this Act."

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TITLE VI—NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS

3 SEC. 601. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of
4 any other law, no person in the United States shall, on the
5 ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from
6 participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to

7 discrimination under any program or activity receiving
8 Federal financial assistance.

9 SEC. 602. Each Federal department and agency which
10 is empowered to extend Federal financial assistance to any
11 program or activity, by way of grant, contract, or loan, shall
12 take action to effectuate the provisions of section 601 with
13 respect to such program or activity. Such action may be
14 taken by or pursuant to rule, regulation, or order of general
15 applicability and shall be consistent with achievement of the
16 objectives of the statute authorizing the financial assistance in
17 connection with which the action is taken. Compliance with
18 any requirement adopted pursuant to this section may be
19 effected (1) by the termination of or refusal to grant or to
20 continue assistance under such program or activity to any
21 recipient as to whom there has been an express finding of a
22 failure to comply with such requirement, or (2) by any other
23 means authorized by law: Provided, however, That no such
24 action shall be taken until the department or agency con-
25 cerned has advised the appropriate person or persons of the

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1 failure to comply with the requirement and has determined
2 that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means.

3 SEC. 603. Any department or agency action taken pur-
4 suant to section 602 shall be subject to such judicial review
5 as may otherwise be provided by law for similar action taken
6 by such department or agency on other grounds. In the case
7 of action, not otherwise subject to judicial review, terminating
8 or refusing to grant or to continue financial assistance upon
9 a finding of failure to comply with any requirement imposed
10 pursuant to section 602, any person aggrieved (including
11 any State or political subdivision thereof and any agency of
12 either) may obtain judicial review of such action in accord-
13 ance with section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act,
14 and such action shall not be deemed committed to unreviewable
15 agency discretion within the meaning of that section.

16 TITLE VII—EQUAL EMPLOYMENT 17 OPPORTUNITY

18 FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

19 SEC. 701. (a) The Congress hereby declares that the
20 opportunity for employment without discrimination of the
21 types described in sections 704 and 705 is a right of all
22 persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and
23 that it is the national policy to protect the right of the indi-
24 vidual to be free from such discrimination.

(b) The Congress further declares that the succeed-

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1 ing provisions of this title are necessary for the following
2 purposes:

- 3 (1) To remove obstructions to the free flow of
4 commerce among the States and with foreign nations.
- 5 (2) To insure the complete and full enjoyment by
6 all persons of the rights, privileges, and immunities
7 secured and protected by the Constitution of the United
8 States.

9 DEFINITIONS

10 SEC. 702. For the purposes of this title—

11 (a) the term "person" includes one or more individuals,
12 labor union, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal

13 representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies,
14 trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in
15 bankruptcy, or receivers.

16 (b) The term "employer" means a person engaged in
17 an industry affecting commerce who has twenty-five or more
18 employees, and any agent of such a person, but such term
19 does not include (1) the United States, a corporation wholly
20 owned by the Government of the United States, or a State
21 or political subdivision thereof, (2) a bona fide private mem-
22 bership club (other than a labor organization) which is
23 exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal
24 Revenue Code of 1954: Provided, That during the first year

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1 after the effective date prescribed in subsection (a) of section
2 719, persons having fewer than one hundred employees (and
3 their agents) shall not be considered employers, and, during
4 the second year after such date, persons having fewer than
5 fifty employees (and their agents) shall not be considered
6 employers.

7 (c) The term "employment agency" means any person
8 regularly undertaking with or without compensation to pro-
9 cure employees for an employer or to procure for employees
10 opportunities to work for an employer and includes an agent
11 of such a person; but shall not include an agency of the
12 United States, or an agency of a State or political subdivision
13 of a State, except that such term shall include the United
14 States Employment Service and the system of State and local
15 employment services receiving Federal assistance.

16 (d) The term "labor organization" means a labor
17 organization engaged in an industry affecting commerce,
18 and any agent of such an organization, and includes any
19 organization of any kind, any agency, or employee representa-
20 tion committee, group, association, or plan so engaged in which
21 employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in
22 whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning griev-
23 ances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours, or other
24 terms or conditions of employment, and any conference, gen-

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1 eral committee, joint or system board, or joint council so en-
2 gaged which is subordinate to a national or international labor
3 organization.

4 (e) A labor organization shall be deemed to be engaged
5 in an industry affecting commerce if the number of its mem-
6 bers (or, where it is a labor organization composed of other
7 labor organizations or their representatives, if the aggregate
8 number of the members of such other labor organization) is
9 (A) one hundred or more during the first year after the
10 effective date prescribed in subsection (a) of section 719, (B)
11 fifty or more during the second year after such date, or (C)
12 twenty-five or more thereafter, and such labor organization—

13 (1) is the certified representative of employees under
14 the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, as
15 amended, or the Railway Labor Act, as amended;

16 (2) although not certified, is a national or interna-
17 tional labor organization or a local labor organization
18 recognized or acting as the representative of employees
19 of an employer or employers engaged in an industry
20 affecting commerce; or

21 (3) has chartered a local labor organization or sub-

22 sidiary body which is representing or actively seeking to
23 represent employees of employers within the meaning of
24 paragraph (1) or (2); or

25 (4) has been chartered by a labor organization repre-
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1 senting or actively seeking to represent employees within
2 the meaning of paragraph (1) or (2) as the local or
3 subordinate body through which such employees may en-
4 joy membership or become affiliated with such labor
5 organization; or

6 (5) is a conference, general committee, joint or sys-
7 tem board, or joint council, subordinate to a national or
8 international labor organization, which includes a labor
9 organization engaged in an industry affecting com-
10 merce within the meaning of any of the preceding para-
11 graphs of this subsection.

12 (f) The term "employee" means an individual employed
13 by an employer.

14 (g) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, com-
15 merce, transportation, transmission, or communication among
16 the several States; or between a State and any place outside
17 thereof; or within the District of Columbia, or a possession of
18 the United States; or between points in the same State but
19 through a point outside thereof.

20 (h) The term "industry affecting commerce" means any
21 activity, business, or industry in commerce or in which a labor
22 dispute would hinder or obstruct commerce or the free flow
23 of commerce and includes any activity or industry "affecting
24 commerce" within the meaning of the Labor-Management Re-
25 porting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

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1 (i) The term "State" includes a State of the United
2 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin
3 Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Wake Island, the Canal
4 Zone, and Outer Continental Shelf lands defined in the Outer
5 Continental Shelf Lands Act.

6 EXEMPTION

7 SEC. 703. This title shall not apply to an employer with
8 respect to the employment of aliens outside any State, or to a
9 religious corporation, association, or society.

10 DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, OR

11 NATIONAL ORIGIN

12 SEC. 704. (a) It shall be an unlawful employment
13 practice for an employer—

14 (1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any
15 individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any
16 individual with respect to his compensation, terms, con-
17 ditions, or privileges of employment, because of such
18 individual's race, color, religion or national origin; or

19 (2) to limit, segregate, or classify his employees in
20 any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any
21 individual of employment opportunities or otherwise
22 adversely affect his status as an employee, because of
23 such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin.

24 (b) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for

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1 an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employ-
2 ment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual
3 because of his race, color, religion, or national origin, or to
4 classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis
5 of his race, color, religion, or national origin.

6 (c) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for
7 a labor organization—

8 (1) to exclude or to expel from its membership, or
9 otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because
10 of his race, color, religion, or national origin;

11 (2) to limit, segregate, or classify its membership in
12 any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any
13 individual of employment opportunities, or would limit
14 such employment opportunities or otherwise adversely
15 affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for
16 employment, because of such individual's race, color, re-
17 ligion, or national origin; or

18 (3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to dis-
19 criminate against an individual in violation of this
20 section.

21 (d) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for
22 any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management
23 committee controlling apprenticeship or other training pro-
24 grams to discriminate against any individual because of his

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1 race, color, religion, or national origin in admission to, or
2 employment in, any program established to provide appren-
3 ticeship or other training.

4 (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, it
5 shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer
6 to hire and employ employees of a particular religion or
7 national origin in those certain instances where religion or
8 national origin is a bona fide occupational qualification
9 reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that par-
10 ticular business or enterprise.

11 OTHER UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

12 SEC. 705. (a) It shall be an unlawful employment
13 practice for an employer to discriminate against any of his
14 employees or applicants for employment, for an employment
15 agency to discriminate against any individual, or for a labor
16 organization to discriminate against any member thereof or
17 applicant for membership, because he has opposed any prac-
18 tice made an unlawful employment practice by this title, or
19 because he has made a charge, testified, assisted, or par-
20 ticipated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or
21 hearing under this title.

22 (b) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for
23 an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to
24 print or publish or cause to be printed or published any
25 notice or advertisement relating to employment by such an

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1 employer or membership in such a labor organization, or
2 relating to any classification or referral for employment by
3 such an employment agency, indicating any preference,
4 limitation, specification, or discrimination, based on race,
5 color, religion, or national origin, except that such a notice
6 or advertisement may indicate a preference, limitation, speci-
7 fication, or discrimination based on religion when religion is a
8 bona fide occupational qualification for employment.

9 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

10 SEC. 706. (a) There is hereby created a Commission to
11 be known as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-
12 sion, which shall be composed of five members, not more than
13 three of whom shall be members of the same political party,
14 who shall be appointed by the President by and with the
15 advice and consent of the Senate. One of the original mem-
16 bers shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term

17 of two years, one for a term of three years, one for a term
18 of four years, and one for a term of five years, beginning
19 from the date of enactment of this title, but their successors
20 shall be appointed for terms of five years each, except that
21 any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only
22 for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed.
23 The President shall designate one member to serve as Chair-
24 man of the Commission, and one member to serve as Vice
25 Chairman. The Chairman shall be responsible on behalf

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1 of the Commission for the administrative operations of the
2 Commission, and shall appoint, in accordance with the civil
3 service laws, such officers, agents, attorneys, and employees
4 as it deems necessary to assist it in the performance of its
5 functions and to fix their compensation in accordance with
6 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. The Vice Chair-
7 man shall act as Chairman in the absence or disability of the
8 Chairman or in the event of a vacancy in that office.

9 (b) A vacancy in the Commission shall not impair the
10 right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of
11 the Commission and three members thereof shall constitute a
12 quorum.

13 (c) The Commission shall have an official seal which
14 shall be judicially noticed.

15 (d) The Commission shall at the close of each fiscal year
16 report to the Congress and to the President concerning the
17 action it has taken; the names, salaries, and duties of all in-
18 dividuals in its employ and the moneys it has disbursed; and
19 shall make such further reports on the cause of and means of
20 eliminating discrimination and such recommendations for
21 further legislation as may appear desirable.

22 (e) Each member of the Commission shall receive a sal-
23 ary of \$20,000 a year, except that the Chairman shall receive
24 a salary of \$20,500.

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1 (f) The principal office of the Commission shall be in the
2 District of Columbia, but it may meet or exercise any or all of
3 its powers at any other place. The Commission may estab-
4 lish such regional offices as it deems necessary, and shall es-
5 tablish at least one such office in each of the major geographi-
6 cal areas of the United States, including its territories and
7 possessions.

8 (g) The Commission shall have power—

9 (1) to cooperate with and utilize regional, State,
10 local, and other agencies, both public and private, and
11 individuals;

12 (2) to pay to witnesses whose depositions are taken
13 or who are summoned before the Commission or any of
14 its agents the same witness and mileage fees as are paid
15 to witnesses in the courts of the United States;

16 (3) to furnish to persons subject to this title such
17 technical assistance as they may request to further their
18 compliance with this title or an order issued thereunder;

19 (4) upon the request of any employer, whose em-
20 ployees or some of them refuse or threaten to refuse to
21 cooperate in effectuating the provisions of this title, to
22 assist in such effectuation by conciliation or other re-
23 medial action;

24 (5) to make such technical studies as are appro-

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1 priate to effectuate the purposes and policies of this
2 title and to make the results of such studies available to

3 interested governmental and nongovernmental agencies.

4 (h) Attorneys appointed under this section may, at
5 the direction of the Commission, appear for and represent
6 the Commission in any case in court.

7 (i) The Commission shall, in any of its educational or
8 promotional activities, cooperate with other departments and
9 agencies in the performance of such educational and promo-
10 tional activities.

PREVENTION OF UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

11 SEC. 707. (a) Whenever it is charged in writing under
12 oath by or on behalf of a person claiming to be aggrieved,
13 or a written charge has been filed by a member of the Com-
14 mission (and such charge sets forth the facts upon which it
15 is based) that an employer, employment agency, or labor
16 organization has engaged in an unlawful employment prac-
17 tice, the Commission shall furnish such employer, employment
18 agency, or labor organization (hereinafter referred to as the
19 "respondent") with a copy of such charge and shall make an
20 investigation of such charge. If two or more members of
21 the Commission shall determine, after such investigation, that
22 reasonable cause exists for crediting the charge, the Commis-
23 sion shall endeavor to eliminate any such unlawful employ-
24 ment practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation,
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1 and persuasion and, if appropriate, to obtain from the re-
2 spondent a written agreement describing particular practices
3 which the respondent agrees to refrain from committing.
4 Nothing said or done during and as a part of such endeavors
5 may be used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding.

6 (b) If the Commission has failed to effect the elimination
7 of an unlawful employment practice and to obtain voluntary
8 compliance with this title, or in advance thereof if circum-
9 stances warrant, the Commission, if it determines there is
10 reasonable cause to believe the respondent has engaged in,
11 or is engaging in, an unlawful employment practice, shall,
12 within ninety days, bring a civil action to prevent the respond-
13 ent from engaging in such unlawful employment practice,
14 except that the Commission shall be relieved of any obligation
15 to bring a civil action in any case in which the Commission
16 has, by affirmative vote, determined that the bringing of a civil
17 action would not serve the public interest.

18 (c) If the Commission has failed or declined to bring
19 a civil action within the time required under subsection (b),
20 the person claiming to be aggrieved may, if one member of
21 the Commission gives permission in writing, bring a civil
22 action to obtain relief as provided in subsection (e).

23 (d) Each United States district court and each United
24 States court of a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United
25 States shall have jurisdiction of actions brought under this

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1 title. Such actions may be brought either in the judicial dis-
2 trict in which the unlawful employment practice is alleged
3 to have been committed or in the judicial district in which the
4 respondent has his principal office. No such civil action shall
5 be based on an unlawful employment practice occurring
6 more than six months prior to the filing of the charge with the
7 Commission and the giving of notice thereof to the respond-
8 ent, unless the person aggrieved thereby was prevented from
9 filing such charge by reason of service in the Armed Forces,
10 in which event a period of military service shall not be
11 included in computing the six month period.

12 (e) If the court finds that the respondent has engaged in
13 or is engaging in an unlawful employment practice charged
14 in the complaint, the court may enjoin the respondent from
15 engaging in such unlawful employment practice, and shall
16 order the respondent to take such affirmative action, includ-
17 ing reinstatement or hiring of employees, with or without back
18 pay (payable by the employer, employment agency, or labor
19 organization, as the case may be, responsible for the unlawful
20 employment practice), as may be appropriate. Interim earn-
21 ings or amounts earnable with reasonable diligence by the per-
22 son or persons discriminated against shall operate to reduce
23 the back pay otherwise allowable. No order of the court shall
24 require the admission or reinstatement of an individual as a
25 member of a union or the hiring, reinstatement, or promotion

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1 of an individual as an employee, or the payment to him of
2 any back pay, if such individual was refused admission, sus-
3 pended, or expelled or was refused employment or advance-
4 ment or was suspended or discharged for cause.

5 (f) In any case in which the pleadings present issues of
6 fact, the court may appoint a master and the order of refer-
7 ence may require the master to submit with his report a
8 recommended order. The master shall be compensated by
9 the United States at a rate to be fixed by the court, and
10 shall be reimbursed by the United States for necessary ex-
11 penses incurred in performing his duties under this section.
12 Any court before which a proceeding is brought under this
13 section shall advance such proceeding on the docket and ex-
14 pedite its disposition.

15 (g) The provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend
16 the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of
17 courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes," approved
18 March 23, 1932 (29 U.S.C. 101-115), shall not apply with
19 respect to civil actions brought under this section.

20 (h) In any action or proceeding under this title the
21 Commission shall be liable for costs the same as a private
22 person.

EFFECT ON STATE LAWS

23 SEC. 708. (a) Nothing in this title shall be deemed to
24 exempt or relieve any person from any liability, duty,
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1 penalty, or punishment provided by any present or future
2 law of any State or political subdivision of a State, other
3 than any such law which purports to require or permit the
4 doing of any act which would be an unlawful employment
5 practice under this title.

6 (b) Where there is a State or local agency which has
7 effective power to eliminate and prohibit discrimination in
8 employment in cases covered by this title, and the Com-
9 mission determines the agency is effectively exercising such
10 power, the Commission shall seek written agreements with
11 the State or local agency under which the Commission shall
12 refrain from bringing a civil action in any cases or class of
13 cases referred to in such agreement. No person may bring
14 a civil action under section 707(c) in any cases or class of
15 cases referred to in such agreement. The Commission shall
16 rescind any such agreement when it determines such agency
17 no longer has such power, or is no longer effectively exercis-
18 ing such power.

INVESTIGATIONS, INSPECTIONS, RECORDS

19 SEC. 709. (a) In connection with any investigation of
20 a charge filed under section 707, the Commission or its
21 designated representative may gather data regarding the
22 practices of any person and may enter and inspect such
23 places and such records (and make such transcriptions
24 thereof), question such employees, and investigate such facts,
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1 conditions, practices, or matters as may be appropriate to
2 determine whether the respondent has committed or is com-
3 mitting an unlawful employment practice, or which may aid
4 in the enforcement of this title.

5 (b) With the consent and cooperation of State and local
6 agencies charged with the administration of State fair em-
7 ployment practices laws, the Commission may, for the pur-
8 pose of carrying out its functions and duties under this title
9 and within the limitation of funds appropriated specifically
10 for such purpose, utilize the services of State and local
11 agencies and their employees and, notwithstanding any other
12 provision of law, may reimburse such State and local agencies
13 and their employees for services rendered to assist the Com-
14 mission in carrying out this title.

15 (c) Every employer, employment agency, and labor or-
16 ganization subject to this title shall (1) make and keep such
17 records relevant to the determinations of whether unlawful
18 employment practices have been or are being committed,
19 (2) preserve such records for such periods, and (3) make
20 such reports therefrom, as the Commission shall prescribe
21 by regulation or order as reasonable, necessary, or appro-
22 priate for the enforcement of this title or the regulations or
23 orders thereunder. The Commission shall, by regulation,
24 require each employer, labor organization, and joint labor-
25 management committee subject to this title which controls an

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1 apprenticeship or other training program to maintain such
2 records as are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose
3 of this title, including, but not limited to, a list of applicants
4 who wish to participate in such program, including the
5 chronological order in which such applications were received,
6 and shall furnish to the Commission, upon request, a detailed
7 description of the manner in which persons are selected to
8 participate in the apprenticeship or other training program.
9 Any employer, employment agency, labor organization, or
10 joint labor-management committee which believes that the
11 application to it of any regulation or order issued under
12 this section would result in undue hardship it may (1) apply
13 to the Commission for an exemption from the application of
14 such regulation or order, or (2) bring a civil action in the
15 United States district court for the district where such records
16 are kept. If the Commission or the court, as the case may be,
17 finds that the application of the regulation or order to the
18 employer, employment service, or labor organization in ques-
19 tion would impose an undue hardship, the Commission or the
20 court, as the case may be, may grant appropriate relief.

INVESTIGATORY POWERS

21 SEC. 710. (a) For the purposes of any investigation
22 provided for in this title, the provisions of sections 9 and 10
23 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 16,
24 1914, as amended (15 U.S.C. 49, 50), are hereby made
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1 applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Com-
2 mission, except that the provisions of section 307 of the
3 Federal Power Commission Act shall apply with respect to
4 grants of immunity, and except that the attendance of a
5 witness may not be required outside the State where he is
6 found, resides, or transacts business, and the production of
7 evidence may not be required outside the State where such
8 evidence is kept.

9 (b) The several departments and agencies of the Gov-
10 ernment, when directed by the President, shall furnish the

11 Commission, upon its request, all records, papers, and infor-
12 mation in their possession relating to any matter before the
13 Commission.

14 EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES OF GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES 15 AND OF CONTRACTORS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

16 SEC. 711. (a) The President is authorized and directed
17 to take such action as may be necessary to provide protections
18 within the Federal Establishment to insure equal employment
19 opportunities for Federal employees in accordance with the
20 policies of this title.

21 (b) The President is authorized to take such action as
22 may be appropriate to prevent the committing or continuing
23 of an unlawful employment practice by a person in connec-
24 tion with the performance of a contract with an agency or
25 instrumentality of the United States.

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NOTICES TO BE POSTED

1 SEC. 712. (a) Every employer, employment agency,
2 and labor organization, as the case may be, shall post and
3 keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises where
4 notices to employees, applicants for employment, and members
5 are customarily posted a notice to be prepared or approved
6 by the Commission setting forth excerpts of this title and such
7 other relevant information which the Commission deems ap-
8 propriate to effectuate the purposes of this title.

9 (b) A willful violation of this section shall be punishable
10 by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for each
11 separate offense.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

12 SEC. 713. Nothing contained in this title shall be con-
13 strued to repeal or modify any Federal, State, territorial, or
14 local law creating special rights or preference for veterans.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

15 SEC. 714. (a) The Commission shall have authority
16 from time to time to issue, amend, or rescind suitable regula-
17 tions to carry out the provisions of this title. Regulations
18 issued under this section shall be in conformity with the
19 standards and limitations of the Administrative Procedure
20 Act.

21 (b) In any action or proceeding based on any alleged un-
22 lawful employment practice, no person shall be subject to

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1 any liability or punishment for or on account of (1) the
2 commission by such person of an unlawful employment prac-
3 tice if he pleads and proves that the act or omission com-
4 plained of was in good faith, in conformity with, and in re-
5 liance on any written interpretation or opinion of the Com-
6 mission, or (2) the failure of such person to publish and file
7 any information required by any provision of this title if
8 he pleads and proves that he published and filed such infor-
9 mation in good faith, in conformity with the instructions of
10 the Commission issued under this title regarding the filing of
11 such information. Such a defense, if established, shall be a
12 bar to the action or proceeding, notwithstanding that (A)
13 after such act or omission, such interpretation or opinion is
14 modified or rescinded or is determined by judicial authority
15 to be invalid or of no legal effect, or (B) after publishing or
16 filing the description and annual reports, such publication or
17 filing is determined by judicial authority not to be in con-
18 formity with the requirements of this title.

FORCIBLY RESISTING THE COMMISSION OR ITS

REPRESENTATIVES

19 SEC. 715. The provisions of section 111, title 18,

22 United States Code, shall apply to officers, agents, and
23 employees of the Commission in the performance of their
24 official duties.

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APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

1 SEC. 716. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
2 not to exceed \$2,500,000 for the administration of this title
3 by the Commission during the first year after its enactment,
4 and not to exceed \$10,000,000 for such purpose during the
5 second year after such date.

SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

6 SEC. 717. If any provision of this title or the applica-
7 tion of such provision to any person or circumstance shall
8 be held invalid, the remainder of this title or the application
9 of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those
10 to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SPECIAL STUDY BY SECRETARY OF LABOR

11 SEC. 718. The Secretary of Labor shall make a full
12 and complete study of the factors which might tend to result
13 in discrimination in employment because of age and of the
14 consequences of such discrimination on the economy and
15 individuals affected. The Secretary of Labor shall make a
16 report to the Congress not later than June 30, 1964, con-
17 taining the results of such study and shall include in such
18 report such recommendations for legislation to prevent ar-
19 bitrary discrimination in employment because of age as he
20 determines advisable.

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EFFECTIVE DATE

1 SEC. 719. (a) This title shall become effective one year
2 after the date of its enactment.

3 (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), sections of this title
4 other than sections 704, 705, and 707 shall become effective
5 immediately.

6 (c) The President shall, as soon as feasible after the
7 enactment of this title, convene one or more conferences for
8 the purpose of enabling the leaders of groups whose members
9 will be affected by this title to become familiar with the rights
10 afforded and obligations imposed by its provisions, and for
11 the purpose of making plans which will result in the fair and
12 effective administration of this title when all of its provisions
13 become effective. The President shall invite the participation
14 in such conference or conferences of (1) the members of the
15 President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity,
16 (2) the members of the Commission on Civil Rights, (3)
17 representatives of State and local agencies engaged in further-
18 ing equal employment opportunity, (4) representatives of
19 private agencies engaged in furthering equal employment
20 opportunity, and (5) representatives of employers, labor
21 organizations, and employment agencies who will be subject
22 to this title.

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TITLE VIII

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

1 SEC. 801. The Secretary of Commerce shall promptly
2 conduct a survey to compile registration and voting statistics
3 in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the
4 Commission on Civil Rights. Such a survey and compila-
5 tion shall, to the extent recommended by the Commission on
6 Civil Rights, include a count of persons of voting age by race,
7 color, and national origin, and a determination of the extent
8 to which such persons are registered to vote, and have voted
9 in any statewide primary or general election in which the
10 Members of the United States House of Representatives are
11 nominated or elected, since January 1, 1960. Such infor-
12 mation shall also be collected and compiled in connection with

15 the Nineteenth Decennial Census, and at such other times as
16 the Congress may prescribe.

17 TITLE IX—PROCEDURE AFTER REMOVAL IN 18 CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

19 SEC. 901. Title 28 of the United States Code, section
20 1447(d), is amended to read as follows:

21 "An order remanding a case to the State court from
22 which it was removed is not reviewable on appeal or other-
23 wise, except that an order remanding a case to the State
24 court from which it was removed pursuant to section 1443
25 of this title shall be reviewable by appeal or otherwise."

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TITLE X—MISCELLANEOUS

1 SEC. 1001. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to
2 deny, impair, or otherwise affect any right or authority of
3 the Attorney General or of the United States or any agency
4 or officer thereof under existing law to institute or intervene
5 in any action or proceeding.

6 SEC. 1002. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
7 priated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions
8 of this Act.

9 SEC. 1003. If any provision of this Act or the applica-
10 tion thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
11 remainder of the Act and the application of the provision
12 to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to enforce the
constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the
district courts of the United States to provide injunctive
relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to
authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect
constitutional rights in public facilities and public education,
to extend the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent dis-
crimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a
Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for
other purposes."

Stand Up For America!

ADDENDUM

to

The Civil Rights Bill

Material Admendments to H. R. 7152 as passed
by the House of Representatives on February 10, 1964.

TITLE I — VOTING

Amended Section 101(d) to add after the words
"Attorney General" the words "or any defendant in
the proceeding," concerning a request for a hearing
by a three-judge court.

TITLE II — PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Struck out the words "custom or usage" and "fostered
and encouraged" in connection with what constitutes
"state action" in Section 201(d).

Struck out Section 203(d), "or (d) incite, aid or
abet any persons to do any of the foregoing."

TITLE IV — SCHOOLS

Amended the definition of "desegregation" of schools
in Section 401(b) by adding "but desegregation shall
not mean the assignment of pupils to public schools
in order to overcome racial imbalance."

TITLE VI — WITHHOLDING FEDERAL FUNDS

Amended Section 602,(a) to require Federal de-
partments and agencies to report termination or re-
fusal to grant or continue assistance under a program
or activity to the appropriate Congressional Com-
mittee 30 days before its effective date, (b) to require
a hearing before such action by a department or
agency, (c) changed the words "grant, contract or
loan" to read "grant, loan or contract other than a
contract of insurance or guaranty" and (d) made
rules and regulations of departments and agencies
subject to approval of the President.

TITLE VII — EMPLOYMENT

Substituted the above Presidential control of de-
partmental and agency rule and regulations under
Title VI for Section 711, which was deleted; pro-
hibited discrimination in employment on the ground
of sex; *permitted discrimination because of atheistic
practices and beliefs*; permitted religious educational
institutions to employ persons of a particular religion;
added one year to the gradual graduated application
of this Title as to number of employees; added a
clause giving the Federal Commission precedence
over State Commissions only when there is an in-
consistency between the purposes of provisions of
the federal act and the state act.

Note — Wherever reference is made
to Section 711(b), it should be considered to refer
to Presidential control of all "rules and regulations"
mandatorily required to be issued by each depart-
ment and agency. *The power remains — its location
in the bill has been changed.*

NEW TITLE

Added creation of a "Community Relations Service"
within the Department of Commerce.

HELP DEFEAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

STAMP

Protect your HOME

Protect your JOB

Protect your right to TRIAL BY JURY

Protect your SCHOOLS

Protect your BUSINESS

Protect your LABOR UNIONS

Protect your NEIGHBORHOOD

Protect your FARMS

PROTECT OUR CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT

by

HELPING TO DEFEAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

To Thos. S. Applegate
6 Somerset Ave.
Cambridge, Mass.

VOTE FOR
GOV. GEORGE C. WALLACE
for PRESIDENT

Stand Up For America!

November 12, 1988

WHITE PEOPLE WAKE UP !

This letter is in response to the heinous acts of violence being committed against members of the white race. In recent months the number of attacks on white people by niggers has risen considerably.

We are all too familiar with the lady from Wittman who was found brutally murdered in the nigger projects. Are you also aware of the young white man who lost an eye after being maliciously beaten on Race Street?

These acts of racial terrorism are not limited to Cambridge. Easton has experienced four attacks against helpless white women by niggers in the past month. In Preston an elderly white lady was seriously beaten by a nigger male in another familiar case. Let us also not forget the white women in Seaford, Delaware who were shot (one fatally) by a nigger robber.

The list of cases which could be mentioned here is endless. Perhaps they are of no interest to you anyway. However, if you feel as I do, then there is a definite need for action here! Please don't wait for a member of your family to be victimized before you realize the danger that the white race is facing.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT'S TOO LATE !

WHAT PRICE DISARMAMENT? . . .

UNITED NATIONS ONE WORLD GOVERNMENT

THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS SUPPORT THE ANSWER

PUBLIC LAW 87-297

Sec. 3 (a) "The terms 'arms control' and 'disarmament' mean. . .to create and strengthen international organizations for the maintenance of peace."

FOURTH AND FIFTH GOALS OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

(4) "to assist in the gradual emergency of a genuine world community. . . through the establishment and development of such organs as the United Nations. . .that is, a world 'community under law.'"

(5) "To strive tirelessly to end the arms race. . ." or better known as General and Complete Disarmament.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY

"When I appeared before the United Nations last September, I submitted a program for general and complete disarmament. . ."

President Kennedy's program proposed that ". . .international law would proceed to a point where no state (nation) would have the military power to challenge the progressively strengthened U.N. . ."

WILLIAM C. FOSTER, Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

". . .in our proposed treaty at Geneva there is a gradual building up of international peacekeeping institutions. . ."

"In the second stage, (Geneva Treaty) there is a strengthening of the International Court of Justice and a participation by the United States in the compulsory submission of conflicts to that institution."

"It is quite obvious that, unless such international institutions are vastly strengthened, it will be impossible to actually achieve the substantial reduction in armaments which is contemplated in a movement toward general and complete disarmament."

"As to the general strengthening of peacekeeping institutions, (the United Nations) again there appears to be basic agreement, in principle, between us and the Soviets."

"In questions concerning this before, (the Connally Amendment) some members of Congress, where our plan had been debated, have said 'you are planning on the basis that the Connally Amendment might be repealed; otherwise what you are suggesting could not come to pass'."

And we have said, 'well, we think perhaps it might change by the time we get to the second stage of the program'. It will have to . . ."

(OVER)

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

"Our aim - a world under law".

"We must build up in our narrow world institutions of law, of cooperation, of arbitration and back them with police power."

"The United Nations have at least set their foot a first step on the way to a world society under law."

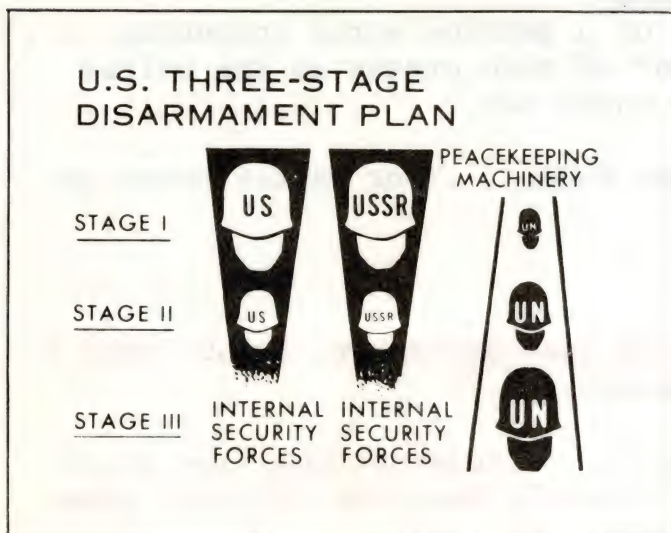
"We must be prepared in the West for the restraints on self-interest which a worldwide system of law and policing implies."

ROSWELL L. GILPATRICK, Deputy Secretary of Defense.

"The main thing, I think, is to have an agency (Public Law 87-297) of the Government specifically charged with looking into the long-range problem of working toward a disarmed world under a rule of law."

"Finally. . .we need an Arms Control Agency (Public Law 87-297) which can press the rest of us to move in the right direction if we show any sign of slacking off in our interest in the. . .problems of. . .arms control disarmament. . ."

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE U.S. DISARMAMENT AGENCY PUBLICATION II, JANUARY, 1963



DISARMAMENT?...OR DISFRANCHISEMENT?

NATIONAL SECURITY?...OR NATIONAL INSANITY

With the recent signing of the "Moscow Surrender Treaty" dealing with nuclear testing, the Kennedy Administration has opened the flood-gates of propaganda to force upon us the Geneva treaty negotiations on general and complete disarmament (surrender of our sovereignty) and submission to an all-powerful United Nations Military Dictatorship.

Here is what would happen if this treaty were fulfilled.

1. We would lose our Army, Navy and Air Force to the United Nations.
2. The U.S.A. would be kept under control by a U.N. police force.
3. Our young men would be subject to draft and put in U.N. uniforms and sent to foreign countries to police their citizens.
4. The World Court would supersede the authority of our Supreme Court.
5. American Sovereignty would be destroyed and we would succumb to a World Government Military Dictatorship.

This tract is distributed by CHRISTIAN YOUTH AGAINST COMMUNISM. Extra copies are available free. Address all requests to C.Y.A.C., P. O. Box 39753, Los Angeles 39, California. Kindly enclose small donation to cover cost of mailing and handling.

Whitemen of the Eastern Shore---
organize NOW to protect YOUR
home, your Race, and your Nation!!

For the past few years, in Maryland and all over America, communist inspired negro mobs have been set upon a course that has but one end; the destruction of the rights of property owners and the forced mongrelization of the races. In brief, their actions will lead to one thing--THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT!!!

THINK-----

----of how this great Nation was founded--of the brave men who froze to death at Valley Forge--of those sturdy farmer and workers who fought and died at Lexington, Concord, Kings Mountain and a hundred other battlefields that are now nearly forgotten. Think of the genius of the Whitemen who toiled to produce our great Constitution--a magnificent document that gives freedom to ALL men--BUT a document that does not say that a chanting mob can force the owner of a business to accept customers that he does not desire. Nor does it say that a hand clapping swarm of rabble should be able to force cowardly elected officials to pass freedom destroying "laws".

THIS-----

----is no longer a matter of White or black--it is a matter of the preservation of fundamental American freedom. We are faced with the choice between leaving future generations a sound, free America--or dooming them to the foul slavery of a communistic, race mongrelized, second-rate Nation!

IF YOU----

----integrate you can expect the following results:

1. Expect a real fast increase in crimes of violence. This is a social FACT in every community, large or small, that permits the mixing of the races. Look at Washington D.C. and Baltimore. In these cities small White children are raped and beaten in broad daylight. Small wonder that the Whites are moving out of the towns as quickly as possible!!!
2. Do not expect the negro and communist agitators to be satisfied with integrating a few lunch counters. Nothing could be farther from the truth!! Last week, in Baltimore, they almost passed a "law" which would have forced a home owner to sell his home to a negro!!! They also wanted all taverns and private clubs to admit persons of the black race. As you can see, a lunch counter is just the first step. The negro does not have the ability to achieve so he only seeks to destroy what the Whiteman has created.

HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Contact your local officials and DEMAND that they do not pass any race-mixing "laws". You elected them and they are to do as you say.
2. Support those places of business that have the courage to stand up to the outrageous demands of the communist led mobs.
3. Obey the law. Let the negroes and the communists pay all the fines!!
ORGANIZE NOW!!!

Where will the mob strike next? Cambridge and Princess Ann today---perhaps your town tomorrow! BUT the tide is turning--the Whiteman has had enough!!! All over America patriotic White citizens are searching for leadership--searching for organizations that will use legal methods to oppose the communist enemy. But remember this: ORGANIZATION IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD POLITICAL VICTORY. We are happy to be able to offer membership in Americas THIRD LARGEST and FASTEST GROWING POLITICAL PARTY! Our membership is open to all regardless of age, employment, or religious affiliation. Students Welcome.

WRITE TO:

NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS PARTY
Maryland Chapter
P.O. Box 3. Hd

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

The 1964 Presidential Nomination Convention of the National States Rights Party will be held in Louisville, Ky., on March 1/st. This year presents a tremendous challenge to the NSRP. Our organization polled a large vote in 1960, and our movement is now 7 times larger than we were at that time. The hour has arrived for the all-out effort. There can be little doubt that Goldwater will fail to receive the Republican nomination. This will work in our favor as all rightists will have to vote for the NSRP or stay home on election day. We are holding this convention as early so that we can get a head-start in placing our ticket on the ballot in the states which require more difficult qualifications. Every member and supporter of the NSRP should make a special effort to be with his fellow patriots in Louisville on March 1/st. Please check the enclosed blank if you think you can attend and send it in at once. Louisville is centrally located to most parts of the country and we expect a great turnout. Please do all that you can to be with us on March 1/st. Return the enclosed slip and we will send you full details on the Convention, the location of the Convention Headquarters and the directions to the hall in Louisville.

1964 STRUGGLE BEGINS

Dear Fellow Members:

Please study very carefully the enclosed edition of THE THUNDERBOLT with the charges against the NSRP members. Then read our "not guilty" plea and the motions filed by our lawyer, Matt H. Murphy, Jr. Many lawyers have read these charges against us and have stated that this is the most flagrant violation of justice that they have ever witnessed. Note closely that we are charged with "holding meetings", "Sponsoring demonstrations", and even "publishing THE THUNDERBOLT newspaper". The other charges alleging minor acts of violence are totally false. This coming trial of National States Rights Party members is a dastardly attempt to take away our rights to stand up and protest the real crime of race-mixing.

In Communist Russia or Red Cuba we could imagine citizens being indicted and charged with "holding meetings" or "publishing newspapers". This coming case is a proven example of just how far this nation has slipped into a dictatorship. This case MUST be won! Freedom itself hinges on the outcome of this fantastic trial. Only one year ago I would have told you that such a trial could never happen in America. Negroes are given FBI protection during their demonstrations. Pro-Communist Negro agitators are chauffeured around the countryside by the Justice Department at taxpayers expense. When we White people demonstrate, the FBI and Justice Department are there also - NOT TO PROTECT OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, BUT TO SEEK WAYS AND MEANS WHEREBY THEY CAN ARREST AND FRAME US. WE DO NOT HAVE THE SAME RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THESE NEGRO HORDES THAT THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES TO THE NEGROES! Hundreds of thousands of Negroes are invited to the nation's Capitol by the President himself for mass demonstrations. Yet, when a few hundred Whitemen in the National States Rights Party take to the streets to motorcade and picket against mixed schools we find ourselves dragged into federal court and charged with FELONIES which could send us to prison for many years and break us financially for life with oppressive fines. This is exactly what your NSRP leaders face today. The indictments against your NSRP leaders are a grave travesty upon justice.

It all boils down to just one thing: WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? OUR ANSWER - FIGHT TO ULTIMATE VICTORY IN SPITE OF ALL! Since the Jews are out to imprison the leaders of the NSRP and destroy the National States Rights Party, this immediately becomes a life and death struggle for our very existence and for the future of our White American Republic.

We have taken two important steps against the Justice Department's attempts to "lynch" the NSRP. FIRST: We have obtained the finest possible legal counsel in the person of Attorney Matt H. Murphy, Jr. We could have searched the world over and not have found a more profound Christian Patriot to stand up and wage an all-out, no holds barred, legal fight in the federal court to find us "innocent", and free us of these vicious charges. Working closely with Mr. Murphy will be NSRP Attorney, J. B. Stoner, who cannot defend us because he was also indicted. THIS ENTIRE CASE AGAINST US IS ONE GIGANTIC HOAX!

Our SECOND offensive against these un-Constitutional frame-up charges is to take our fight for freedom directly before the people. When most folks read the charges against us (none of which constitute a federal crime) they are appalled that such could happen in America today. People are literally UP IN ARMS when they see how the Jews are trying to take away our Whiteman's Constitutional rights, while at the same time protecting the alleged rights of the Negro to run rough-shod over we Whites. All to secure the Jew-Negro minority bloc vote which keeps them in office. With the enclosed issue you will find vital information on the cases facing members of the National States Rights Party. These cases have to be won. There is no avoiding the issue. Here are a few of the reasons why the enemy has desperately sought to frame NSRP leaders.

- 1.) They see that we are the most effective organization in America. We are actually out in the streets organizing the White people into effective counter-demonstrations against black mobs.
- 2.) Membership-wise our organization has passed up about every other right wing group. At the present rate of growth we will soon be the largest right wing organization in America.
- 3.) We are the only right-wing third party that actually has a chance of carrying entire states in national elections and becoming a balance of power in America.
- 4.) THE THUNDERBOLT newspaper has skyrocketed in circulation. The shocking that we print are dealing savage blows to the Jews. The giant circulation we have achieved is bringing the truth to great numbers of new people.
- 5.) More NSRP Units are forming all the time and a large new influx of young people has come into our ranks recently. Growth and unity within the party is now stronger than ever.

The enemy lives in great fear of the NSRP. They desperately want to destroy this organization. That is the reason we face these framed-up indictments by the federal government. We feel no jury in the land will convict Whitemen on the outrageous charge of "conspiring to obstruct the integration of Birmingham schools". The only threat to us comes from the possibility of an attempt by our desperate enemy to stack entire jury panels against the NSRP. We want one and all to know that we will be the first to expose any such attempted conspiracy to prevent us from receiving a fair trial. The Jews are desperate and will do absolutely anything to remove the NSRP from the political scene.

The NSRP members are being represented by competent lawyers and these cases are being well handled. We, therefore, are not going to allow these attempted frame-ups to take our attention off the real objectives of this movement. We are now going to drop everything else and concentrate all our energies on the 1964 Presidential election.

An up-to-date, 1964 list of our active supporters is now being made up. As all of you know, The National States Rights Party publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Personal Newsletter". This exclusive newsletter goes out only to NSRP supporters interested in the financial status of the party, legal problems, and other personal news of events within the NSRP. All who answer this appeal will be placed on the mailing list to receive our "Personal Newsletter". Your contributions to sustain the work of the National States Rights Party are again needed. Everyone knows that our newspaper must be subsidized by our loyal supporters. We have no advertising and both postage and printing costs continue to rise. Also, we have decided to away with the Pledge Cards.

For the past three years, a small band of you have contributed every month a fixed pledged amount. God Bless all of you for your loyalty and devotion to this cause, and for standing by us so long. We must now spread this burden among all supporters and have everyone do all in their power to help every month. Please give to the limit this month. We are fighting a multi-front battle with the enemy, and the cost is great. Please examine your conscience and let that be your guide in giving the largest amount possible. I personally will acknowledge all contributions and place your name on the list to receive, "PERSONAL NEWSLETTER". May we hear from you as quickly as possible?

Faithfully Yours,

Dr. Edward R. Fields

White and Proud!

There is a lot of talk these days about Black pride, Jewish pride, Hispanic pride—even "gay" pride. In fact, there is only one major segment of the population which is not encouraged to take pride in its heritage and in the achievements of its ancestors. That group is the White race.

The lack of White pride is truly a sad and strange thing, because no group has more to be rightfully proud of than the White people of the world. The glories and greatness that the men and women of our race have won over the centuries should serve as a source of eternal pride and inspiration to White people everywhere.

Since the dawn of history, we have been a mighty race of builders, explorers, artists, warriors, inventors, philosophers and cultivators.

We have sailed the seas, tamed vast wildernesses, scaled towering mountains and journeyed to the depths of the ocean and into the cold void of outer space. We have built great civilizations, created breathtaking works of beauty and made the deserts bloom.

The technological achievements of our people, from the megalithic calendar of Stonehenge to the moon-walk of the Apollo astronauts, are unequaled.

We have devised sublime philosophies, created the noblest works of art and music, conquered deadly diseases and performed soul-stirring acts of heroism and self-sacrifice.

We are the race of Shakespeare, Leonardo, Beethoven and Homer. We are the sons and daughters of Leif Ericsson, Columbus, Magellan, Amundsen and Lindbergh. We are the folk of Alexander, Caesar, Arminius, Roland, Frederick, Napoleon, Washington and Lee. We are the heirs of Sophocles, Heraclitus and Plato; of Rembrandt, Rubens and Duerer; of Dante, Goethe and Gutenberg; of Vivaldi, Bach, Mozart and Wagner. We are the descendants of Pythagoras, Galileo, Copernicus, Newton and Nietzsche.

Just to list the great accomplishments of our race would require the work of a lifetime.

No one has more to be proud of than we do!

In order for an individual to be psychologically healthy, he or she must have a clear-cut sense of identity and self-worth. And for our race as a whole to be strong and healthy, White people everywhere must develop a sense of *racial* identity and *racial* worth. There is no better way to attain this very necessary level of racial awareness than in having pride in your people and its accomplishments.

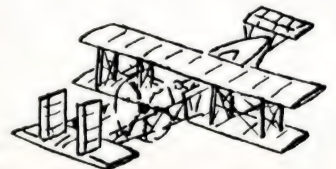
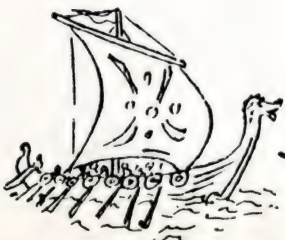
So take pride in your race—pride in what we have achieved in days gone by, and pride in what we shall yet accomplish as we reach for the stars.

Be White and proud!

For further information, send \$1 to:

NEW ORDER

P.O. Box 27486 • Milwaukee, WI 53227



STOP GOVERNMENT COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE BUSINESS

REPEAL the

★ INCREASE YOUR TAKE-HOME PAY!

here's



INCOME TAX

★ RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION!

how

URGENT !

SUPPORT HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 24

URGENT !

The Liberty Amendment Resolution was introduced February 10th in the Maryland House of Delegates by Del. C. Maurice Weidemeyer on request. It has been designated House Joint Resolution # 24.

High Overriding Purpose and Endeavor is requested from all. Won't you please act now and invest your time and effort in a letter to each of the Judiciary Committee members urging them to pass favorably on this resolution? Tell them in your own words why you feel the government should not engage in any businesses except those specified in the Constitution and REQUEST THEM TO SUPPORT RESOLUTION 24.

REMEMBER: The Liberty Amendment has been approved by seven state legislatures, 6,000 organizations and millions of Americans. WHY? Research has revealed over 700 federal agencies which--in one way or another--operate business type activities without Constitutional authority. These range from loans for Eskimo dwellings to jungle road-building in Nicaragua, from operating sugar and coffee cartels to the manufacture of ladies' underwear. The losses of these unauthorized functions--plus the hidden costs of payroll, services, space, capital, and interest--amount to more than the money collected by federal personal income taxes. In 1959, these activities cost us over \$44 billion, compared with \$38 billion collected by income, estate and gift taxes during the same year. To correct this situation we need the Liberty Amendment. Here is the text of The Liberty Amendment and a list of the House Judiciary Committee members who should be addressed: c/o The State House, Annapolis, Maryland. YOUR LETTER IS DESPERATELY NEEDED -- WRITE TODAY!!

THE LIBERTY AMENDMENT

"Section 1. The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

"Section 2. The constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of the United States shall not be subject to the terms of any foreign or domestic agreement which would abrogate this amendment.

"Section 3. The activities of the United States Government which violate the intent and purposes of this amendment shall, within a period of three years from the date of the ratification of this amendment, be liquidated and the properties and facilities affected shall be sold.

"Section 4. Three years after the ratification of this amendment the sixteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall stand repealed and thereafter Congress shall not levy taxes on personal incomes, estates, and/or gifts."

Judiciary Committee

Thomas Hunter Lowe (Ch.).....	Talbot County
John N. Maguire (V-Ch.).....	Baltimore County
W. Dale Hess.....	Harford County
Thos. M. Anderson, Jr. (Rep.).....	Montgomery County
Raymond J. McDonough.....	Prince George's County
Elroy G. Boyer.....	Kent County
Noel Spier Cook (Rep.).....	Allegany County
Irma George Dixon.....	4th Dist., Baltimore City
Bennie C. Dowell.....	Calvert County
Sol J. Friedman.....	5th Dist., Baltimore City
Richard Grumbacher.....	Washington County
John S. McInerney (Rep.).....	Montgomery County
Frank H. Harris.....	Cecil County
Carter M. Hickman.....	Queen Anne's County
Martin A. Kircher.....	3rd Dist., Baltimore City
Chester G. Kosakowski.....	1st Dist., Baltimore City
W. Garrett Larrimore.....	Anne Arundel County
Robert Charles Biggy Long.....	Somerset County
H. Kemp MacDaniel.....	Baltimore County
Frank J. McCourt.....	2nd Dist., Baltimore City
Royal Hart.....	Prince George's County
Wilbur W. Magin.....	Carroll County
Richard M. Matthews.....	Dorchester County
John P. Moore.....	Montgomery County
Frank G. Perrin (Rep.).....	Charles County
Mark O. Pilchard.....	Worcester County
Gerald Seigel.....	5th Dist., Baltimore City
R. Noel Spence (Rep.).....	Washington County
Norman R. Stone, Jr.	Baltimore County
C. Clifton Virts.....	Frederick County
James A. Wise.....	Caroline County
John H. Briscoe.....	St. Mary's County
Harvey A. Epstein.....	4th Dist., Baltimore City

I BEG OF YOU TO CONSIDER + PASS LAWS THAT WILL STILL LEAVE THE NEGROES WITH SOME DIGNITY AFTER THEY ATTAIN THE STATION BY LIFE THEY ARE SEEKING.

INCOME TAX
RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION!



REPEAL THE
INCREASE YOUR TAKE-HOME PAY!

how

here's

URGENT!

SUPPORT HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

URGENT!

The Liberty Amendment Resolution was introduced February 10th in the Maryland House of Delegates by Del. G. Maurice Wettemeyer on request. It has been designated House Joint Resolution # 21.

High Overriding Purpose and Endeavor is requested from all. Won't you please act now and invest your time and effort in a letter to each of the Judiciary Committee members urging them to pass favorably on this resolution? Tell them in your own words why you feel the government should not engage in any business except those specified in the Constitution and REQUEST THEM TO SUPPORT RESOLUTION 21.

REMEMBER: The Liberty Amendment has been approved by seven state legislatures, 6,000 organizations and millions of Americans. Why? Research has revealed over 700 federal agencies which in one way or another—operate business type activities without Constitutional authority. These range from loans for business dwellings to jungle road-building in Nicaragua, from operating sugar and coffee cartels to the manufacture of ladies' underwear. The losses of these enterprises—plus the hidden costs of payroll, services, space, capital, and interest—amount to more than the money collected by federal personal income taxes. In 1959, these activities cost us over \$14 billion, compared with \$38 billion collected by income, estate and gift taxes during the same year. To correct this situation we need the Liberty Amendment. Here is the text of The Liberty Amendment and a list of the House Judiciary Committee members who should be addressed: c/o The State House, Annapolis, Maryland. YOUR LETTER IS DESPERATELY NEEDED — WRITE TODAY!!

Judiciary Committee

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- John N. Minkette (V-Ch.).....Baltimore County
- W. Dale Hiesh.....Hartford County
- Thos. M. Anderson, Jr. (Rep.).....Montgomery County
- Raymond J. McDonough.....Prince George's County
- Elroy G. Boyer.....Kent County
- Noel Spier Cook (Rep.).....Allegany County
- Irma George Dixon.....4th Dist, Baltimore City
- Bennie C. Dowell.....Calvert County
- Sol J. Friedman.....5th Dist, Baltimore City
- Richard Grumbacher.....Washington County
- John S. McNamey (Rep.).....Montgomery County
- Frank H. Harkins.....Cecil County
- Garter M. Hickman.....Queen Anne's County
- Martin A. Kinkor.....6th Dist, Baltimore City
- Charles G. Kosakowski.....7th Dist, Baltimore City
- W. Garrett Larrimore.....Anne Arundel County
- Robert Charles Hicky Long.....Somerset County
- H. Kemp MacDaniel.....Baltimore County
- Frank J. McCourt.....8th Dist, Baltimore City
- Royal Hart.....Prince George's County
- Wilbur W. Martin.....Carroll County
- Richard M. Matthews.....Dorchester County
- John R. Moore.....Montgomery County
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- Norman E. Stone, Jr......Baltimore County
- C. Clinton Virts.....Frederick County
- James A. Wisner.....Caroline County
- John H. Whitmore.....St. Mary's County
- Harvey A. Epstein.....All Dist, Baltimore City

THE LIBERTY AMENDMENT

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"Section 2. The constitution or laws of any State or the laws of the United States shall not be subject to the terms of any foreign or domestic agreement which would abrogate this amendment.

"Section 3. The activities of the United States Government which violate the intent and purposes of this amendment shall, within a period of three years from the date of the ratification of this amendment be liquidated and the properties and facilities affected shall be sold.

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